

MEMEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Canada

**EVALUATION OF
PROGRESS IN
DRUG CONTROL**

2007-2009



Organization of
American States

2010



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Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

CANADA

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org



INTRODUCTION

With 10 provinces and 3 territories, Canada is the world’s second largest country (9,984,670 km²). Canada is a multiethnic society and has an estimated population of over 34 million people (July 2010). The current literacy rate is 99%. The country has two official languages: English and French. The country is a constitutional monarchy and a federal state with a democratic Parliament where the chief of state is Queen Elizabeth II and the head of government is the Prime Minister. Its leading exports include automobiles and parts, machinery and equipment, natural gas, forest and farm products, metals, oil, and high technology products. Canada has an average per capita GDP of almost US\$38,400 and an inflation rate of 2.5%.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Canada’s National Anti-drug Strategy covers the period 2007–2012, and encompasses three areas: prevention, treatment and enforcement. The strategic priorities and goals of the plan are to reduce the demand and supply of illicit drugs in targeted populations and areas, to reduce the impact of their illicit use through prevention and treatment, and to reduce the supply of illicit drugs.

Canada reports that regional, provincial and municipal authorities have jurisdiction and responsibilities for the execution of the Anti-drug Strategy. Regarding the implementation of decentralization policies, the country provides the following information:

Number of states and regional governments executing anti-drug plans

Total number of states or regions in the country:	10 provinces, 3 territories
Number of anti-drug plans at this level:	Not Available
Total number of inhabitants benefited:	11,368,700

The country indicates that its budget¹ for financing the National Anti-drug strategy is as follows:

Annual budget in US\$ millions

2006	2007	2008	2009
N/Applicable	549	532	531

The National Anti-drug Strategy includes a monitoring and evaluation system, which falls under the responsibility of the Department of Justice.

1 Canada’s fiscal year runs from March 1 to April 31 of the following year.



The Department of Justice Canada leads the implementation of the National Anti-drug Strategy, and also has primary responsibility for its evaluation and communication activities. Health Canada is the lead department for both the Prevention and Treatment Action Plans, while Public Safety Canada leads the Enforcement Action Plan. The Youth Justice and Strategic Initiatives and Law Reform Unit of the Policy Sector of the Department of Justice Canada, established in 2007, is the country's central technical office for the execution of the anti-drug policies of the Strategy.

The country reports that the Youth Justice and Strategic Initiatives and Law Reform Unit has an annual budget to finance its activities, which is integrated with the budget of the Department of Justice. Canada reports that the budget is financed through government allocation, and provides the following information regarding the budget for the period 2007–2009:

Fiscal year	Total budget received (US\$)
2007/2008	596,145
2008/2009	596,145
2009/2010	596,145

B. International Conventions

Canada has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and its Protocols against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

The country has not ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

During the evaluation period, and in accordance with the aforementioned conventions, the country made amendments to the Criminal Code, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and



Terrorist Financing Act, and the Income Tax Act; and enacted the Public Agents Firearms Regulations.

C. National Information System

The Office of Drugs and Alcohol Research and Surveillance is the centralized office which organizes, carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. This Office has an assigned budget.

Secondary school surveys were conducted in Quebec in 2006, while Manitoba, Ontario, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island conducted secondary school surveys in 2007. These types of surveys were also conducted in British Columbia in 2008 and in Ontario in 2009.

The country informs that it carried out priority studies in demand reduction during the evaluation period. In 2008, a national general population survey was conducted to gather information on alcohol and drug use. Furthermore, in 2007/08, a survey was conducted on alcohol and drug use patterns, while a survey was conducted in 2006/2007 regarding the use of alcohol and pharmaceutical drugs. Canada also informs that in 2008, a provincial survey on treatment demand was conducted in the province of British Columbia.

The country reports that the following information related to supply reduction is available for the years 2006-2009:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Information								
Drug availability indicators	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Quantities of drugs seized	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Number of drug labs dismantled	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Recommended Information								
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	*Yes		*Yes		*Yes		*Yes	
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of diversion of chemical substances		No		No		No		No
Quantities of chemical substances seized	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	

* in certain provinces



II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Canada is carrying out drug abuse prevention programs that target key populations, as shown in the table below:

Population group	Estimated coverage		Name of program	Type of program
	Target population	% coverage		
School children and university students:				
Prenatal Birth to 6 years old	-	20%	Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program, Community Action Program for Children	Selective – vulnerable populations living in conditions of risk
	1,690,540	1.70%	RCMP – DARE Kids and Drugs	Universal
5-6 years old	685	100%	Sunburst	Universal
Elementary/primary: 10 to 24 years old.	-	Unknown	Canadian Centre On Substance Abuse: A Drug Prevention Strategy for Canada’s Youth (National program 5 year duration)	Both Universal and Selective
	1,809,370	6.03%	RCMP – DARE Kids and Drugs	Universal
	-	80%	Health Curriculum includes outcomes related to drug education The Early Intervention and Outreach program, funded by government, is offered throughout the four Regional Health Authorities. Youth outreach workers are connected with community centers, youth groups and schools	Universal Selective
6-11 years old	4,390 Nunavut	100%	Nunavut School Curriculum	Universal
Junior high & high school (secondary school: 10 to 24 years old)	-	Unknown	Canadian Centre On Substance Abuse’s A Drug Prevention Strategy for Canada’s Youth (National program 5 year duration)	Both Universal and Selective
	-	Unknown	Youth Educating Youth Atlantic program 16 month duration	Universal
	-	Unknown	Under Your Own Influence (Atlantic program 28 month program)	Universal
	-	Unknown	Toward a Nova Scotia Model for High School Student Engagement and Leadership (Atlantic program 3 year program)	Universal
	-	Unknown	Spryfield Youth Drug Prevention Action Project (Atlantic program 16 month duration)	Universal



Population group	Estimated coverage		Name of program	Type of program
	Target population	% coverage		
12-18 years old	-	Unknown	Prevention and Early Intervention of Problem Substances Use among Youth 12-18 (Atlantic program 28 month duration)	Universal and Indicated
13-18 years old	-	Unknown	Programme APTE individuel - Projet de prévention pour les jeunes québécois de 13 à 18 ans à risque de développer un problème de consommation de drogues illicites et autres substances (Québec program 3 year program)	Selective
12-14 years old	-	Unknown	Capsules d'informations virtuelle sur le cannabis et l'ecstasy (Québec program 26 month duration)	Universal
Youth and Parents	-	Unknown	Overdose d'imagination (Québec program 38 month duration)	Universal
Grade 7 students	1000-9999	Unknown	Bridges (British Columbia program 28 month duration)	Universal
10-24 years old	10 000+	Unknown	A Drug Prevention Strategy for Canada's Youth (National program 5 year duration)	Universal
-	2,079,925	2.69%	RCMP – DARE Kids and Drugs	Universal
-	100% - Junior High Newfoundland	70%	Health Curriculum includes outcomes related to drug education	Health Curriculum includes outcomes related to drug education
12-17+ years old	3,736 Nunavut	100%	Nunavut School Curriculum	Universal
Street Population				
Street youth: 18-25 years old	-	Unknown	Ma vie, j'en fais mon affaire! (Québec program 38 month duration)	Selective and Indicated
Street youth: 12 to 22 years old	-	Unknown	Avec l'école... t'as bonne mine! (Québec program 3 year duration)	Selective and Indicated
Street youth: 13-18 years old	-	Unknown	Youth Drop In (Ontario program 3 year duration)	Selective
Street youth: 13-24 years old	-	Unknown	Charlie's Hope (Alberta program 30 month duration)	Indicated
Women: 12 to 54 years old	-	15%	Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program, Community Action Program for Children	Selective – vulnerable populations living in conditions of risk
Adults: 19 -30 years old	-	Unknown	Street Reach is a government funded community program in St. John's. It targets at risk youth and seeks to provide early intervention	Selective and Indicated



Population group	Estimated coverage		Name of program	Type of program
	Target population	% coverage		
Family	61-80	Unknown	Family Wellness Program (Northern program 27 month duration)	Universal
	Families with young children living in conditions of risk	10%	Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program, Community Action Program for Children	Selective – vulnerable populations living in conditions of risk
	-	Unknown	Strengthening Families Program (from CAMH) is being offered to at-risk families with children between the ages of 9-11. This program is not yet widespread	Selective
	20,000 Nunavut	10%	National Native Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)	Indicated
Gender				
Women	Women of child-bearing age, living in conditions of risk	15%	Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program, Community Action Program for Children	Selective – vulnerable populations living in conditions of risk
	16,000 Nunavut	4%	National Native Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)	Indicated
Men	14,500 Nunavut	6%	National Native Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)	Indicated
Indigenous groups				
10-24 years old	-	Unknown	Canadian Centre On Substance Abuse's A Drug Prevention Strategy for Canada's Youth (National program 5 year duration)	Both Universal and Selective
13-18 years old	-	Unknown	Youth Drug Awareness Website (Ontario program 19 month duration)	Universal
13-18 years old	-	Unknown	Youth Drop In (Ontario program 3 year duration 13-18 years old)	Selective
15-24 years old	-	Unknown	A Drug Prevention Strategy for Canada's Youth (National program 5 year duration)	Universal



