

MEMEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

Barbados

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

2007-2009



Organization of American States

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- The National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA)
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
- The Ministry of Health
- Royal Barbados Police Force
- Barbados Drug Service
- The Barbados Customs and Excise Department
- Barbados Port Inc.
- Financial Intelligence Unit



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

Barbados is an island and has a total area of 431 km². The country has a population of 255,000 (2008) and a literacy rate of 99.7% (2000). Barbados is a parliamentary democracy and an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth, divided into 11 parishes. The country has a GDP per capita of \$14,422.40 (2008) and an inflation rate of -0.5% (2003). Barbados' exports total \$209 million annually. The principal foreign exchange earners for Barbados are tourism, financial services, and the export of molasses, rum, chemicals, and electronics components.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Barbados did not have a national anti-drug plan during the evaluation period. The country informs that a new Plan has been drafted, and is awaiting approval.

Barbados reports that its anti-drug activities have been carried out under the ambit of the functions of the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA), defined by an Act of Parliament, 1995-13.

The National Council on Substance Abuse is the national anti-drug authority, established in 1995 under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The agency comprises a Board of Directors and Staff, and coordinates the following areas: demand reduction, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The coordination of supply reduction programs and control measures is carried out by the Royal Barbados Police Force. Barbados reports that its national authority, the NCSA, has a legal basis, and that it has a central technical office established in 1995, to carry out its mandates. There is an independent annual budget for the NCSA, which is funded by allocation, civil society contributions and international cooperation.

The country provides the following annual budget amounts for the national authority. The budget is also used by the central technical office to carry out its mandates.

Fiscal year	Total budget received (US\$)
2006	796,844
2007	959,833
2008	1,031,135
2009	974,896



B. International Conventions

Barbados has ratified the following international Conventions:

- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- The Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997.

Barbados has not 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 Convention against Corruption, 2003;
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three Protocols:
 - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;
 - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
 - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

C. National Information System

Barbados has a national observatory that collects and produces drug-related information and coordinates drug-related statistics. The observatory has an assigned budget to carry out its functions.

The country reports that it has carried out drug use surveys of secondary school students in 2006 and 2007, and a National Household survey in 2006. A survey of higher education students was also undertaken in 2007.

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



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

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Barbados reports that it is carrying out prevention programs targeting key population groups such as school children and university students. However, the country did not provide information about these programs.

Barbados reports that its school-based prevention programs are compatible with the principles set out in CICAD’s Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention. The country also informs that its workplace prevention programs have been conceptualized to be compatible with CICAD’s Hemispheric Guidelines on Workplace Prevention.

Barbados reports that during the years 2006-2009 it offered courses on prevention and treatment in the curricula for courses of study leading to an undergraduate degree. Likewise the country offered training for police officers, teachers, counselors, prison guards and community leaders; diplomas/certificates (university-level programs) and regional and international training programs in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research. Technical, non-university training, continuing education courses for university graduates or graduate/post-graduate specialization diplomas are not offered.



The country provides the following details regarding drug prevention in-service training courses offered:

Name of training course:	Offered to:	Number of participants:			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Drug Awareness & Substance Abuse	Students	NA*	450	450	225
Substance Abuse	Public	NA*	NA*	20	23
Drugs & Behaviour	Associate Degree Students	28	28	30	30

* Not available.

The country reports that the University of the West Indies includes content on prevention, treatment and research in the curricula of the following disciplines associated with the drug abuse field: medicine, psychology, social work, and sociology. This content is not included in the disciplines of nursing, public health or pharmacy. Additionally, the Barbados Community College offers a 15-week diploma on prevention/treatment.

Specialists from Barbados have participated in the online course on substance abuse sponsored by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

In 2008, Barbados carried out an outcome evaluation of the Life Education Centre (LEC) Programme, entitled: “An Evaluation of the Life Education Centre Programme – Findings from questions administered to Students and Teachers who visited the Centre”, University of the West Indies. No impact evaluations or any other research studies of drug abuse prevention programs were carried out during the years 2006-2009.

B. Treatment

The Ministry of Health is responsible for designing and executing public policies regarding treatment as well as the control and regulation of treatment services, financing, program supervision and human resources training. The country provides the following information on public financing for treatment activities in Barbados:

Estimated amount of the national budget allocated for financing treatment programs			
2006(US\$)	2007(US\$)	2008(US\$)	2009(US\$)
491,000	491,000	1,240,187.50	1,215,187.50

There are no official operating standards or licensing procedure in place for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use. The country reports that a directory of these drug treatment facilities exists dating from 2008, but that there is a need for it to be updated and the information disseminated. Barbados reports further that



although the facilities are not officially licensed and there are no systems in place to monitor them, data are available.

