

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Criminal Intelligence Directorate



Drug Situation

Canada

- 1999 -

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CANADA DRUG SITUATION 1999

Foreword

This report describes illicit drug trafficking activity in Canada in 1999. It is based on information and intelligence gleaned from investigations and seizures conducted not only by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police but also by various Canadian agencies and departments involved in drug enforcement.

Highlights

- C At least 100 tonnes of hashish, 15 tonnes of cocaine, and 6 tonnes of liquid hashish are smuggled into Canada each year. Production of marihuana is estimated at 800 tonnes. One to two tonnes of heroin are required annually to meet the demand by the Canadian heroin user population.
- C Drug trafficking remains the principal source of revenue for most organized crime groups. In Canada, the drug trade has the potential to generate criminal proceeds in excess of \$4 billion at the wholesale level and of \$18 billion at the street level.
- C Italian-based organized crime is involved in upper echelon importation and distribution of many types of drugs. Asian-based groups are active in heroin and, increasingly, cocaine trafficking at all levels. Colombian-based traffickers still control much of the cocaine trade in the cities of Eastern and Central Canada. Outlaw motorcycle gangs play a major role in the importation and large-scale distribution of cannabis, cocaine and chemical drugs. Independent Canadian and foreign entrepreneurs are also important suppliers of drugs to the Canadian market.

General

With the exception of marihuana, seizures of all drug types in 1999 have decreased compared to 1998. Budget restrictions in 1999, limited the number of major international and national drug investigations that the RCMP was able to undertake..

Law enforcement agencies in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec indicate an increase in cocaine and heroin consumption, particularly among street youth and students. Concomitant dependence on heroin and cocaine has become more prevalent.

A number of factors make Canada a country that is unusually vulnerable to contraband of all kinds. It shares an 8,000 kilometre land and water border with the United States and has more than 66,000 kilometres of Atlantic and Pacific coastline, much of which is remote and uninhabited.

More than 9 million commercial shipments enter Canada each year, 75 per cent of them at land border ports of entry and the remainder at international airports, marine ports, postal facilities and bonded warehouses. Of these shipments, approximately one million are marine containers arriving directly at Canadian seaports, with a further 200,000 entering by truck or rail after being off-loaded at U.S. ports. Furthermore, it is expected that an annual total of between 6 and 6.8 million trucks will enter Canada from the United States by the end of 2000.

Beyond this, more than 100 million travellers enter Canada each year, 86 per cent at land border ports and the remainder at international airports and marine ports. Finally, there are approximately 1,488 airfields in Canada, from full scale international airports to grass strips.



Cocaine

According to analysis of drug intelligence and seizure information, RCMP estimates that approximately 15 to 24 tonnes of cocaine enter Canada each year (not necessarily all destined for the Canadian market).

Private aircraft, mothership and marine containers

In the late 80's and early 90's, Colombians imported large amounts of cocaine into Canada by private aircraft or mothership. Intelligence indicates that these transportation means continue to be used for smuggling large quantities of cocaine into Canada directly from source countries and from the USA, but this is not a common occurrence. Colombians still use motherships for multi-tonne shipments destined for Europe. On July 4, 1999 Spanish authorities seized 10 tonnes of cocaine off the Canary Islands on board the M/V TAMMSAARE. A few days later in Spain, another five tonnes of cocaine (in Pontevedra) and 208 kilograms of heroin (in Madrid) were found in two warehouses linked to the same Colombian organization.

Marine containers arrive directly into Canadian ports from South America with shipments of 50 to 300 kilos of cocaine. Some arrive at US ports and are transported by truck to Canada.

Land transport

Colombians have used Quebec transportation groups to ferry shipments of drugs within the USA from the west to the east coast, and proceeds on the return trips. Some of these transportation groups pick up the cocaine in Mexico, Texas and Florida for the northern United States and Canada, particularly Quebec. The common land transport means are tractor-trailers and recreational vehicles. Many of the Canadian trucking companies involved in such importations are based in Quebec. Trafficking groups that have members on both sides of the borders readily supply each other. Many Canadian traffickers obtain their cocaine solely from US sources.

Canadian marihuana is sometimes used as a currency to purchase cocaine that is warehoused in the USA. The exchange ratio is about 3 to 1. Exchanges of 1 to 1 have been rumored but never substantiated. Furthermore, such a rate of exchange does not make sound commercial sense considering that a kilo of cocaine sells for \$13,000 US (in lots of 50 kilos or more) while the wholesale price of a kilo of marihuana ranges around \$6,000 or \$8,000 US.