Population group	Estimated coverage		Name of program	Type of program
	Target population	% coverage		
-	Aboriginal people living in urban and northern communities and living in conditions of risk	20%	Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program, Community Action Program for Children	Selective – vulnerable populations living in conditions of risk
-	467,000 (youth)	3.30%	RCMP – DARE Aboriginal Shield Program	Universal and Selective
-	28,000 Nunavut	90%	National Native Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)	Universal
-	1,000 Nunavut	1%	N/A	Indicated
Workers in the workplace				
-	12,000 Nunavut	90%	Employee & Family Assistance Program	Indicated
Workers in the workplace 17,664 Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) staff members ¹	17,6641	16-18% ²	The Employee Assistance Program is a voluntary and confidential program designed to provide assistance or referral to employees who are experiencing personal or work related problems that may impair their well-being and productivity	Universal
Incarcerated individuals	300 Nunavut	100%	Corrections	Indicated

¹ The 17,664 staff members are all active staff or on leave with pay on March 31, 2009 and includes staff on indeterminate, determinate and casual status.

² The 16-18% includes all contact with staff (e.g. telephone call consultation) who participated in the Employee Assistance Program. It is not necessarily for reasons specific to drug abuse prevention, as the data are not collected in that manner.

The country indicates that its school-based and workplace prevention programs are compatible with the principles set out in CICAD’s Hemispheric Guidelines.

The country offered training courses in the areas of prevention, treatment/rehabilitation and research aimed at professionals, teachers, counsellors, police, nurses, physicians, allied health professionals and Correctional Services of Canada (CSC) personnel during the years 2006–2009. The total number of trained officials was approximately 2,903.

The country reports that it conducts non-university training in the areas of prevention, treatment/rehabilitation and research, but indicates that the number of people trained is unavailable. Canada informs that the Canadian Addiction Counsellors Certification Federation (CACCF), a



non-profit organization, promotes, certifies and monitors the competency of addiction specific counsellors.

The country provides a list of the universities and disciplines that include content on prevention, treatment and research associated with the drug abuse field:

Name of university	Discipline
Sherbrooke University, Brock University	Medicine
Queen's University, Memorial University	Psychology
University of British Columbia	Nursing
York University, Ryerson University, Carleton	Social Work
University of Lethbridge	Sociology
McMaster University	Public Health
Dalhousie University	Pharmacy

The country provides the following information related to the universities that offer graduate level degrees in addiction, prevention and treatment for professionals that work in areas related to drug abuse treatment and prevention:

Name of university	Continuing education	Diplomas/Certificate	Specialization	MA	PhD	Duration of programs		
						Con. Ed.	MA	PhD
McMaster University	Not Specified	-	Addiction education courses	-	-	Not Specified	-	-
University of Toronto	-	-	Collaborative Program in Addictions Studies*	X	X	-	2 yrs	4 yrs
Georgian College	Post-graduate Certificate	-	Substance Abuse and Addiction Counseling	-	-	1 yr	-	-
University of Lethbridge	Bachelor of Health Sciences with major in Addictions Counseling	-	Addictions Counseling	X	-	-	2 yrs	-
CDI College	Not Specified	-	Addictions and Community Service Worker	-	-	Not Specified	-	-
Durham College	-	X	Addiction Counseling	-	-	1 yr	-	-

* The Program is not a degree, continuing education, or certificate course.

During the period 2006–2009, Canada carried out the following process and intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs:



Program evaluated	Title of evaluation performed	Type of evaluation performed	Year of program evaluation
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) – Kids & Drugs: A parent’s guide to prevention	Kids and Drugs: A Parent’s Guide to Prevention Formative Evaluation Prepared by: University of Alberta	Formative Evaluation	2008
Correctional Service of Canada - Evaluation of National Substance Abuse Programs, including high, moderate and low intensity programs, the Aboriginal Offender Substance Abuse Program and the National Substance Abuse Maintenance Program	Evaluation Report: Correctional Service Canada’s Correctional Programs	Summative	2009 (not yet published)
Correctional Service of Canada - Research on the Women Offender Substance Abuse Programming	The Women Offender Substance Abuse Programming: Interim Research Report	Interim evaluation	2008
Newfoundland - Strengthening Families	Strengthening Families for the Future Review of the St. John’s Pilot Program	Process	2007
Alberta – Better Together Schools pilot projects	Evaluation of the Better Together Schools pilot projects	Process evaluation	2007-2008

The country also carried out the following impact evaluations and research studies of drug abuse prevention programs during the years 2006–2009:

Program evaluated	Title of study performed or underway	Year of publication of research findings	Carried out by
Public Health Agency of Canada - Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Initiative.	Summative Evaluation of the FASD Initiative	2009	Public Works and Government Services Canada
Correctional Service of Canada - The National Substance Abuse Program evaluations mentioned above and the Safer Tattooing Practices evaluation all covered components of an impact evaluation.	Evaluation Report: Correctional Service Canada’s Correctional Programs	2009	Correctional Service Canada Evaluation Branch
Correctional Service of Canada - Substance abuse programming for women offenders.	The Women Offender Substance Abuse Programming: Interim Research Report	2008	Correctional Service of Canada Research Branch
Correctional Service of Canada - Substance abuse programming for women offenders.	Women Offender Substance Abuse Programming & Community Reintegration	2009	Correctional Service of Canada Research Branch



B. Treatment

Canada provides the following table concerning government agencies responsible for designing and executing public policies regarding treatment:

Agency	Design and execution of public policy	Control and regulation of treatment services	Financing	Program supervision	Human resources training
Health Canada/ Justice Canada	Yes National Anti-drug Strategy (NADS)	No	Yes	No	No
Health Canada First Nations and Inuit Health Branch	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
British Columbia - Ministry of Health Services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
British Columbia - Ministry of Health Living and Sport	Yes (harm reduction)	Yes (licensing of residential treatment facilities)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Newfoundland– Health and Community Services	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Newfoundland– Regional Health Authorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nunavut-Department of Health & Social Services (HSS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alberta – Alberta Ministry of Health and Wellness	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Alberta - Former AADAC	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

The country informs that in Alberta, the former Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) is also responsible for program delivery, monitoring and evaluation.

Regarding public financing allocated for treatment activities for the years 2006–2009, the country provides the following table:

Estimated amount of the national budget allocated for financing treatment programs			
2006/2007(US\$)*	2007/2008(US\$)	2008/2009(US\$)	2009/2010(US\$)
93.984 M	79.163 M	79.163 M	79.163 M

* The conversion to US currency was based on the noon exchange rates on 08/10/2009 (source: Bank of Canada). Financial data provided reflects Canada's fiscal year system which runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Canada reports that at the national level, it does not have official operating standards for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with



drug use, except in federal correctional institutions, since standards for publicly funded facilities are under the legislative authority of the provinces and territories, and vary among jurisdictions. Alberta is the only province that has regulations concerning the practice of clinical staff and the protection of persons in care (including those in substance use and gambling treatment facilities).

Canada reports that 10 provinces and two territories, out of its 10 provinces and three territories, have officially-licensed specialized drug treatment facilities.

Canada informs that Correctional Service Canada (CSC) has implemented a Correctional Accreditation Program to ensure that Correctional Programs are appropriate and effective in reducing repeat offender rates by virtue of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act. This Act and its Regulations establish health and safety regulations that apply to all service facilities of federal correctional institutions.

In this regard, the country has an official register of specialized treatment facilities. Health Canada, Provincial Health Departments, and the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse (CCSA) maintain lists of specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use. The country reports that each province and territory has its own system in place for tracking information related to specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use. It clarifies that information on each of these systems is unavailable.

The country indicates that data on the number of Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities that deliver specialized care for persons with problems associated with drug use are available only for federal offenders in penitentiary institutions. In 2006 and 2007, 58 correctional institutions managed by Correctional Services Canada (CSC) delivered such specialized care. In 2008 and 2009, 57 such institutions delivered specialized care.

Data provided by the country on the number of cases treated in specialized treatment facilities that were referred from the general health care system are as follows:

2006	2007	2008	2009
Nunavut 44	Nunavut 22	Nunavut 24	Nunavut Not available
Alberta 522	Alberta 598	Alberta 752	Alberta 902
Prince Edward Island 569	Prince Edward Island 526	Prince Edward Island 615	Prince Edward Island 492

The country also provides data on the total number of cases treated in specialized treatment facilities during the period 2006–2009. National data are not available. Some provincial and territorial data are noted.



