



Financial Transactions and
Reports Analysis
Centre of Canada

Ottawa, Canada K1P 1H7

Centre d'analyse des
opérations et déclarations
financières du Canada

Ottawa, Canada K1P 1H7

PROTECTED A

Mx. Kevin Duska
2238 28 St SW
Calgary AB T3E 2H6

Our file: A-2025-00044

Your file: EA2025_0127304

July 25, 2025

Dear Mx. Duska,

This is further to your request for access to information, which we received in our office on July 21, 2025, submitted under the *Access to Information Act* (the Act) for the following:

- *“any and all records, documents, memoranda, briefing notes, intelligence reports, or correspondence held by FINTRAC that reference or pertain to: Jeffrey Edward Epstein*
- *Any known aliases or associated entities (e.g. Southern Trust Company, J. Epstein & Co., Financial Trust Company) Known associates including Ghislaine Maxwell, Leslie Wexner, Jean-Luc Brunel, Prince Andrew, and others*
- *Any Canadian individuals, corporations, trusts, or banking institutions found to be involved in financial transactions, transfers, or suspicious activity reports (SARs) referencing Epstein or his associated network ‘*
- *Any STRs (Suspicious Transaction Reports), LCTRs (Large Cash Transaction Reports), EFTRs (Electronic Funds Transfer Reports), or associated analytical products linked to Epstein or any financial conduits tied to his operations*
- *Any coordination with domestic or foreign financial intelligence units (FIUs), including the Egmont Group, regarding Jeffrey Epstein or entities under his control Any relevant files referencing potential money laundering, human trafficking, terrorist financing, or politically exposed persons (PEPs) in connection with Epstein-linked networks”*

For your information, the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* (PCMLTFA) enables the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) to facilitate the detection, prevention and deterrence of money laundering, terrorist activity financing and other threats to the security of Canada. Pursuant to the PCMLTFA, FINTRAC receives financial information such as Large Cash Transaction Reports, Electronic Funds Transfer Reports, Casino Disbursement Reports, Suspicious Transaction Reports and Terrorist Property Reports from businesses or individuals with reporting obligations, as well as voluntary information from law enforcement and the public. FINTRAC analyzes and assesses this information to determine if it can meet one or more of the thresholds set out in the PCMLTFA which require it to disclose specific information in respect of financial transactions or the importation or exportation of currency or monetary instruments to assist police in fighting money laundering and terrorist activity financing and to assist the Canadian Security Intelligence Service in addressing threats to the security of Canada.

It should be emphasized that FINTRAC operates within the ambit of the PCMLTFA and its Regulations and, as such, it is only authorized to disclose designated information to the appropriate police force or to those agencies specified in the PCMLTFA. Apart from these exceptions, according to sub-section 55(1) of the PCMLTFA, FINTRAC is prohibited from disclosing

any of the information that it receives in transaction reports; that was voluntarily provided; or that was prepared further to FINTRAC's analysis of information reported or voluntarily provided.

As such, even when FINTRAC receives a request from an individual, or their consent to process a request for information regarding them, to protect the integrity of the Anti-Money Laundering /Anti-Terrorist Financing regime and FINTRAC's ability to administer the PCMLTFA, FINTRAC does not acknowledge the existence of such information (as per subsection 10(2) of the Act). In addition, if such information did exist, it would be exempted pursuant to sections 16(1)(c), 20(1)(b), 17, 19(1) and 24(1) of the Act and therefore cannot be released. A description of these sections is enclosed. As well, while the prohibitions in the PCMLTFA do not apply to requests made under the *Privacy Act*, FINTRAC maintains the spirit of the PCMLTFA prohibitions when it processes such requests as not doing so could reveal that FINTRAC had undertaken an analysis in respect of the individual and that the individual may be the subject of an investigation.

Furthermore, without the signed written consent of the individuals on whom you are seeking information, FINTRAC is nonetheless unable to process your request for information concerning that individual.

We regret our response could not have been more favourable.

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Information Commissioner concerning the processing of your request, within 60 days of the date of this correspondence. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to:

The Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada
30 Victoria Street
Gatineau QC K1A 1H3
Toll-free: 1-800-267-0441

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Julia Orchowski by email at atip-aiprp@fintrac-canafe.gc.ca or by mail at 234 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1H7.

In processing your request under the Act, FINTRAC respected the following 10 principles:

1. Process your request while protecting your identity.
2. Offer reasonable assistance throughout the request process.
3. Provide information on the Act, including information on the processing of your request and your right to complain to the Information Commissioner of Canada.
4. Inform you as appropriate and without undue delay when your request needs to be clarified.
5. Make every reasonable effort to locate and retrieve the requested information under the control of our government institution.
6. Apply limited and specific exemptions to the requested information.
7. Provide accurate and complete responses.
8. Provide timely access to the requested information.
9. Provide information in the format and official language requested, as appropriate.
10. Provide an appropriate location within our government institution to examine the requested information.