Other Canadian traffickers transport quantities of marihuana (20 to 50 kilos) to the USA that they sell to local buyers. With the proceeds, they purchase from US traffickers cocaine intended for Canada.

In the situations mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, transportation is by private vehicle such as cars, passenger vans and pick-up trucks.

On a lesser scale, US cocaine is also exchanged for heroin that has been smuggled into Canada from Southeast Asia. The rate of exchange is usually three kilos of cocaine for 1 kilo of heroin. These types of exchanges are usually conducted between Asian-based organized crime on both sides of the border. The limited intelligence available on this activity would indicate that transactions are for quantities of cocaine of less than 50 kilos.

Commercial airlines

Over 300 kilos of cocaine were seized from air cargo shipments, air passenger and air mail. Some Canadian traffickers have developed networks where cocaine is brought in large quantities (100 kilo range and more) from producing countries to the Caribbean and then divided into small shipments to be sent to Canada by air cargo or couriers using commercial airlines.

Trafficking organizations

Though Colombian-based and Italian-based organized crime and outlaw motorcycle gangs appear to be the single most active criminal groups in cocaine importation, they are by no means the only upper echelon protagonists. Criminal elements of Asian, Portuguese, Caribbean (mostly Dominicans and Jamaicans) and Canadian origin are also involved in trafficking cocaine in quantities in excess of a hundred kilos.



Heroin

According to the United Nations Drug Control Program, Afghanistan has surpassed Burma as the world's largest opium producer. Despite that fact, Southeast Asia remains the principal source of heroin available in Canada. The potential annual demand for heroin in Canada ranges between one and two tonnes.

Southeast Asian traffickers, particularly Chinese-based organized crime groups, remain the principal importers of Southeast Asian heroin into Canada. On November 26, 1998, Project EIDER concluded with the seizure of 70 kilograms of heroin (93% purity) and CAN \$ 100,000 in Vancouver and CAN \$300,000 in Hong Kong. This 13 month investigation involved the Royal Hong Kong Police, RCMP Drug Sections from Greater Vancouver and Milton, and Metro Toronto Police. It has not been determined yet how the heroin entered Canada.

In 1998 there were several significant heroin seizures in Australia in which Canadian nationals have either been arrested or directly linked to operations. Many of the Canadians identified are former Hong Kong and/or Chinese nationals. These syndicates are directly linked to major targets residing in China, Hong Kong and Thailand. The Australian Federal Police and the RCMP have established a Working Group on Organized Crime/Drug Trafficking.

On February 16, 1999, as a part of Project E-PERHAPS, Canada Customs/RCMP Waterfront Unit at the port of Vancouver seized approximately 43 kilograms of SEA heroin (99% pure) from in a marine container of brown sugar that originated in China and was destined to Burnaby , BC.

In June 1999, Project E-PAGE culminated after a 2 1/2 year international investigation with the arrest of 28 individuals of an organized crime group active in British Columbia, and various cities in the United States, Hong Kong, Thailand and Myanmar. Approximately 6.3 kilograms (9 units) of heroin were seized in the United States. This investigation foiled a number of conspiracies to import large shipments of heroin to North America.

Recent large seizures in British Columbia (70 kilograms in November 1998 and 42 kilograms in February 1999) have reduced supplies and pushed the unit (700 g) price up into the \$55,000 range as opposed to \$40,000 in 1998.



Opium

Annual opium seizures prior to 1998 have fluctuated but have never risen above 16 kilograms. In 1998, they totalled 76 kilograms and in 1999, totals reached approximately 51 kilograms. Shipments seized in the past, averaged anywhere from one to three kilograms. On April 17, 1998, a shipment of 57.6 kilograms was seized at the Port of Halifax in a 20 foot container from Iran. Following a joint Canada Customs/Newmarket RCMP Drug Section investigation, a 27 kilogram shipment was intercepted on June 18, 1999. The opium was hidden inside the false bottom of wooden crates.

Over the last 10 years, law enforcement agencies in the United States have observed an increase in seizures of large shipments of opium. In many cases links to Iran and/or Asia have been established. A total of 540 kilograms were intercepted at the international mail facility in Oakland, California in 1999. Although opium is perceived to be less dangerous than heroin, it is as addictive.