2006	2007	2008	2009
Nunavut 44	Nunavut 22	Nunavut 24	Nunavut Not available
Alberta 34,992	Alberta 37,540	Alberta 36,664	Alberta 36,852
Ontario Not Available	Ontario 109,055*	Ontario 107,744*	Ontario 110,290*
Prince Edward Island 4239	Prince Edward Island 4130	Prince Edward Island 4134	Prince Edward Island 3572
Manitoba 1866	Manitoba 1835	Manitoba 2042**	Manitoba 1985
Nova Scotia Not Available	Nova Scotia Not Available	Nova Scotia 18,998 **** 13,368 *****	Nova Scotia 17,747 **** 12,078 *****
Correctional Service Canada (CSC***)	CSC 5,544	CSC 4,926	CSC 4,137

* Represents the total number of open admissions in all drug and alcohol programs funded by the Province of Ontario – Ontario does not have officially licensed facilities.

** Missing March 2008 data from one provincial agency.

*** Data provided by Correctional Service Canada represents enrollments in substance abuse programs on a fiscal year basis (April 1 to March 31).

**** Total cases.

***** Total unique client count.

The country informs that national data on officially-licensed specialized drug treatment are not available. Most provinces and territories have monitoring systems in place, and the definitions used by these systems as well as the comprehensiveness of the information gathered varies and, therefore, prevents accurate national-level estimates.

The country informs that in 2006, a total of 9,115 cases were treated in unlicensed specialized treatment facilities for drug problems (First Nations and Inuit people), 8,968 in 2007, 7,956 in 2008 and 6,602 in 2009. The country indicates that these treatment facilities provided both in-patient and out-patient treatment services.

The National Treatment Services Database kept by the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse lists 118 programs as providing aftercare.

Canada informs that activities are carried out through treatment centers or specialized studies to follow-up on patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plans. Follow-up activities vary among the provinces and territories. Canada presents the number of individuals who completed the prescribed treatment plans in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta:



		2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of cases that received treatment in specialized treatment facilities for drug problems and that completed their indicated treatment plan	Ontario	78, 810	79, 694	78, 638	79, 583
	PEI	1,337	959	1,102	1,146
	Manitoba	1,132**	1,017	953*	1,159
Number of cases treated in specialized treatment facilities for drug problems	Ontario	107, 922	109,055	107, 744	110, 290
	PEI	2,396	2,208	2,372	2,118
	Manitoba	1,866	1,835	2,042*	1,985
	Alberta	34,992	37,540	36,664	36,852
	Nova Scotia	Not Available	Not Available	8,261 *** 5,418 ****	7,300 *** 4,513 ****

* Missing March 2008 data from one provincial agency.

** Manitoba facilities are not 'officially-licensed'. Agencies are accredited by recognized accreditation bodies. Provinces and territories not listed in the table are those for which information is not available.

*** Total cases excluding alcohol and nicotine treatment.

**** Total unique client count excluding alcohol and nicotine treatment.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Canada provides information² on indicators of drug use available for both the general population as a whole and for specific populations.

The country provides the following data regarding prevalence³ in the general population and indicates that it is unable to provide information on the "Last 12 months" use of tobacco since it is not an indicator reported in Canada.

² The data presented in the tables are the substances included in the country's survey, and are a subset of the substances suggested by the MEM.

³ Rate of prevalence of drug use is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100.



Year of latest survey:	Age group surveyed:								
2008	15 years and older								
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	93.0	87.5	90.2	81.4	73.5	77.3	70.6	58.6	64.4
Tobacco	50.5	41.9	49.5	-	-	-	21.9	17.2	19.5
Solvents & Inhalants	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	-
Cannabis Type	49.3	38.8	43.9	14.4	8.6	11.4	10.7	5.1	7.8
Hallucinogens	-	-	-	3.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.7
Poppy derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	0.2Q	S	0.1	-	-	-
Other Opioids*	-	-	-	0.3Q	0.4Q	0.3	-	-	-
Substances that contain cocaine	-	-	-	2.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.4
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants	-	-	-	0.1Q	0.2Q	0.2	-	-	-
Stimulants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines*	-	-	-	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	S	0.3
MDMA (Ecstasy)	-	-	-	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.5Q	0.1	0.3
Methamphetamines*	-	-	-	S	S	0.2	-	-	-
Other Stimulants*	-	-	-	0.2Q	0.3Q	0.3	-	-	-
Any drug	-	-	-	15.5	9.3	12.3	-	-	-

S – estimate unstable and should be suppressed.

Q – Estimate has moderate sampling variability and should be interpreted with caution.

*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only.



The country provides the following data regarding prevalence⁴ in high-school student population:

Year of last survey: 2006	Target population of the study: Canada, High School Students Grades 7-12 Representative sample: Y								
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	72.7	69.1	70.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	37.9	35.4	36.7	24.0	23.7	23.8	13.9	12.5	13.2
Solvents & Inhalants	6.9	5.7	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis Type	32.7	27.4	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens	9.3	6.7	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poppy derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	2.6	1.3	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substances that contain cocaine	5.2	3.4	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stimulants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines*	5.0	3.8	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
MDMA (Ecstasy)	6.5	5.8	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any drug	16.0	14.2	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only.

The country provides the following data regarding abuse and dependence in relation to number of users and total population surveyed:

Abuse or dependence in relation to number of users and total population surveyed for 2008

Type of drug		n	(1)	(2)	Scale used
Alcohol	Abuse	3,348,509	16.8	12.9	AUDIT ≥ 8
	Dependence	-	-	-	-
Marijuana	Abuse	-	-	-	-
	Dependence	77,872	3.1	0.3	ASSIST ≥ 27

(1) indicates percentage in relation to previous year's users 'qualifying' as abuse or dependence, or either.

(2) indicates percentage in relation to the total population surveyed 'qualifying' as abuse or dependence, or either.

⁴ Rate of prevalence of drug use is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100.



Canada provides the following data regarding age of first use of drugs in the general population ages 15 and older:

Population: 15 + Type of drug	2008	
	Average	Median
Alcohol	18.00	17.00
Tobacco	15.70	15.00
Marijuana	18.40	17.00

Canada has an estimate of the percentage of youths in the province of Ontario who perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being. The country provides the following data regarding the school population:

Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS) 2009

Age group to which this applies: Grade 7-12	
Category*	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that it is very harmful):
Often smoke cigarettes	33.40
Often drink alcoholic beverages	28.20
Occasionally smoke marijuana	19.10
Often smoke marijuana	56.90
Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack	44.40
Occasionally take ecstasy	42.80

* Canadian authorities collect data only on the substances reflected in the table.

Canada has conducted studies that would permit an evaluation of the relationship between drugs and crime. The country provides in the following table information on the studies related to recent arrestees and youth in conflict with the law.

Study	Year of last study	Coverage
		National
Prison population	2009	X (women only)
Police-reported drug offences	Report Year = 2009 Data = 1977 to 2007	National

Canada maintains records on alcohol-related traffic accidents and on drug-related accidents for the period 2006 and 2007.



The information provided in the following table shows in the first row the percentage of drivers in fatal collisions in which alcohol and/or drugs were a contributing factor. The information in the second row shows the percentage of collisions in which alcohol and/or drugs were a contributing factor.

2006		2007	
Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs
37.1%	29%	38.1%	37.6
3.5%	0.3%	-	-

The country has established guidelines on prevention activities related to alcohol- and drug-related accidents.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Canada reports that it has significant cultivated areas of cannabis but that it does not have a system to detect and quantify the total cultivated area of these illicit crops or to measure its potential production. The country does not have a system to follow up on the replanting of illicit crops in areas where they were previously eradicated.

Canada informs that it has detected cannabis plants grown indoors, but that data on the number of seizures for the period under evaluation are unavailable because the country’s records reflect the total number of plants seized both indoor and outdoors.

Canada reports that it has a formal crop eradication program for cannabis which is by forced manual eradication but informs that the relevant statistics are unavailable.

Canada reports that it has discovered illicit laboratories for the extraction of drugs of natural origin, namely of cannabis (extraction of the psychoactive ingredient Delta 9-THC from the cannabis plant through the use of solvents), in its territory. Three of these illicit laboratories were discovered in 2007, none in 2006 or 2008, and two were detected and dismantled in 2009.

The country reports that illicit laboratories for drugs of synthetic origin were detected during the period 2006-2009, and provides the following data:



Illicit drug	Number of illicit laboratories dismantled			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
MDMA (ecstasy and its derivatives)	16	14	14	12
Amphetamines	-	-	3	-
Methamphetamines	23	17	11	23
GHB	-	2	3	2
Unknown	-	2	4	1
PCP	-	-	-	1
Ephedrine (L-PAC)	-	-	-	2
Ephedrine (Tablet Extraction)	-	-	-	1

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Canada reports that it has the following laws and regulations in place for the control of pharmaceutical products in accordance with international conventions:

Title	Date of entry into force*
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	May 14, 1997
Narcotic Control Regulations	September 15, 1961
Benzodiazepines and Other Targeted Substances Regulations	January 1, 2000 Exceptions [ss.3b(ii), 20(1)h),21f),21i)(ii),22f), 25(3)b)(ii),26(1)a)(i),73] =September 1, 2001
Part G, Food and Drug Regulations	September 15, 1961
Part J, Food and Drug Regulations	August 18, 1969
Precursor Control Regulations	January 1, 2003 Exceptions s.8 = July 1, 2003 ss.55 to 82 = January 1, 2004

* Date of entry into force does not reflect dates of amendment of the regulations referred to herein.