The country's Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities perform specific activities to address problems associated with drug use. These processes occur in the Mental Health Clinics and are based on a referral system where assessments are conducted. Barbados reports that its PHC facilities offer guidance, intervention and screening. No data are available on the number of PHC facilities that deliver specialized care for problems associated with drug use.

Barbados does not have officially-licensed specialized drug treatment services, although the country reports that it does have data available on the total number of cases treated for drug problems in the unlicensed treatment facilities. The country indicates that the types of treatment provided by these unlicensed specialized treatment facilities are the 12 Step Approach and the Hazelton model. Additionally, there are two in-patient facilities which offer aftercare programs.

Follow-up activities on patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plan are carried out through after-care programmes.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Barbados reports that it has an estimate of indicators of drug use for the general population, and that it conducts surveys on a regular basis as follows:

Population surveyed		Frequency (in years)
General population		2006
Specific population 1	Secondary School	1999, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2009
Specific population 2	Primary School	2006, 2009



The country reports the following information¹ for prevalence² in the general population:

Year of latest survey:	Age group surveyed:								
2006	12 - 65								
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	86.3	73.7	78.9	68.9	43.3	53.5	54.3	24	36.2
Tobacco	51.9	21.2	33.5	21.9	5.9	12.3	17.1	3.8	9.1
Solvents & Inhalants	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.6
Cannabis Type									
Hashish	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marijuana	27.5	7.8	16.6	14.8	3.5	8.3	12.9	2.0	6.6
Hallucinogens	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poppy derivatives									
Heroin	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morphine*	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substances that contain cocaine									
Crack	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants	-	-	1	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
Stimulants	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1
MDMA (Ecstasy)	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3

*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only.

¹ 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.

² 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.



The country reports the following information for incidence³ in the general population:

Year of latest survey:	Age group surveyed:					
2006	12 - 65					
Type of drug	Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	40.7	21.3	27.4	27.9	8.7	14.6
Tobacco	4.1	1.7	2.5	2.3	0.6	1.1
Solvents & Inhalants	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Cannabis Type						
Marijuana	-	-	1.4	-	-	0.7
Substances that contain cocaine						
Cocaine Powder	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Stimulants						
MDMA (Ecstasy)	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

The country reports the following information for prevalence⁴ in the secondary school population:

Year of last survey:	Target population of the study:								
2006	Secondary school								
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	71.5	77.5	74.7	51.9	57.3	54.9	32	35.4	34
Tobacco	22.3	20.3	21.3	6.6	8.4	7.6	3.6	3.2	3.5
Solvents & Inhalants	17.7	21.3	19.7	7.7	11.9	9.9	4.9	7.6	6.5
Cannabis Type									
Marijuana	20.4	14.8	17.7	12.4	9	10.8	8.1	4.3	6.1
Hallucinogens	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substances that contain cocaine									
Crack	-	-	2	-	-	0.7	-	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	2	-	-	0.9	-	-	-
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants	2.2	2.8	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stimulants	3.1	3.8	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	-	-	-

*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

³ Rate of incidence of drug use is defined as the number of people who began to use a drug during a specified period of time (a year or a month) divided by the number of people who are at risk of using a specific drug for the first time. The "at-risk population" is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.

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.



The country provides the following information on the age for first use of drugs in the general population 12-65 years of age:

Population: 12 – 65 years of age	2006	
Type of drug	Average age of first use	Median age of first use
Alcohol	16.6	17
Tobacco	15.7	16
Solvents or inhalants	21.2	18
Marijuana	18.2	17
Cocaine Powder	-	22
Ecstasy	22.4	21

Barbados provides the following information regarding the percentage of youths that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being:

General Population Studies: Young People Aged 12 to 25

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):
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	65.8
Often smoke cigarettes	88.1
Often drink alcoholic beverages	80.7
Get drunk	92.3
Occasionally take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	75.4
Occasionally take stimulants for non-medicinal purposes	75.4
Often take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	84.4
Often take stimulants for non-medicinal purposes	84.4
Occasionally inhale solvents	72.0
Often inhale solvents	83.5
Occasionally smoke marijuana	71.1
Often smoke marijuana	84.8
Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack	88.6
Often take cocaine HCl or crack	90.0
Occasionally use other substances that contain cocaine (Cocaine Powder)	89.7
Often use other substances that contain cocaine (Cocaine Powder)	92.0
Occasionally take ecstasy	75.5
Often take ecstasy	79.1