Marihuana

The RCMP estimates the annual production of marihuana in Canada to be at least in the 800 tonne range. This estimate appears overwhelming, however investigators believe it is quite conservative, and it is supported by intelligence and seizures of marihuana in plant and bulk forms. In 1999, approximately one million plants were seized across Canada by different police departments.

It is not uncommon to find indoor grow operations involving over 3,000 plants. Though figures vary considerably from one province to another, overall less than 10 % of all marihuana seized in Canada was grown using hydroponics (a method of growing plants with their roots in nutrient mineral solutions rather than in soil). Indoor grow operations still rely mostly on soil based organic cultivation but hydroponics is gaining in popularity. Despite the availability of highly sophisticated technologies designed to increase the yield even more, most growers do not bother to go to such length, preferring simpler and proven methods. The average THC content of all samples analysed since 1995 is about 6%.

Marihuana remains the most popular illicit drug, both in terms of consumption and trafficking. The annual marihuana production has been estimated to be around 5 million plants. Given the relatively low cost of

setting up a grow operation and the considerable profits it generates, this activity has become increasingly attractive, even to otherwise law-abiding citizens.

It is estimated that more than 50 % of the marihuana available in Canada is produced domestically. Of the foreign marihuana seized in or en route to Canada in 1999, at least 5,535 kilograms originated from Jamaica, 825 kilograms from South Africa and 860 kilograms from Mexico. Foreign shipments arrive directly into Canadian ports of entry or transit through the United States before reaching Canada. On June 11, 1999, US Customs intercepted 2,464 kg of Jamaican marihuana and 141 kg of hash oil at Newark, New Jersey in a marine container bound for Montreal. Furthermore in Project JOULE in June 20, 1999, 2,617 kg of Jamaican marihuana destined for Canada were seized in Stuart, Florida.

Smuggling of Canadian marihuana to the United States remains a source of concern for enforcement officials on both sides of the border. Though this activity is particularly noticeable on the British Columbia / US border, it is not limited to that province. There is intelligence that the Hells Angels in Quebec are supplying marihuana to their US counterparts. Intelligence also indicates that there is marihuana smuggling activity across the Great Lakes. Despite the foregoing, few US marihuana seizures can be traced back to Canada.

In the majority of the regions, large operations are invariably run by outlaw motorcycle gangs, although Asian-based organizations have been making inroads in British Columbia and Alberta. More and more groups are using “crop sitters” and other go-betweens to tend their plantations. This hands-off approach makes it difficult for police to link the operation to the people who are actually behind it. Outdoor crops are often grown on Crown lands located in remote areas in order to reduce the risk of detection.

It is not uncommon for farmers and land-owners to be subjected to intimidation tactics by marihuana growers who want to use their fields to plant their illegal crops. Although this not a new phenomenon, the problem was given intense media coverage during the fall of 1999 in Quebec when a federal MP undertook to seek protection for some of his rural constituents, only to be himself threatened. So far, none of the affected citizens have filed any official complaint. Furthermore, independent marihuana growers are sometimes coerced into working for organized crime groups.

The use of booby traps to protect the crops is not widespread but is on the increase in some provinces. Most of those devices are non-lethal and are mainly intended to deter any would-be thieves. They constitute nevertheless a genuine hazard for law enforcement personnel and anybody else who would attempt to remove the plants without taking appropriate precautions.

As discussed in the preceding segment on “Cocaine”, Canadian marihuana is being used as a currency to purchase cocaine in the United States.



Liquid Cannabis Resin

Liquid cannabis resin (also known as cannabis oil, weed oil, marihuana oil, and hash oil) is manufactured in Canada from locally produced marihuana. In some parts of the country, it is not unusual to discover processing installations when conducting raids on marihuana cultivation sites.

On July 13, 1999, in Lake Cowichan, British Columbia, a liquid cannabis resin laboratory was uncovered following a fire in a garage. Approximately 270 litres (60 gallons) of partially processed cannabis oil were found. The drugs were intended for the provincial market.

Despite the production in Canada, an estimated six to eight tonnes of liquid cannabis resin are imported yearly from Jamaica. Half that amount enters through Pearson International Airport in Toronto. The rest is imported by sea and overland by Canadian traffickers dealing with brokers based in Jamaica and Florida. The drugs are most often brought to Florida by small boats and then transported overland to Canada, particularly Southern Ontario. On June 20, 1999, Project JOULE/CIVET concluded with the seizure of 487 kg of hash oil and 2,617 kg of marihuana in Stuart, Florida. The organization had been active for six years importing at least one shipment of this size every year for the Maritimes market. The following month saw the conclusion of Project OIL SLICK with the seizure of 1,000 kg of hash oil in Antigua. Intelligence indicates that the subjects in this last case had been importing shipments between 500 kg and 1,000 kg at least once a year for the Ontario and Maritimes market.