The country informs that all pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are controlled in Canada, and indicates that it does not control any pharmaceutical product other than those listed in the international conventions.

The country informs that Health Canada, in partnership with the Canada Border Services Agency, Public Safety Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, is responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products in Canada.

Canada uses a number of measures to control pharmaceutical products and to prevent their diversion. Some of these measures include:



- (a) in the public health care sector: register control, monitoring distribution, control and monitoring of prescriptions, inspections, administrative sanctions, and the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities;
- (b) in the private sector: import/export controls, register control, manufacturing control, monitoring distribution, inspections, administrative sanctions, maintaining a registry of licensees, registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured.

Canada has an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products which contain one or more controlled substances. The country reports that Health Canada has integrated requirements in place for their import and export. Health Canada also uses the National Drug Control System (NDS), a computer-based database for managing information on licenses and permits for controlled drugs and precursors. The NDS is currently used by Health Canada for the issuance of all import and export permits for controlled drugs. Health Canada also uses the on-line pre-export notification system developed by the INCB.

Canada has a regulatory system for the control of pharmaceutical products that includes inspectors. The country reports that 15 inspectors are located across the country.

The country has a mechanism through which members of the health sector can communicate and share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities in order to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products or to apply sanctions.

Canada reports that it has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities conducted and on sanctions imposed regarding controlled pharmaceutical products. In that regard, it offers the following information:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Regulated activities				
Number of licenses issued to:				
Distributors	262	295	344	325
Number of permits issued for:				
Importation	2,458	2,719	2,665	3,258
Exportation	1,296	1,417	1,532	1,709
Regulated entities				
Number of inspections conducted of:				
Importers Exporters Manufacturers Distributors	57	66	111	171

* In Canada, all licensed dealers are regulated as "Distributors". Licenses do not specify the type of activity of importing or exporting.



Canada offers training courses for personnel in the public and private sectors who are involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products. The Canadian Police College offers Drug Investigation courses and clandestine Laboratory Investigation courses to Canadian Law Enforcement agencies. Health Canada has also developed a guide for health professionals on the diversion and abuse of narcotic drugs in consultation with various provincial health professional licensing authorities.

Canada reports that its national laws provide for penal and administrative sanctions against illicit production and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products, but not for diversion, per se. The country informs that “diversion” is not listed as a separate offence under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act since the activity (“movement of a controlled substance for a legitimate regulated activity to an illicit market or use”), is already captured under other offences created by the Act, such as illegal possession, trafficking, possession for the purposes of trafficking, importation, exportation, possession for the purposes of exportation and production of controlled substances.

With respect to penal sanctions imposed during the period under evaluation, Canada registers penal sanctions in accordance with the eight schedules of controlled substances under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA), which includes both pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceuticals products.

Canada provides information on the quantities of pharmaceutical products seized during the period 2006–2009:

Quantities of pharmaceutical products seized, 2006

2006				
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized			
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (milliliters)	Powder (grams)	Injectables (liters)
Oxycodone	1,481,210	102	4,024	0
Hydrocodone	816	1,020	32	0
Hydromorphone	10,581	1,151	342	0
Pentazocine	416	24	0	0
Codeine	29,954	2,713	48,284	0
Propoxyphene	346	0	0	0
Meperidine	181	0	7	0
Methylphenidate	5,540	2	114	0
Diazepam	120,878	81	853	0
Oxazepam	1,626	0	46	0
Flurazepam	783	0	0	0
Alprazolam	11,693	0	29	0
Estazolam	1,288	0	0	0
Total	1,665,312	5,093	53,731	0



Quantities of pharmaceutical products seized, 2007

2007				
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized			
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (milliliters)	Powder (grams)	Injectables (liters)
Oxycodone	42,863	258	1,953	0
Hydrocodone	1,401	200	0	0
Hydromorphone	10,939	802	124	0
Pentazocine	377	0	0	0
Codeine	39,909	60	88,934	0
Propoxyphene	3,641	0	0	0
Meperidine	592	0	14	0
Methylphenidate	2,799	0	170	0
Diazepam	188,832	2,633	3,017	0
Oxazepam	2,820	0	2	0
Flurazepam	210	0	0	0
Alprazolam	13,564	0	114	0
Estazolam	211	0	0	0
Total	308,158	3,953	94,328	0

Quantities of pharmaceutical products seized, 2008

2008				
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized			
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (milliliters)	Powder (grams)	Injectables (liters)
Oxycodone	45,529	303	1,039	0
Hydrocodone	1,905	595	0	0
Hydromorphone	10,989	999	44	0
Pentazocine	531	0	0	0
Codeine	65,962	2,010	16,858	0
Propoxyphene	1,220	0	0	0
Meperidine	768	0	22	0
Methylphenidate	8,212	0	155	0
Diazepam	208,715	333	3,371	0
Oxazepam	1,858	0	394	0
Flurazepam	328	0	1	0
Alprazolam	35,856	0	77	0
Estazolam	1,224	0	0	0
Total	383,097	4,240	21,961	0



Quantities of pharmaceutical products seized, 2009

2009				
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized			
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (milliliters)	Powder (grams)	Injectables (liters)
Oxycodone	43,107	148	1,108	0
Hydrocodone	764	1,500	0	0
Hydromorphone	8,491	384	225	0
Pentazocine	128	20	0	0
Codeine	31,595	540	7,634	0
Propoxyphene	230	0	0	0
Meperidine	25	1	1	0
Methylphenidate	4,258	34	26	0
Diazepam	193,286	36	60,820	0
Oxazepam	956	0	16	0
Flurazepam	725	0	0	0
Alprazolam	16,525	0	0	0
Estazolam	11,414	0	0	0
Total	311,504	2,663	69,830	0

Canada provides the following information regarding seized pharmaceutical products that were disposed of during the years 2006–2009. These quantities refer to the quantities of controlled substances that were authorized for disposal in the corresponding year.

Quantities of pharmaceutical products disposed of, 2006

2006				
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities disposed of			
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (milliliters)	Powder (grams)	Injectables (liters)
Oxycodone	1,481,210	102	4,024	0
Hydrocodone	816	1020	32	0
Hydromorphone	10,581	1,151	342	0
Pentazocine	416	24	0	0
Codeine	29,954	2,713	48,284	0
Propoxyphene	346	0	0	0
Meperidine	181	0	7	0
Methylphenidate	5,540	2	114	0
Diazepam	120,878	81	853	0
Oxazepam	1,626	0	46	0
Flurazepam	783	0	0	0
Alprazolam	11,693	0	29	0
Estazolam	1,288	0	0	0
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Propoxyphene	3,641	0	0	0
Meperidine	592	0	14	0
Methylphenidate	2,799	0	170	0
Diazepam	188,832	2,633	3,017	0
Oxazepam	2,820	0	2	0
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Meperidine	768	0	22	0
Methylphenidate	8212	0	155	0
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Meperidine	25	1	1	0
Methylphenidate	4,258	34	26	0
Diazepam	193,286	36	60,820	0
Oxazepam	956	0	16	0
Flurazepam	725	0	0	0
Alprazolam	16,525	0	0	0
Estazolam	11,414	0	0	0
Total	311,504	2,663	69,830	0

The country informs that it uses incineration for the final disposal of confiscated controlled chemicals. This method is usually reserved for seizures of large quantities and is conducted at an approved facility in Alberta. Destruction of small quantities of confiscated pharmaceutical products is conducted at approved burn facilities established at the provincial level for this purpose.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

The Controlled Drugs and Substances Act of 1997 and the Precursor Control Regulations of 2003, regulates controlled chemical substances in accordance with international conventions.

All chemical substances listed in the international conventions are controlled in Canada. Additionally, the country controls the following chemical substances which are not listed in international conventions: Gammabutyrolactone (GBL) 1, 4butanediol; Red Phosphorus; White Phosphorus; Hypophosphorous acid, its salts and derivatives and Hydriodic acid.

Canada has a mechanism through which institutions responsible for preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances and for imposing sanctions can communicate with each other and share information.

Several national authorities in Canada are responsible for the enforcement of the legal provisions on the control of chemical substances. Administrative activities are the responsibility of Health



Canada, Public Safety Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Judicial activities are the responsibility of Justice Canada and customs-related activities are the responsibility of Canada Border Services Agency.