Studies on School Population 13 – 17 Years of Age

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):
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	39.3
Often smoke cigarettes	77.1
Often drink alcoholic beverages	59.4
Get drunk	76.4
Occasionally take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	76.5
Occasionally take stimulants for non-medicinal purposes	76.5
Often take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	72.6
Often take stimulants for non-medicinal purposes	72.6
Occasionally inhale solvents	33.7
Often inhale solvents	60.8
Occasionally smoke marijuana	42.7
Often smoke marijuana	70.2
Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack	62.7
Often take cocaine HCl or crack	79.7
Occasionally take ecstasy	48.8
Often take ecstasy	67.6

The country reports that The National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA) Survey on Drug Use and Risky Sexual Behaviour in Tertiary Institutions does not specifically ask the university population’s perception of harm from drug use.

Barbados has carried out studies that permit an evaluation of the relationship between drugs and crime among the prison population, recent arrestees and youth in conflict with the law⁵.

No records are kept on alcohol or drug-related traffic or workplace accidents. No guidelines, norms or regulations on prevention activities relating to alcohol and drug-related accidents exist.

⁵ Studies can be found under the Research Section at www.ncsa.org.bb



III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Barbados reports that it does not have significant cultivated areas of cannabis crops.

Barbados does not have a formal eradication program for cannabis crops. The country has a voluntary manual eradication component for cannabis crops found but provides no estimate of the areas eradicated over the period 2006-2009.

Barbados reports that no illicit laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs have been found in the country.

B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Barbados has the following legislation in place to control pharmaceuticals: The Drug Abuse Prevention & Control Act Cap. 131 (1993) and the Drug Abuse Prevention & Control Regulation Cap 131 B. The country reports that it controls all pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions.

The Barbados Drug Service is the competent authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. The country reports that within the health care sector, it monitors distribution, controls and monitors prescriptions, and conducts inspections to ensure compliance with the relevant regulations. Not included in the activities are register control, administrative sanctions or transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. Private sector activities include import/export control, manufacturing control, monitoring distributions, inspections, registry of licensees and registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured. Not included are register control and administrative sanctions.

Barbados does not have an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, whose formula contains one or more controlled substances, in accordance with relevant international conventions.

Barbados regulatory and administrative framework for the control of pharmaceutical products does not include inspectors or investigators.

The country does not report whether it has a mechanism through which members of the health sector can share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities to report and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and apply sanctions.

The country informs that there is a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and related sanctions.



No training is offered for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products, neither is there an automated information management system in place to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

Barbados reports that it has provisions in its national laws for penal and civil sanctions against the illicit production, diversion and trafficking of pharmaceutical products.

The country reports that the following laws provide penal sanctions applicable for these activities:

- Illicit production or trafficking: Therapeutic Substances Act, cap 330, Section 21, Laws of Barbados: fine of BDS \$ 480 (US\$ 240) or in default of payment to imprisonment for three months.
- Diversion: Pharmacy Act Cap. 372D, Section 35 of the Laws of Barbados: fine of BDS \$ 2,000 (US\$ 1,000) or to imprisonment for a term of 12 months or to both.

Barbados reports that there were no penal sanctions imposed during the period 2006-2009.

There is a mechanism in place to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products applicable to health professionals.

Regarding pharmaceutical products, the country informs that none were seized during the period under review.

C. Control of Chemical Substances

Barbados reports that the Drug Abuse Prevention & Control Act Cap 131 and the Drug Abuse Prevention & Control Regulations of 1993 are the regulations in place for the control of chemical substances in accordance with international conventions.

Barbados does not inform about which chemical substances listed in the international conventions are not controlled in the country.

The country does not offer training courses for administrative, police and customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

The country reports that it does not have in place a regulatory or administrative system for the control of chemical substances.

Barbados's national laws provide for the imposition of penal sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and trafficking of controlled chemical substances. The country reports that the penal sanctions applicable for these activities are found in the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act Cap 131, Section 17, Fourth Schedule:

- On summary: fine of BDS \$ 250,000 (US\$ 125,000) or imprisonment for five years or both.
- On indictment: fine of BDS \$ 500,000 (US\$ 250,000) or imprisonment for five years or both.



Barbados reports that it applied the following numbers of penal sanctions with respect to the illicit production, diversion, and trafficking of controlled chemical substances for the evaluative period: 69 in 2006, 63 in 2007, 51 in 2008, and 62 in 2009.

Barbados reports that it does not export controlled chemical substances nor does it handle those substances in transit to another country.

Barbados imports chemical substances and reports the following controlled chemical substance imports received during the years 2006-2009: 53 in 2006, 58 in 2007, 49 in 2008 and 37 in 2009. Barbados reports that no pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances were received during the years 2006-2009.