Hashish

RCMP analysts estimate that at least 100 tonnes of hashish enter Canada every year. Montreal-based organized crime groups have specialized in the large-scale importation of hashish and exercise a monopoly over its wholesale distribution. The hashish market in central and eastern Canada is known world-wide. US criminals are among the international traffickers who orchestrate multi-tonne shipments of this drug from Pakistan directly to Montreal by mothership or container.

The last mothership operation that was detected dates back to November 1998 when a two year investigation concluded with the interception of 15 tonnes of hashish on Canada's West Coast. Most often, hashish is imported directly into Canada in multi-tonne shipments from Pakistan and Afghanistan.

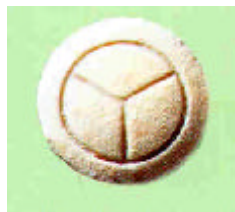
In 1999, there were only three major hashish seizures in the province of Quebec: 1,527 kg in February in Mascouche, 1,182 in Montreal in May and 2,000 kg in Carignan in September. The first two shipments

had arrived in Montreal in marine containers and the third in Toronto by air cargo. The low seizure rate for 1999 is not indicative of the level of trafficking activity since over 20,000 kilograms of hashish destined for Canada were seized during the first two months of 2000.

Chemical Drugs

Chemical Precursors

The domestic purchase and sale of chemical precursors do not constitute offenses in Canada. As a result, traffickers are able to purchase the ingredients openly from legitimate distributors. Nevertheless, they take certain precautions such as using fictitious names, paying cash, and picking up the merchandise with rented vehicles. Purchase of these materials is now facilitated by Internet sales. Many legitimate distributors post catalogues with price lists on the Internet. Making a purchase is a matter of simply sending the distributor a bank draft and having the material delivered to a post office box registered under a fictitious name. Suspect purchases of precursor chemicals are a growing trend.



Ecstasy

In Quebec, British Columbia and, to a lesser extent Ontario, MDMA, better known as Ecstasy, appears to be the preferred chemical drug among adolescents and young adults. They seem to prefer it to cocaine because its stimulant effects last about 8 hours. Users also believe it to be a benign drug that is not addictive. PPMA, an MDMA analogue, is also sold as Ecstasy. Outlaw motorcycle gangs and other Montreal criminal groups specialize in the manufacture of these two substances. In June 1999, in Sainte-Julie, Quebec, RCMP dismantled a laboratory that manufactured Ecstasy, methaqualone and MDA. There were sufficient chemicals found on site to produce 750,000 MDMA tablets. In October 1999, in Chilliwack, British Columbia, police uncovered another important laboratory with a potential to produce two million tablets of Ecstasy. In November 1999, an explosion occurred in an MDA lab in St-Adele, Quebec levelling the residence and killing the lab operator. Two important MDMA labs were discovered in Ontario in November 1999, the first in a rural area near Hawkesbury and the second in a large apartment complex in Mississauga. The availability of true Ecstasy has increased in Ontario, although PCP or methamphetamine is often held out to be MDMA on the streets. There have been a number of cases of MDMA produced in Canada being supplied to traffickers in various regions of the USA.

The profit margin for MDMA is high. In fact, one Ecstasy tablet, which is sold on the black market for \$35 to \$40, costs about \$0.50 to \$2.00 to produce. Laboratories manufacture from one to five kilograms at a time, with a yield of approximately 10,000 tablets per kilogram.

Despite the capability to manufacture this drug in Canada, groups are still importing MDMA from The Netherlands and Belgium. A US organization was using couriers to transport the drugs from Europe to the USA either directly or via Dorval airport in Montreal. Two mules were arrested with 45,000 tablets and 40,000 tablets respectively at Dorval in April 1999. A few days earlier, two subjects en route to New York were intercepted at Orly airport, in France with 78,000 tablets bearing the same logo as those discovered in Montreal. In November, Canada Customs at Vancouver Airport intercepted two subjects arriving from Spain via the Netherlands with 100,000 tablets hidden in false bottom suitcases.