Canada has undertaken a number of actions for the control of chemical substances. These include a national registry of licensees, license control, import/export control, inspections, transaction audits, control of distribution, transport control, pre-export notifications and the imposition of sanctions. These activities are carried out as part of an integrated procedure applicable to individuals and entities authorized to handle these substances. These activities are the principal responsibility of Health Canada and its partner agencies, Canada Border Services Agency, Public Safety Canada, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The country does not control final commercialization.

Health Canada uses the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) system and the National Drug Control System (NDS), for managing information on licenses and permits for controlled drugs and precursors. The NDS is used by Health Canada for the issuance of all precursor licenses and all related import and export permits.

Canada has a regulatory or administrative system for the control of chemical substances that includes the posting of 15 inspectors across the country.

Canada offers training courses for administrative, police and customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has also developed a National Chemical Diversion Awareness program, which is designed to liaise with the chemical industry, assist drug investigators in conducting investigations of clandestine laboratories and to provide training to professionals in the chemical industry to help them to identify, monitor and prevent suspicious transactions involving precursor chemicals. The Canadian Police College offers Drug Investigation courses and Clandestine Laboratory Investigation courses to Canadian Law Enforcement agencies.

Canada reports that it makes provisions in its national laws for penal sanctions against illicit production and illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances. The Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) penalizes the illicit importation, exportation, production and trafficking of controlled substances, but does not list “diversion” as a specific offence. The country informs that the activity of “diversion”, which refers to the movement of a controlled substance from a legitimate regulated activity to an illicit market or use (illicit production, possession, importation, exportation, distribution or sale), is captured under the above-mentioned offences created by the CDSA.

The country reports the applicable penal sanctions for illicit production and trafficking as follows: If found guilty of an indictable offence, penal sanctions include a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to both. If found guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction, penal sanctions include a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.



The country imposed two penal sanctions for illicit production, diversion and trafficking of controlled chemical substances in 2006, none in 2007, 2008 and 2009. The country did not apply any administrative sanctions in 2006 and 2008, one in 2007 and one in 2009.

Canada informs that it exports chemical substances, and provides the following data regarding chemical substance exports made during the period 2006–2009:

Importing / transshipment countries	Number of controlled chemical substance exports made			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
ALBANIA	1	0	0	0
ALGERIA	5	5	0	0
ARGENTINA	0	0	1	0
AUSTRALIA	3	11	6	11
BAHRAIN	3	3	3	3
BARBADOS	1	1	0	1
BELGIUM	7	3	12	4
BERMUDA	30	27	1	0
BRAZIL	19	34	28	0
BURKINA FASO	0	0	1	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	11	15	4	8
CHILE	2	0	0	0
CHINA	0	0	0	1
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	1
DEM. PEOP. REP. OF KOREA	0	1	0	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	1	2	0
EGYPT	0	0	1	0
EL SALVADOR	17	15	19	0
FRANCE	1	1	2	2
GERMANY	0	0	1	3
INDIA	5	0	0	2
ISRAEL	1	0	1	0
ITALY	0	0	4	0
JAMAICA	1	0	0	0
JORDAN	4	5	6	2
KUWAIT	3	2	4	2
LATVIA	23	7	0	0
LEBANON	3	4	3	2
MEXICO	14	5	3	6
NETHERLANDS	0	2	2	0
OMAN	4	4	3	4



Importing / transshipment countries	Number of controlled chemical substance exports made			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
PANAMA	19	9	5	3
PERU	2	2	0	0
POLAND	0	0	0	1
QATAR	3	3	5	1
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	3	1	0
ROMANIA	1	0	0	0
SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON	30	21	0	0
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	0	0	0	1
SAUDI ARABIA	4	7	5	3
SOUTH AFRICA	5	5	5	2
SWITZERLAND	0	1	0	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	4	2	2	2
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	29	6	8	3
UNITED KINGDOM	5	11	5	3
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	147	62	74	40
VENEZUELA	3	3	0	2
Total	411	281	217	114

The country provides the following information regarding the number of pre-export notifications issued by Canada for controlled chemical substances to countries importing or transshipping these chemicals during 2006–2009.

Importing / transshipment countries	Number of pre-export notifications issued			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
ALBANIA	1	0	0	0
ALGERIA	5	5	0	0
ARGENTINA	0	0	3	0
AUSTRALIA	3	11	7	14
BAHRAIN	2	6	4	4
BARBADOS	1	1	0	1
BELGIUM	7	6	14	23
BERMUDA	31	32	0	0
BRAZIL	27	30	37	17
BURKINA FASO	0	0	2	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	11	24	10	11
CHILE	2	0	0	0
CHINA	0	0	0	2
COLOMBIA	0	0	0	1



Importing / transshipment countries	Number of pre-export notifications issued			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
COTE D'IVOIRE	0	1	0	0
DEM. PEOP. REP. OF KOREA	0	1	0	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	1	2	0
EGYPT	0	0	1	0
EL SALVADOR	26	16	24	0
FRANCE	1	5	2	3
GERMANY	0	0	3	2
INDIA	5	0	0	10
IRAN	0	0	1	0
ISRAEL	1	0	1	0
ITALY	0	0	4	0
JAMAICA	2	0	0	0
JORDAN	3	5	8	3
KENYA	1	0	0	0
KUWAIT	2	3	5	2
LATVIA	25	4	0	0
LEBANON	2	4	4	6
MEXICO	15	6	6	20
NETHERLANDS	0	2	2	0
NIGERIA	0	0	0	1
OMAN	4	6	4	8
PALESTINE	0	1	0	0
PANAMA	21	12	8	2
PERU	4	2	0	0
POLAND	0	0	0	1
QATAR	1	6	6	9
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	4	1	0
ROMANIA	1	1	0	0
SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON	36	32	0	0
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	0	0	0	1
SAUDI ARABIA	3	9	7	3
SOUTH AFRICA	5	6	5	9
SPAIN	0	1	0	0
SWITZERLAND	0	1	1	0
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	3	2	4	2
TURKEY	1	0	0	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	80	8	9	3
UNITED KINGDOM	6	12	5	11
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	209	129	169	119



Importing / transshipment countries	Number of pre-export notifications issued			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
VENEZUELA	3	6	0	2
VIETNAM	0	0	1	0
Total	551	401	360	290

The country reports that in 2006 five pre-export notifications were rejected by importing or transit countries, 10 in 2007, 16 in 2008 and 19 in 2009.

Canada imports chemical substances and handles these substances in transit. It received 686 such imports in 2006, 710 in 2007, 615 in 2008 and 389 in 2009. The country received and responded to the following number of pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances during the period 2006–2009.

	2006	2007 *	2008	2009
Number of pre-export notifications received	122	5,303	209	410
Number of responses sent	122	5,303	207	410
Number of timely replies sent (maximum of 15 days)	122	5,303	207	410

* The significantly large numbers for 2007 are due to the fact that notifications were emitted for each substance contained in one given product.

Regarding differences between the total number of imports and the number of pre-export notifications received, the country informs that Canada objected to some notifications made through the online system (PENs). Also, while some chemicals (Class B precursors) may not require import permits, pre-export notifications may still be received for them.

The country provides the following information regarding pre-export notifications received by Canada from exporting countries in the years 2006-2009 that were not approved or resulted in an investigation:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pre-export notifications not approved	49	53	15	18
Number of investigations initiated	49	53	15	18

The country provides the following information regarding quantities of controlled chemical substances seized during the 2006–2009 period:



Controlled chemical substances	Unit of measure	Quantities seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Acetone	Liters	120	120	1,235	1,022.93
1-phenyl-2-propanone	Liters	1.19	50	0	0
Ephedrine	Kilograms	1	246.45	104.56	356.68
	Capsules/tablets	0	0	20,056	0
Ethyl ether	Liters	0	6.5	0	0
Hydrochloric acid	Liters	278.33	41	36	175.19
Methyl ethyl ketone	Liters	0	4	0	0
3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	Liters	58	0	0	0
Phenylacetic acid	Kilograms	0	3.28	0	0
Pseudoephedrine	Kilograms	0	0	41	153.85
Safrole	Liters	0	0	0	80
Sulphuric acid	Liters	170.73	0	1	4
Toluene	Liters	183.71	447.57	906	1,023.96

The country reports that its competent authorities share information among themselves regarding diversion of controlled chemical substances when the need arises, but that there is no integrated electronic system in place for that purpose.