Yours sincerely,

John Widdis
Access to Information and Privacy Coordinator

Canada 

Access to Information Act

Where access is refused

10. (1) Where the head of a government institution refuses to give access to a record requested under this Act or a part thereof, the head of the institution shall state in the notice given under paragraph 7(a)

(a) that the record does not exist, or

(b) the specific provision of this Act on which the refusal was based or, where the head of the institution does not indicate whether a record exists, the provision on which a refusal could reasonably be expected to be based if the record existed, and shall state in the notice that the person who made the request has a right to make a complaint to the Information Commissioner about the refusal.

Existence of a record not required to be disclosed

(2) The head of a government institution may but is not required to indicate under subsection (1) whether a record exists.

Law enforcement and investigations

16. (1) The head of a government institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains

(a) information obtained or prepared by any government institution, or part of any government institution, that is an investigative body specified in the regulations in the course of lawful investigations pertaining to

(i) the detection, prevention or suppression of crime,

(ii) the enforcement of any law of Canada or a province, or

(iii) activities suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada within the meaning of the [Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act](#),

if the record came into existence less than twenty years prior to the request;

(b) information relating to investigative techniques or plans for specific lawful investigations;

(c) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to be injurious to the enforcement of any law of Canada or a province or the conduct of lawful investigations, including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, any such information

(i) relating to the existence or nature of a particular investigation,

(ii) that would reveal the identity of a confidential source of information, or

(iii) that was obtained or prepared in the course of an investigation; or

(d) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to be injurious to the security of penal institutions.

Safety of individuals

17. The head of a government institution may refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to threaten the safety of individuals.

Personal information

19. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the head of a government institution shall refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains personal information as defined in section 3 of the [Privacy Act](#).

Third party information

20. (1) Subject to this section, the head of a government institution shall refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains

(a) trade secrets of a third party;

(b) financial, commercial, scientific or technical information that is confidential information supplied to a government institution by a third party and is treated consistently in a confidential manner by the third party;

(b.1) information that is supplied in confidence to a government institution by a third party for the preparation, maintenance, testing or implementation by the government institution of emergency management plans within the meaning of section 2 of the [Emergency Management Act](#) and that concerns the vulnerability of the third party's buildings or other structures, its networks or systems, including its computer or communications networks or systems, or the methods used to protect any of those buildings, structures, networks or systems;

(c) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to result in material financial loss or gain to, or could reasonably be expected to prejudice the competitive position of, a third party; or

(d) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to interfere with contractual or other negotiations of a third party.

Statutory prohibitions against disclosure

24. (1) The head of a government institution shall refuse to disclose any record requested under this Act that contains information the disclosure of which is restricted by or pursuant to any provision set out in Schedule II.

Privacy Act

Where access is refused

16. (1) Where the head of a government institution refuses to give access to any personal information requested under subsection 12(1), the head of the institution shall state in the notice given under paragraph 14(a)

(a) that the personal information does not exist, or

(b) the specific provision of this Act on which the refusal was based or the provision on which a refusal could reasonably be expected to be based if the information existed, and shall state in the notice that the individual who made the request has a right to make a complaint to the Privacy Commissioner about the refusal.

Existence not required to be disclosed

(2) The head of a government institution may but is not required to indicate under subsection (1) whether personal information exists.

Law enforcement and investigation

22. (1) The head of a government institution may refuse to disclose any personal information requested under subsection 12(1)

(a) that was obtained or prepared by any government institution, or part of any government institution, that is an investigative body specified in the regulations in the course of lawful investigations pertaining to

(i) the detection, prevention or suppression of crime,

(ii) the enforcement of any law of Canada or a province, or

(iii) activities suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada within the meaning of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act,

if the information came into existence less than twenty years prior to the request;

(b) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to be injurious to the enforcement of any law of Canada or a province or the conduct of lawful investigations, including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, any such information

- (i) relating to the existence or nature of a particular investigation,
- (ii) that would reveal the identity of a confidential source of information, or
- (iii) that was obtained or prepared in the course of an investigation; or

(c) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to be injurious to the security of penal institutions.

Safety of individuals

25. The head of a government institution may refuse to disclose any personal information requested under subsection 12(1) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to threaten the safety of individuals.

Information about another individual

26. The head of a government institution may refuse to disclose any personal information requested under subsection 12(1) about an individual other than the individual who made the request, and shall refuse to disclose such information where the disclosure is prohibited under section 8.