Over the last three years, Southeast Asia, notably Burma, has surfaced as a major source of MDMA. Most of the heroin producers in that region are involved in the manufacture of amphetamines and methamphetamines. Given the enormous supplies of amphetamine products in Southeast Asia, the links of Asian-based organized crime in Canada with counterparts in that region, and the demand for these products in Canada and the United States, conspiracies to import large shipments of these substances from this source could be already underway. No seizures of amphetamine products originating from Southeast Asia have been reported yet in Canada.

PCP

In Canada, PCP is consumed primarily in the province of Quebec. Most PCP manufacturing occurs in Quebec City area laboratories controlled by outlaw motorcycle gangs and their associates. Purity at street level is usually less than 1 per cent, but analysis of PCP seizures in Ontario and Quebec have revealed purity levels between 3 per cent and 23 per cent.



Methamphetamine

Underground methamphetamine laboratories, which seem to be more prevalent in Western Canada than in the East, are operated primarily by independent entrepreneurs and outlaw motorcycle gang associates. Of the 19 clandestine laboratories investigated in British Columbia in 1999, twelve incidents dealt with the manufacture of methamphetamine. US-based manufacturers of methamphetamine often take advantage of Canada's lack of precursor chemical-related legislation and come here to purchase ingredients. Some even stay to manufacture methamphetamine before returning to the United States.



GHB

This substance is popular at *Raves* and is consumed either alone or in combination with Ecstasy. Like Rohypnol, GHB is linked to incidents of date rape. The first reported seizures

of GHB in Ontario took place in February 1999. A total of five litres were found during two separate police operations. Wholesale prices per gallon, which ranged between \$1,000 and \$2,000, have fallen to \$500. Manufacture is relatively simple as it requires no special glassware or laboratory equipment and requires only two basic chemical ingredients. Recipes are available on the Internet and two companies, one in Quebec and one in Ontario, offer complete manufacturing kits. In Quebec in 1998, there were approximately 10 incidents involving GHB, including the seizure of one litre. In 1999, in Saanich, BC, local police found 1 litre of processed GHB and 10 litres of GBL (the precursor for GHB with a conversion ratio of about 1 to 1). Other provinces only reported isolated incidents. Police expect that demand for this substance will increase considerably in the near future.

Rohypnol

Rohypnol is familiarly known as the “date rape drug.” Since most cases of date rape involve the drug being added to the victim’s drink, its manufacturer has altered its chemistry so that it is less soluble and will add a distinctive tint to any liquid in which it is dissolved. In North America, the only place in which it is available as a prescription drug is Mexico, and controls on its distribution there have been introduced. In January 1999, 3,500 units of Rohypnol were seized in North Vancouver. This is probably the first seizure of this substance in Canada.

LSD

LSD is available throughout Canada, but its popularity seems to be waning in favour of Ecstasy.

Outlook

- C For all drug types, supply and demand have remained stable but will likely increase in the near future.
- C The abundance of high purity cocaine and heroin at street level increases the risks of death by overdose. The sharing of needles to inject drugs, including heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and other substances, represents one of the main vectors for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and C.
- C Conspiracies to import multi-tonne shipments of drugs in mothership operations or aboard private aircraft will continue. Smuggling by marine container and air cargo will be the preferred transportation means, however, primarily because of lower costs and risk of detection.
- C New technologies in marihuana cultivation will become more prevalent. Export of marihuana to the United States will remain an important illicit industry in British Columbia and will continue expanding in other parts of Canada, particularly Quebec and Ontario.
- C Implementation of legislation and regulations is required regarding the sale of precursors, to allow Canadian police to stop the trafficking of these chemicals for illicit purposes and to curtail clandestine laboratory activity.

1999
SIGNIFICANT DRUG SHIPMENTS
SEIZED IN AND EN ROUTE TO CANADA

HEROIN

Jan. 22	San Juan, Porto Rico	2 kg
Feb. 16	Vancouver, BC	42 kg
Mar. 10	Toronto, Ont.	7 kg
Apr. 5	Toronto, Ont.	5 kg
May 11	Chang Rai, Thailand	51 kg
May 11	Chang Mai, Thailand	4 kg
Nov. 26	Toronto, Ont.	5 kg
Dec. 4	Toronto, Ont.	18 kg

COCAINE

Jan. 10	Montreal (Mirabel), Que.	31 kg
May 15	Toronto (PIA), Ont.	58 kg
May 22	Fort Lee, New Jersey, USA	32 kg
May 26	Vancouver, BC	63 kg
June 2	Vancouver, BC	28 kg
Aug. 18	Surrey, BC	33 kg
Oct. 18	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, USA	47 kg
Oct. 28	Laval, Que.	68 kg
Nov. 20	Montreal, Que.	141 kg
Dec. 4	Montreal, Mirabel, Que.	68 kg