The country provides the following data on confiscated controlled chemical substances disposed of during the period 2006–2009:

Controlled chemical substances	Unit of measure	Quantities disposed of			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Ephedrine	Kilograms	0	7,485.5	0	0
Gamma Butyrolactone	Kilograms	0	0	2,530	0
Red Phosphorous	Kilograms	0	1,028	0	0
Butanediol	Kilograms	0	0	920	0
Gamma Butyrolactone	Liters	0	0	20	0
Sulphuric Acid	Kilograms	0	0	88	0
Potassium Permanganate	Liters	0	0	75	0
Caustic Acid	Kilograms	0	0	125	0
Sodium Hydroxide	Kilograms	0	0	100	0
3,4 Methylene-2-dioxphenyl-propanone	Liters	2,272	0	0	0
3,4 Methylene-2-dioxphenyl-propanone	Kilograms	0	0	0	6,600
Waste Toluene and Acetone	Liters	0	0	0	100

The country disposes of confiscated controlled chemicals by incineration.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Canada reports the following data regarding the quantities of drugs forfeited during the period 2006–2009:

Type of illicit drugs and raw materials	Quantities of drugs forfeited				
	Unit of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium	Kilograms	43.61	203.89	52.64	338.46
	doses	110	69	74	26
	Milliliters	0	2260	1	0
Poppy Plants	Plants	1	631	0	50
Morphine	Kilograms	2.38	3.89	0.96	0.58
	Liters	9.17	2.09	2.51	0.7
	Patches	2	13	0	0
	doses	11953	17209	13195	4592
Heroin	Kilograms	187.89	41.62	91.68	212.95
	Liters	1.11	0.67	0.62	0.02
	Tabs/caps***	185	222	29	1
Coca Leaf	Kilograms	27.13	82.33	38.27	34.65
Cocaine	Kilograms	1753.5	1796.34	1237.45	2372.99
	Liters	4.44	10.09	5.83	6.69
	doses	1167	562	1,006	173
Crack	Kilograms	55.88	46.85	23.94	16.6
	Milliliters	25	5	38	10
	doses	30	16	88	8
Other substances that contain cocaine**					
Cocaine & Diacetylmorphine*	Grams	97.10	109.20	23.5	.9
	Milliliters	0	30	0	0
Coca Paste	Kilograms	5.54	5.88	6.13	5.87
	doses	0	7	20	50
Cannabis plants	Plants	1,858,000	1,962,223	1,850,794	1,845,734
Cannabis	Kilograms	73,135	57,476	40,560	34,391
	Liters	2	0	0	0
	doses	0	337	260	553
Cannabis Resin (hashish)	Kilograms	5,855.24	346.83	586.03	9,666.6



Type of illicit drugs and raw materials	Quantities of drugs forfeited				
	Unit of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hashish Oil (liquid cannabis)	Kilograms	526.05	73.64	766.01	241.36
	Liters	5.55	9.32	4.15	26.11
LSD	Blotters	12,255	5,389	2,502	1,356
	Grams	288.2	1,890.2	31.40	3
	Milliliters	308	20	750	0
	doses	820	870	309	187
Amphetamine/methamphetamine	Kilograms	198.17	222.29	201.42	115.16
	Liters	2,005.55	1,750.68	280.11	28.31
	doses	71,800	73,049	132,867	72,534
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	Kilograms	511.55	413.55	733.06	165.5
	Liters	0.04	20.11	116	0
	doses	498,737	1,552,011	126,829	956,362
GHB	Kilograms	15.8	13.96	13.34	3.32
	Liters	64.06	54.76	34.22	64.26
	doses	55	162	4	261
Methadone	Kilograms	1.52	0.77	4.44	0.41
	Liters	10.36	6.40	4.13	3.47
	doses	2,336	1,099	426	380
Others					
PCP (Hallucinogens)	Grams	1250	752.40	694.70	158
	Milliliters	15	0	0	0
	doses	156	212	134	6
Psilocybin	Kilograms	139.3	55.71	280.31	202.71
	Liters	19.14	5.89	0.26	0.06
	doses	1	223	212	221
	Plants	2	408	62	200

* Cocaine and diacetylmorphine are listed together because some of the seizures were reported by the Police as being a combination of cocaine and heroin.

** Includes coca paste, cocaine paste, cocaine base, basuco, paco, merla, among other denominations, depending on the terms used by the country.

*** Heroin in capsules is an uncommon unit of reporting, but sometimes is so reported by the Police. Heroin is packaged in capsules as a specific form for sale on the streets.

The country does not have specialized studies for the characterization and profiling of seized substances.



Canada provides the following data on persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking during the period 2006–2009:

Number of persons formally charged				Number of persons convicted			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
25,908	27,054	25,855	25,376	6,897	6,781	7,908	8,069

The country indicates that data regarding public officials formally charged with illicit drug trafficking for the period under evaluation are not available. Similarly, the information for the number of public officials convicted of this offence is not available.

Canada informs that the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) does not permit the possession of illicit drugs for personal use.

The country reports that information on the number of persons formally charged with illicit possession of drugs for personal use and number of persons convicted of this offence is not available because it does not maintain such statistics.

Canada informs that the CDSA criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs and establishes corresponding sanctions.

The country provides the following information regarding persons charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession:

Number of persons formally charged				Number of persons convicted			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
31,096	33,662	34,679	32,783	8,408	8,720	9,103	9,223

Canada has alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.

Canada reports that under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and other relevant enforcement agencies are responsible for the investigation and control of illicit drug trafficking. The Canada Border Service Agency (CBSA) is responsible for the interdiction of trafficked illicit drugs at Canada’s ports of entry. The RCMP is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of drug trafficking. Mechanisms are being used to promote and facilitate the timely exchange of information and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking.

Canada conducted specialized training courses for law enforcement, customs officers, prosecutors and the judiciary to address illicit drug trafficking: 10 in 2006, nine in 2007, 11 in 2008 and 10 in 2009. The country reports that training of its national authorities with responsibility for the control of illicit drug trafficking, such as the RMCP, the CBSA, and the Public Prosecution Service of Canada, is extensive and continuous.



Canada has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code developed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in all of the country's ports, in accordance with the ISPS Code Implementation Plan. In addition, the country reports that 100% of all ports/marine facilities required to be ISPS Code compliant are compliant. The country has port security programs in addition to the ISPS. Other port security programs include the Marine Transportation Security Clearance Program and the Marine Security Contributions Program, which are implemented either through regulations or policy directives.

The RCMP is responsible for coordinating the implementation of counterdrug programs at Canada's ports. The RCMP works in collaboration with the Canada Border Service Agency (CBSA), local and/or regional police, port authority officials, terminal operators and other tenants of the port. The country has a mechanism to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counter-drug control activities in ports. Additionally, the country has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete inspection or examination in person.

Canada carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities. The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) conducts risk analysis on shipments/crew and passengers arriving via marine mode. The RCMP conducts interdiction activities on a case-by-case basis based on an active drug investigation.

The country provides the following information regarding the other entities that coordinate and participate in such activities: monitoring is conducted by the Customs agency, whereas interdiction is coordinated by the National Police, and has the participation of Customs, Coast Guard and the Navy. While the CBSA is responsible for activities at the country's ports of entry, the RCMP is responsible for activities among such ports and may work with the navy or the coast guard on an investigation. The country clarifies that the RCMP does not conduct counterdrug detection and monitoring activities.

Regarding maritime interdiction operations, Canada reports that it seized one sailboat in 2009.

Canada does not participate in maritime counterdrug operations in partnership with other countries.

The RCMP, in cooperation with the Canadian military, carries out aerial interdiction for illicit drug trafficking activities on a case-by-case basis. However, the country does not have a formal aerial interdiction program. The country provides the following information regarding the entities that coordinate and participate in surveillance and aerial interdiction operations: both monitoring and interdiction are coordinated by the National Police and has the additional participation of the National Guard (military). The country informs that it participates with the United States Drug Enforcement Agency on investigations involving aerial drug trafficking activities across the Canada-United States border.

Canada reports that it has general drug control legislation and regulations that can be applied in controlling the sale of drugs via the Internet. The sale of pharmaceutical products, in general, is



governed by the Food and Drugs Act (1953) and the companion Food and Drug Regulations. The practice of pharmacy, including the provision of pharmacy services via the Internet, is regulated at the provincial/territorial level. Thus Internet pharmacy is allowed in some provinces of Canada, but only for prescription drugs that do not contain controlled substances.

For these drugs, the practice of Internet pharmacy is illegal because the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) specifically prohibits the conduct of all activities relating to the importation, exportation, sale, manufacture, administration, transfer or transportation of controlled substances, unless authorized by regulation. Additionally, CDSA regulations on pharmaceuticals containing controlled substances, the Narcotic Control Regulations, the Benzodiazepine and other Targeted Substances Regulations, and the Food and Drug Regulations, stipulate that only licensed dealers can ship pharmaceuticals containing controlled substances in to, within and out of Canada.

Functions and responsibilities of the authorities involved in the control of the sale of drugs over the Internet have been clearly defined. Canada informs that its responsible institutions have procedures, investigation techniques, training and equipment to detect suspicious transactions or diversion of drugs through the Internet. In addition, the RCMP has personnel who are trained in carrying out cybercrime investigations, and participate in policy-related discussions pertaining to illegal Internet pharmacy-related activities with international counterparts.

