

**RECOMMENDATION 1:**

REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA) WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME INDICATED AS OF JANUARY 2003

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001
REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Canada reports that, in May 2003, Parliament passed the relevant Legislative Amendments which were a prerequisite for the ratification of the Inter-American Convention. The country further reports that Parliamentary review of the proposed enabling regulations was completed in October 2003. The country notes that the final regulations are pending approval by the Governor in Council.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Canada towards complying with the requirements of this recommendation and urges the country to carry on with the work being done to ensure the fulfillment of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 2:

RATIFY THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION COMPLIMENTARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

Canada reports that Legislative Amendments, which were introduced to enable Canada to ratify the Protocol, were passed by Parliament in May 2003. The country further reports that parliamentary review of the proposed new regulations was completed in October 2003. The final regulations are pending approval by the Governor in Council.

CICAD recognizes the progress made by Canada in complying with this recommendation and encourages Canada to continue its efforts to fully satisfy the requirements of the recommendation.

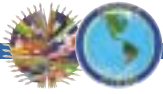
RECOMMENDATION 3:

REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO DEVELOP A SYSTEM TO ESTIMATE, MONITOR AND ERADICATE ILLICIT CANNABIS CULTIVATIONS

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001
REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Canada reports that, through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) Centralized Criminal Intelligence Program, it has developed a system to estimate, monitor and eradicate illicit marijuana crops. In developing the system, Canada established a National Marijuana Grow Operation Coordinator to ensure a fully integrated effort with the RCMP, other law enforcement agencies, Canadian Armed Forces, as well as key subject matter experts from across the country. The country reports that, annually, its agencies undertake specifically designed air, land and sea counter marijuana grow operations. This culminated in marijuana seizures totaling 54,372,683 grams in 2002.

Canada has undertaken a series of concrete and innovative steps to meet the demand of this



recommendation. Two of the best known innovative steps are "Operation Green Sweep" and "The Grow Busters Project."

On January 30th 2002, Operation Green Sweep convened a nationwide blitz operation on indoor cultivations in nine provinces across Canada. Following up on the success of Operation Green Sweep, a second 15-day national blitz against marijuana growers was conducted from April 15-26, 2003.

In another example of an innovative counter drugs operation, the RCMP also conducted "Operation High Seas".

CICAD views with satisfaction the fulfillment of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 4:

FINALIZE THE APPROVAL OF A COMPREHENSIVE REGULATORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES WITHIN THE ESTABLISHED TIMEFRAME

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

Canada reports that the country has introduced a new Regulatory framework for the control and monitoring of precursor chemicals. The regulation entitled the "Precursor Control Regulations" was approved and subsequently registered on September 24, 2002.

The Precursor Control Regulations provide a framework to control and monitor all Table I and Table II chemicals listed in the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction for the full compliance of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 5:

REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO COMPLY WITH ARTICLE 12 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES OF VIENNA 1988

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001
REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

Canada reports that it developed and promulgated the Precursor Control Regulations (PCR) in September 2002. The new Regulations allows the country to control and monitor all Table I and Table II chemicals listed in the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

The Precursor Control Regulations were implemented in three phases:

On January 9, 2003, the license and permit requirements for the import/export of Class A precursors, the permit requirement for transit and transshipment as well as the license requirement for their productions came into force.

On July 7, 2003, implementation of the controls over domestic distribution and the license requirement to sell/provide Class A precursors came into force.



On January 1, 2004, the implementation for Class B precursors, the registration of companies who produce for sale, import or export, as well as permit requirement for exportation to certain destinations came into force.

CICAD views with satisfaction the fulfillment of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 6:

REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO CONTINUE TO ESTABLISH MECHANISMS THAT ENSURE THAT IMPORTING OR IN-TRANSIT COUNTRIES ISSUE THE NECESSARY LICENSES OR AUTHORIZATIONS FOR RELEASE FOR EXPORT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001
REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Canada, under provisions of the Export and Import Permit Act, has put in place a mechanism for controlling the export and import of firearms, ammunition and other related materials. The regulations direct importers and exporters to fully comply with the Act. Compliance includes a requirement to report on all export and import activities. As the country of export, Canada has the responsibility to ensure that the importing country has issued the necessary licenses and authorizations. Canadian law does not currently require that an in-transit permit be requested or provided.

CICAD recognizes that Canada has taken steps to establish a mechanism that complies with this recommendation and encourages the country to develop mechanisms within the framework of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking In Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), to ensure that in-transit countries are duly notified and issue the necessary authorization for firearms, ammunition or other related materials to transit their territories.

RECOMMENDATION 7:

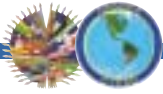
REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO CREATE A MECHANISM TO REGISTER AND/OR DATA BANK TO IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CHARGED AND CONVICTED FOR CRIMES RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

**PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001
REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003**

Canada reports that it has developed mechanisms to collect data on individuals charged and convicted for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking in the country.

Data on individuals charged are obtained through the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCRS) for charges laid by the police. Data on convictions are obtained through the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) and the Youth Court Survey (YCS). In an effort to make these two surveys consistent, both the YCS and the ACCS use the same unit of analysis. The UCRS survey captures data when persons are charged by police, while the ACCS and YCS data are captured upon the court rendering a decision.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction for the fulfillment of this recommendation.



CONCLUSIONS

Canada has demonstrated commitment to fulfilling the recommendations made by the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) during the Evaluation Round 2001- 2002. The country completed its work in fulfilling four of the seven recommendations made to them and has advanced well in fulfilling the demands of two others. One recommendation is still pending further action.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) developed a comprehensive system to estimate, monitor and eradicate illicit marijuana crops across Canada.

Under new Precursor Control Regulations, the country has implemented a comprehensive regulatory and administrative framework to facilitate the monitoring and control of Controlled Chemical Substances. In addition, new Regulations on narcotic Drug- Psychotropics Substances took full effect on January 1, 2004.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction that Canada has also put in place a system for controlling the import and export of firearms within the framework of CIFTA. Although the system is quite detailed, it does not ensure that in transit countries are duly notified and that such countries issue the necessary authorization for firearms, ammunitions and other related material to transit their territories. CICAD urges Canada to deposit its instrument of ratification for CIFTA, if possible, by the end of 2004.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction with the substantial progress made by Canada in implementing the recommendations, which will enable the country to pursue a more comprehensive strategy against narcotics.