LIQUID HASHISH

June 11	New Jersey, USA	141 kg
June 28	Stuart, Florida, USA	487 kg
July 13	Lake Cowichan, BC	270 litres (Laboratory)
July 15	Antigua, Caribbean	1,000 kg
Nov. 20	Toronto, PIA, Ont	80 kg
Nov. 27	Toronto, PIA, Ont	145 kg
Dec. 2	Toronto, PIA, Ont	80 kg

MARIHUANA

Jan. 22	Ste-Cecile-de-Milton, Que.	379 kg (indoor grow inst.)
Mar. 12	Surrey, BC	230 kg
June 11	New Jersey, USA	2,464 kg
June 20	Stuart, Florida, USA	2,617 kg
July 16	Vancouver Airport, BC	504 kg
Nov. 27	Toronto (PIA), Ont.	182 kg
Dec. 1	Limoilou, Que.	15,000 plants (indoor grow inst.)

HASHISH

Feb. 16	Mascouche, Que.	1,527 kg
May 8	Montreal, Que.	1,182 kg
May 11	Montreal, Que.	613 kg
May 19	Bombay, India	384 kg
Sept. 1	Halifax, NS	291 kg
Sept 25	Carignan, Que.	1,818 kg
Oct 23	Bombay, India	350 kg

ECSTASY (MDMA)

Apr. 16	Montreal (Dorval), Que.	45,000 tablets
Apr. 20	Montreal (Dorval), Que.	40,000 tablets
May 8	Toronto (PIA), Ont.	15,000 tablets
May 19	Calgary Airport, Alb.	7,888 tablets
May 28	Montreal (Dorval), Que.	40,000 tablets
June 15	Ste-Julie, Que.	Laboratory (Potential 750,000 tablets)
Aug. 3	Halifax Airport, NS	10,000 tablets
Oct 16	Chilliwack, BC	Laboratory (Potential 2 million tablets)
Nov 4	Vancouver Airport, BC	104,000 tablets
Dec. 3	Vancouver Airport, BC	10,212 tablets
Dec. 16	Montreal, (Dorval), Que.	10,207 tablets

DRUGS SEIZED IN CANADA: 1992 - 1999

(WEIGHTS IN KILOGRAMS - LSD IN SINGLE DOSAGE UNITS)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
heroin	116	153 ¹	85	128 ²	83	95	105 ¹³	88 ¹⁵
cocaine	5,202 ³	2,731 ⁴	7,915 ⁵	1,544	3,110 ⁶	2,090	2,604	1,116
LSD	26,086	38,046	32,829	49,019	15,618	25,519	22,363	9,852
marihuana (kg)	13,725	7,314	6,472	5,500	17,234 ⁷	50,624 ⁸	29,598	23,829
marihuana (plants)	156,139	238,601	288,578	295,999	675,863	689,239	1,025,808	954,781
hashish	15,822	56,721 ⁹	36,614 ¹⁰	21,504 ¹¹	25,155 ¹²	6,118	15,924 ¹⁴	6,477
liquid hashish	501	669	659	663	805	824	718	434

SEIZURES MADE BY RCMP, CANADA CUSTOMS, S.Q., MUCPD, O.P.P. AND METRO TORONTO

1. includes seizures of 39 kg and 30 kg
2. includes seizures of 13 kg and 58 kg
3. includes seizures of 685 kg and 3,919 kg
4. includes seizures of 447 kg and 1,400 kg
5. includes seizures of 5,400 kg and 780 kg
6. includes seizures of 510 kg and two of 400 kg
7. includes one seizure of 3,000 kg
8. OPP weighs plants seized: 8,862 kg for 1996; 38,900 kg for 1997
9. includes seizures of 10,215 kg, 18,670 kg and 26,300 kg
10. includes one seizure of 24,000 kg
11. includes one seizure of 700 kg
12. includes seizures of 7,619 kg, 8,600 kg and 7,400 kg
13. includes one seizure of 70 kg
14. includes one seizure of 14,800 kg
15. includes one seizure of 42 kg

FOREIGN DRUG SEIZURES IN 1999 RELATED TO CANADA

HEROIN:	58 KG
COCAINE:	197 KG
MARIHUANA:	5,612 KG
HASHISH:	1,195 KG
LIQUID HASHISH:	1,643 KG
MONEY:	\$1,534,556