The RCMP, with the support of the Health Products and Food Inspectorate of Health Canada (the Inspectorate), is responsible for coordinating procedures and investigation techniques. Additionally, the country reports that the Inspectorate is responsible for training coordination.

Canada has carried out activities to increase awareness among administrative, judicial, law enforcement, postal, customs and other authorities regarding the illicit sale of drugs over the Internet.

The country has a mechanism through which citizens can report the illicit sale of drugs through the Internet. The Health Products and Food Branch Inspectorate of Health Canada guides consumers and industry on how to submit consumer and trade complaints to Health Canada, as well as on the information that is required by Health Canada and where and by what means to submit the complaint.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Canada has official entities that regulate and authorize the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement or transfer, registration, transport, possession, carrying, storage, and marketing for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Marking is not a regulated activity in the country.



The relevant institutions carry out these activities, as authorized by the indicated legislation:

Relevant official entities that regulate licit activities for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials	
Institution	Legislation or regulations
Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)	Customs Act
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (FAITC)	Export and Import Permits Act and Regulations
Explosives Regulatory Division / Natural Resources Canada (NCRAN)	Explosives Act and Regulations / Section 5. of the Act is enabling provision for regulatory framework
Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	Defence Production Act and Regulations
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)	Criminal Code and Firearms Act and Regulations
Transport Canada (TC)	Transport Act
Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government (for firearms and ammunition)	Criminal Code of Canada, Firearms Act and Regulations, Provincial and Municipal legislation and regulations

Canada's laws establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit and legal transfer of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These laws criminalize trafficking in and illicit production of such materials, as well as regulate and authorize commercial transactions (purchase-sale):

Material	Titles and articles of current laws and/or regulations	Sanctions
Firearms	Customs Act, Defence Production Act, Export and Import Permits Act, Firearms Act and the Criminal Code of Canada.	Administrative or Criminal Penalties. Criminal Code Offence - Weapons Trafficking –Indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of one year. Firearms Act Offence –Indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or punishable on summary conviction. Criminal Code Offence - Importing or Exporting knowing it is unauthorized - indictable offence. and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and to a minimum punishment of imprisonment for a term of one year.
Ammunition	Customs Act, Defence Production Act, Explosives Act & Regulations, Export and Import Permits Act, Firearms Act and Transport Act.	Administrative or Criminal Penalties. Firearms Act Offence –Indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or punishable on summary conviction. Explosives Act Offence - Ranges from a maximum of \$50,000 for most 1st offences to up to \$500,000 and / or up to 5 years in prison for the most serious offences.
Explosives	Customs Act, Defence Production Act, Explosives Act, Export and Import Permits Act and Transport Act.	Administrative or Criminal Penalties. Explosives Act Offence - Ranges from a maximum of \$50,000 for most 1st offences to up to \$500,000 and / or up to 5 years in prison for the most serious offences
Other related materials*	See Above depending on type of material.	Administrative or Criminal Penalties.

* Current laws and regulations for "Other Related Materials" are the same which cover firearms, ammunition and explosives – it depends on the type of material that is referred to.



The country has a mechanism for information exchange and cooperation between national and international institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country informs that it is unable to quantify shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials that were not authorized during the evaluation period due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits.

The country reports that it is unable to quantify the number of times Canada did not issue an export license or permit within the evaluation period for a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials because the necessary license or permit was not first issued by the importing country. The country informs further that it is unable to quantify the number of times Canada did not authorize exportation within the evaluation period because the transit country did not first issue the necessary license or permit.

The country informs that it manufactures and exports firearms and other related materials, and that its Department of Natural Resources (Explosives Safety and Security Branch) is the entity with responsibility for licensing facilities that manufacture ammunition and explosives in the country.

Canada has a national registry of the importation and exportation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country reports that it has controls and records of the transit of firearms but that it does not maintain a registry of the transit of ammunition, explosives and of other related materials.

The country reports that it uses the following registries:

- Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (FAITC) - Export Controls Online (EXCOL), Canadian Firearms Registry, Natural Resources Canada’s Explosive Regulatory Division.
- Royal Mounted Canadian Police (RCMP) - The national registry for firearms is the Canadian Firearms Information System.

The country provides the following information on the period during which these registries are kept:

Transaction	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives	Other related materials
Importation	FAITC – 7 years RCMP - Permanent	FAITC – 7 years	FAITC – 7 years	FAITC – 7 years
Exportation	FAITC – 7 years RCMP - Permanent	FAITC – 7 years	FAITC – 7 years	FAITC – 7 years
Transit	RCMP - Permanent	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

The country reports that these registries process computerized data related to the importation and exportation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, and the transit of firearms.



The Canadian Firearms Information System is a database to record ownership and transit of all legal firearms. This registry is kept permanently and is computerized. The country does not provide information on whether it has a registry or database for the confiscation of ammunition and explosives and other related materials.

The country reports that it is unable to quantify the number of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized and forfeited in narco trafficking cases during the years 2006–2009. Likewise, the country is unable to quantify the number of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized and forfeited in relation to the number of arrests for narco trafficking.

Concerning the number of investigations initiated/assisted as a result of a trace request from another country, Canada reports that it does not have information available for 2006; however, during 2007 it initiated 5,111 investigations, 6,593 investigations in 2008 and approximately 3,500 investigations in 2009.

The country informs that in 2007 it received 215 international firearms trace requests; 134 in 2008 and 120 in 2009. Regarding the number of international firearms traces completed, the country reports that it completed: 151 in 2006; 209 in 2007; 127 in 2008; and 120 in 2009.

C. Money Laundering

Canada has the following laws criminalizing money laundering and related crimes, with the indicated sanctions for non-compliance:

Titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws that criminalize money laundering and related crimes	Sanction
Money laundering is criminalized under Section 462.31 of the Canadian Criminal Code	Every one who commits money laundering is: (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years; or (b) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.
The possession of proceeds of crime is covered in section 354(1) of the Criminal Code	Every one who commits this offence: (a) is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, where the subject-matter of the offence is a testamentary instrument or the value of the subject-matter of the offence exceeds five thousand dollars; or (b) is guilty: (i) of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or (ii) of an offence punishable on summary conviction, where the value of the subject-matter of the offence does not exceed five thousand dollars.

In Canada, money laundering is an autonomous offence and therefore it is not necessary for a person to be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds



of that offense. In addition, laws exist that permit the perpetrator of the predicate offense to be convicted for money laundering.

The Criminal Code of Canada has established the following crimes as predicate offences for money laundering: Illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, illicit trafficking of migrants, trafficking in human beings, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against the public administration, fraud or financial crimes.

Canadian legislation permits the use of special investigative techniques, such as undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, informants, controlled deliveries, sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses and other special investigative techniques, in money laundering investigations.

Canada is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), is a cooperating and supporting nation of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) and is an observer at the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD). Its most recent FATF evaluation was in 2008.

Canada provides the following information on the sectors and activities that are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering:

Regulated sector/Activity	Title, articles, and date of the law or reason not applicable
Banking sector, Offshore banks, Currency exchange sector, Insurance sector, Transfer of funds, cash or valuables, Real estate, Accountants, Casinos and gambling, Money Services Businesses, Securities Dealers and Dealers in Precious Metals and Stones	Part 1 of the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act – in force as of November 2001
Notaries	Only notaries practicing in the provinces of Québec and British Columbia are subject to the regulatory requirements of the PCMLTFA (the activities of notaries in other provinces are limited to administering oaths and certifying documents). As of December 2008, British Columbia notaries public are subject to the same requirements as other non-financial professionals, including suspicious transaction reporting, when engaging in any of the following activities: receiving or paying funds; purchasing or selling securities, real property or business assets or entities; or transferring funds or securities by any means.

The country reports that stock exchanges are not obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering because Canada regulates securities dealers.

The country reports that in December 2008, the federal government promulgated regulations that require legal counsel (including notaries in Québec) to undertake client identification, due diligence, record keeping and internal compliance measures. However, an adjournment agreement was entered into by the federal government and the legal profession in 2005. As a consequence,



these regulations will remain unenforceable until a final determination of their applicability is made by the courts or the parties to the litigation. The effect thereof is that all lawyers across Canada and notaries in Quebec are exempted from reporting suspicious transactions.

Regarding the sectors or activities that are subject to the obligation to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering, the country informs that reporting entities are required to report suspicious transactions, large cash transactions, electronic fund transfers, casino disbursements, and the cross-border transport or shipment of currency or monetary instruments.

Canada has a Financial Intelligence Unit responsible for money laundering prevention. The country reports that the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) was created in 2000. It was established by and operates within the ambit of the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA) and its regulations.