The country does not have a computerized information system such as the UNODC National Drug Control System (NDS) or the Pre-Export Notification System (PENS) to process pre-export notifications. No information is provided as to the existence of a mechanism that would allow competent authorities in the country to share information on seizures and confiscations in cases of the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Barbados reports that no chemical substances were seized or disposed of during the years 2006-2009.

III. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Barbados provides no information on the quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies during the period 2006-2009.

Barbados reports that it has specialized studies for the characterization and profiling of seized substances which includes the use of Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GCMS) and Gas Chromatography Flame Ionizing Detector. The country provides no results of these studies.

Barbados provides the following information regarding the number of persons formally charged with illicit drug trafficking: 151 in 2006, 152 in 2007, 172 in 2008, and 73 in 2009. The country reports that one public official was formally charged with offenses related to illicit drug trafficking during 2008. The country does not provide data on the number of persons, including public officials, convicted for illicit drug trafficking or related offenses for the period 2006-2009.

Barbados reports that it makes no distinction between the illicit possession of drugs, and the illicit possession of drugs for personal use. The Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act Chapter 131 criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs.



The country provides the following data for persons formally charged with illicit drug possession: 277 in 2006, 279 in 2007, 281 in 2008, and 133 in 2009. No data are provided for the number of persons convicted of illicit drug possession.

Barbados does not have alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.

The Royal Barbados Police Force and the Barbados Customs and Excise are the national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. Intelligence sharing and networking are the mechanisms being used to facilitate the timely exchange of information and collaboration among national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking and authorities of foreign countries.

Barbados reports that it offers no specialized training courses or briefings to address the subject of illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement or customs officers, prosecutors or the judiciary.

Barbados reports that it has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code in all of its ports. Apart from the ISPS, Barbados has other port security programs which are implemented through multi-agency cooperation and intelligence. The Barbados Customs and Excise, Royal Barbados Police Force, Barbados Port Inc. and Barbados Coast Guard are responsible for coordinating the implementation of the counter-drug port security programs and participate in these activities.

The country informs that it does not use a common interagency database or mutual access to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counter drug control activities in ports. In this regard, the country uses the following mechanisms: information exchange and sharing between private and public sector partners, "Know your Client" program, review of manifests and other documents for targeting purposes, regular interagency meetings, national electronic monitoring, information on electronic monitoring from other countries or agencies, informants, private sector, shipping documents and law enforcement or other agencies in other countries. Barbados reports that it has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete physical inspection.

Barbados reports that it carries out maritime counter-drug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities through joint inter-agency operations. The following national agencies are involved in monitoring activities as coordinators: Customs, the National Police and the Coast Guard. Additionally, the National Police participate in interdiction activities as coordinators, while Customs and the Coast Guard are involved as participants.

Barbados informs that during the evaluation period it conducted the following operations related to maritime interdiction: 18 in 2006, 20 in 2007, 15 in 2008, and 9 in 2009. No information is provided on the number of vessels seized.

No data was provided regarding the number of maritime counter-drug operations undertaken in partnership with other countries, in accordance with Article 17 of the 1988 Vienna Convention.



Barbados reports that while the country conducts aerial surveillance for maritime interdiction purposes, it does not carry out aerial interdiction for illicit drug trafficking activities.

The country has no legislation in place to control the sale of drugs via the Internet.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Barbados does not provide information on the legal framework to control firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The Royal Barbados Police Force is responsible for carrying out control activities for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These responsibilities include the issuance of the following licenses/permits: import, export, transit, purchasing, sales, shipment, transfer, registration, possession.

Barbados reports that it has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation among national institutions and international organizations regarding activities for control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country does not provide information on the existence of a database or national registry for the importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials.

Barbados did not provide any information on the national database and statistics on seizure and forfeiture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and their link with narcotrafficking. The country also did not provide information regarding tracing of illicitly trafficked, diverted and seized firearms.

C. Money Laundering

Barbados reports that provisions for criminalizing money laundering are provided under the Proceeds of Crime Act of 1990. The country reports that the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1990, the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act, and the Anti-terrorism Act impose sanctions for non-compliance.

Barbados has established the following crimes as predicate offences for money laundering: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, crimes against public administration, fraud and financial crimes. The crime of human trafficking has not been addressed in legislation.

It is not necessary in Barbados for a person to be convicted of a predicate offence in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offence. Laws exist that permit the perpetrator of the predicate offense to be convicted for money laundering.



The country informs that its national laws do not permit the use of special investigative techniques in money laundering investigations.