FINTRAC is an independent government agency, reporting to the Minister of Finance and has an assigned annual budget. FINTRAC is a member of the Egmont Group, and has access to the Group’s secure network. Canada reports the following information requests received and answered through the Egmont Group’s secure network during the period 2006–2009:

Year	Information requests received	Responses to information requests sent
2006	72	26
2007	123	23
2008	130	31
2009	98	44

Canada has limitations in the judicial setting on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases. The country also has limitations in obtaining financial documents subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements in money laundering cases without a court order.

Canada has one entity for the management or disposition of assets seized and forfeited in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses. The Seized Property Management Directorate, which falls under the authority of a federal government department called Public Works and Government Services Canada, is responsible for the management and disposition of assets – including movable property, real estate, cash and securities – that have been seized or forfeited for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offences. The country informs that this entity has manuals for the management of assets seized; it also acts as a holding facility for currency and monetary instrument seizures.

The country’s constitutional legislation includes mechanisms for the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities. The country reports that criminal law falls under the authority of the federal government, whereas civil forfeitures and the management of these assets fall under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. Canada’s legislation permits the pre-sale and/or disposition of seized goods.



Canada reports that data on investigations initiated through a Financial Intelligence Report is not available.

Canada reports the following number of persons formally charged and convicted in investigations initiated during the years 2006–2009:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2005 - 2006	112	9
2006 - 2007	75	14
2007 - 2008	63	6
2008 - 2009	45	5
2009 - 2010	54	13

D. Judicial Cooperation

In Canada, extradition, including extradition of nationals, is possible for both illicit drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. The country has complied with the obligation to designate a competent authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests. Canadian law does not make provisions for persons whose extradition has been denied in a drug trafficking or money laundering case to be tried for the offense in Canada.

Canada’s law permits the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, which may include taking evidence or statements from persons, effecting service of judicial documents, executing searches and seizures, examining objects and sites, providing information and evidentiary items, providing original or certified copies of relevant documents and records, and identifying and tracing items for evidentiary purposes.

Canada uses secure technological resources to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations. The country informs that bank secrecy is not an impediment to cooperation in Canada. However, information that is classified as privileged under Canadian law (e.g. solicitor-client privilege, national security privilege) may be protected from release.

Canadian law, both penal and procedural, also permits the granting of controlled delivery requests.

The country has a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad, established under Section 462.37 of the Criminal Code of Canada as well as through bilateral or multilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance. These would be invoked to seek the enforcement of a Canadian forfeiture order pertaining to criminal proceeds or criminal instrumentalities located outside of Canada.

The country reports the following number of active extradition requests made regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases during the period 2006–2009:



Active extradition requests regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Active extradition requests regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
8	10	8	12	1	1	1	0

*Total number of extradition requests made to other states during the noted calendar year.

Canada reports the following number of passive extradition requests answered regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases during the period 2006–2009:

Passive extradition requests answered regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Passive extradition requests answered regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
28	19	40	24	4	12	10	4

*Total number of persons sought who were returned (conveyed) to other states during the noted calendar year.

Canada made and answered the following number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases during the period 2006–2009:

Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
16	9	7	8	8	6	2	3

*Total number of mutual legal assistance requests made to other states during the noted calendar year.

Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
19	34	26	31	20	17	24	19

*Total number of mutual legal assistance requests received from other states during the noted calendar year.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD notes that Canada has an institutional framework to guide its anti-drug efforts and activities. This framework includes a National Anti-drug Strategy which addresses the issues of prevention, treatment and enforcement and establishes strategic priorities in this regard.

Regarding international conventions, CICAD recognizes that Canada ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption during the evaluation period. However, CICAD observes with concern that Canada has not ratified the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA) and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

With regards to a national information system, CICAD takes note that Canada has a central office for the collection, organization and analysis of data on drug-related information. CICAD notes that the country conducted a number of demand reduction priority studies, such as secondary school surveys, and a national household survey, during the evaluation period.

CICAD notes that Canada has priority and recommended information related to supply reduction, including drug availability indicators, quantities of drugs seized and sale price of drugs.

In the area related to demand reduction, regarding prevention, CICAD acknowledges that Canada has national drug abuse prevention programs targeting key populations and that some of its universities offer courses and disciplines which include content on prevention, treatment and research associated with drug abuse.

CICAD also acknowledges that the country carried out training in drug abuse prevention, treatment and research aimed at key stakeholders, and conducted intermediate outcome and impact evaluations on prevention programs.

Concerning treatment, CICAD acknowledges that Canada has governmental and non-governmental entities responsible for designing and executing public policies regarding treatment.

CICAD observes that, at the national level, Canada does not have official operating standards for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, except at federal correctional facilities. CICAD takes note that this situation arises since such operation standards fall under the direct purview of the respective provinces and territories, and vary among jurisdictions.

On the subject of drug use statistics, CICAD acknowledges the country's efforts in carrying out studies to estimate drug consumption in the general population and among high-school students. CICAD observes that Canada has carried out these studies periodically.



CICAD also observes that Canada has carried out studies that allow an evaluation of the relationship between drugs and crimes and that the country maintains records on the relationship between alcohol and drug related traffic accidents.

In the area of supply reduction, regarding drug production, CICAD acknowledges that the country has a formal program for the eradication of illicit cannabis crops but observes that the country did not provide figures for the total area of eradicated crops. CICAD further acknowledges that Canada has identified and dismantled illicit laboratories of drugs of both natural and synthetic origins.

With regards to the control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD observes that the country has established mechanisms to control all pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions and to prevent their diversion, such as the designation of relevant authorities to coordinate control activities and the implementation of effective measures to prevent diversion, in both the public and the private sector. In addition, CICAD notes that Canada has established integrated control procedures, an automated system to handle information and a guide for health sector professionals.

Concerning control of chemical substances, CICAD recognizes that Canada has established mechanisms and regulations to control and prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances in accordance with relevant international conventions. Such controls include the designation of competent authorities for the coordination of control activities and for imposing appropriate sanctions.

CICAD takes note of the establishment of the National Chemical Diversion Awareness Program, which was designed to assist relevant entities in conducting investigations of clandestine laboratories and for providing training in identification, monitoring and prevention of the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

In the area of control measures, with respect to illicit drug trafficking, CICAD takes note of the mechanisms that the country has established against illicit drug trafficking. Key is the existence of national laws that regulate illicit drug trafficking, impose penalties for contravention, and assign responsibility for monitoring and interdiction to competent government agencies.

CICAD acknowledges that Canada has mechanisms in place to prevent and control the use of the Internet for illicit drug trafficking. In that regard the country has general legislation on illicit drug trafficking and has clearly defined the functions and responsibilities of competent authorities to control the illicit sale of drugs over the Internet. CICAD observes with satisfaction that Canada has carried out activities to increase awareness among administrative, judicial, law enforcement and other relevant authorities regarding the illicit sale of drugs over the Internet and has established mechanisms through which citizens can report the illegal sale of drugs over the Internet.

CICAD notes that the country does not provide data regarding public officials formally charged with illicit drug trafficking for the period under evaluation. Similarly, CICAD observes that the information for the number of public officials convicted of this offence is reported as not available.



With reference to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, CICAD acknowledges that Canada has established a legal and institutional framework for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which includes legislation establishing administrative controls and designating competent authorities. CICAD notes with concern, however, that the marking of firearms is not a regulated activity in the country.

CICAD observes that Canada has established a database for importations and exportations to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Canada has also established a database to collect information on, inter alia, confiscation and transfer of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

CICAD notes that Canada is unable to quantify the number of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized and forfeited in relation to the number of arrests for narco-trafficking cases.

Concerning money laundering control, CICAD notes that the country has established a framework to prevent money laundering, which includes the existence of laws that criminalize money laundering, that create predicate offences and that allow the use of special investigative techniques in money laundering investigations.

CICAD takes note that Canadian law regulates sectors and activities, obliging them to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering. However, CICAD observes that by virtue of an agreement between the federal government and the legal profession in 2005, all lawyers in the country and notaries in Quebec are not bound by the requirement to disclose suspicious financial transactions.

CICAD further acknowledges that Canada has established an independent Financial Intelligence Unit for the prevention of money laundering and that this Unit is a member of the Egmont Group.

CICAD takes note of the limitations faced by the country in lifting bank secrecy and in obtaining financial documents in the judicial setting.

On the subject of judicial cooperation, CICAD views with satisfaction that Canada has adopted legislation which promotes judicial cooperation in the areas of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering.

CICAD recognizes Canada's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Canada in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
2. RATIFY THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

3. DEVELOP A MECHANISM TO ALLOW A MORE PRECISE ESTIMATE OF ILLEGAL CANNABIS CULTIVATIONS IN CANADA, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

CONTROL MEASURES

4. INCLUDE NOTARIES WHO WORK WITH FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AND ALL LAWYERS IN THE COUNTRY AMONG THE SUBJECTS WHO ARE REQUIRED TO RECORD AND REPORT SUSPICIOUS FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS THAT MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH MONEY LAUNDERING.



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