Barbados belongs to the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). The most recent evaluation was carried out in 2006, and a follow up process was carried out after this evaluation.

The following sectors and activities are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering: the banking sector, offshore banks, stock exchanges, insurance sector, transfer of funds, cash or valuables, real estate, lawyers and accountants.

Barbados reports that Section 2 of the present Money Laundering Legislation of 2002 lists the financial entities and institutions that are obliged to comply with the money laundering legislation and file suspicious transaction reports in accordance with section 8(1)(b) of the Act. Barbados does not possess “stand-alone” currency exchange sectors. Currency exchange services are subsumed under other regulated entities such as commercial banks and finance companies that are already regulated and are complying with section 8(1)(b) of the Act. Barbados also does not possess a casino industry. The services of a notary are provided by the attorneys at law.

Regarding sectors or activities subject to the obligation to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering, the country reports that in the Exchange Control Act, a person that transfers Barbadian currency or foreign currency (more than BDS \$10,000/ US\$ 5,000 in value), shall make a report in respect of the transfer in accordance with this section unless permission was obtained under the Exchange Control Act.

Barbados has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) responsible for money laundering prevention. This office was established by the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act No.32 of 2001, and the Civil Establishment Act Chapter 21 of the Laws of Barbados.

The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group and has access to the Egmont Group’s secure network. The country provides the following information on the number of information requests received and responses sent through this secure network:

Year	Information requests received	Responses to information requests sent
2006	10	0
2007	15	0
2008	11	3*
2009	20	8

* These statistics are not indicative of the total requests received from and responses made to overseas FIUs, as requests may be channeled through other means.

There are no limitations on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases or on obtaining financial documents in money laundering cases subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.



Barbados indicates that it does have a system for the management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited. This system is not managed by one entity and involves the Police, Solicitor-General and the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Constitution allows for the compulsory deprivation of property for breach of a law or forfeiture in consequence of that breach, and the Proceeds of Crime Act outlines the regime for the disposition of forfeited goods. National legislation also permits the presale and disposition of seized goods.

Barbados did not provide information on investigations initiated through a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the Financial Intelligence Unit or on persons formally charged and convicted in investigations initiated during the years 2006–2009.

D. Judicial Cooperation

Barbados did not provide information on judicial cooperation with regards to illicit drug trafficking and money laundering.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD observes that Barbados through the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA) and the Royal Barbados Police Force respectively, coordinates both its demand and supply reduction programs.

CICAD notes with concern that the country has not approved its national anti-drug plan.

Regarding international conventions, CICAD notes with concern that the country has not ratified: the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992); the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its three Protocols: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003); and, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996).

With regards to information systems, CICAD notes that Barbados has a national drug observatory and has conducted drug use surveys on secondary school students, a survey of national household and a survey of higher education students and has information available related to supply reduction for the period 2006-2009.

In the area related to demand reduction, regarding prevention, CICAD observes that Barbados has conducted a number of prevention programs and implemented training courses in drug awareness and substance abuse, and drugs and behavior, between 2006 and 2009.

Concerning treatment, CICAD observes that the Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities of Barbados perform specific activities to address problems associated with drug use.

CICAD notes with concern that the country has not established minimum standards of care for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use. Additionally, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have systems in place to monitor treatment facilities within the country.

On the subject of drug use statistics, CICAD recognizes that Barbados has conducted drug use studies on the general population in 2006; secondary school surveys in 1999, 2002, 2006, 2007, and 2009; and primary schools surveys in 2006 and 2009. The country however, provides no results of the studies for 2007.

In the area of supply reduction, regarding drug production, CICAD takes note that Barbados has a voluntary manual eradication component for cannabis crops, and notes that the country has not discovered any illicit laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs.

With regards to control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD notes that Barbados has legislation in place to control such products.



CICAD notes that Barbados does not have a regulatory and administrative framework for the control of pharmaceutical products that includes inspectors or investigators. Additionally, the country does not have an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and provides no information as to the existence of a mechanism through which members of the health sector can share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities with regards to the diversion of these products.

Regarding the control of chemical substances, CICAD notes that Barbados has regulations in place for the control of chemical substances in accordance with international conventions. CICAD observes, however, that the country has no regulatory or administrative system for the control of these substances.

CICAD notes that the country does not offer training courses for administrative, police or customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

CICAD notes further that the country does not have a computerized information system or software to process pre-export notifications.

In the area of control measures, with respect to illicit drug trafficking, CICAD notes that Barbados has implemented a mechanism to facilitate information exchange and collaboration among authorities responsible for suppressing illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD observes that the country provided no information on the quantities of illicit drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies during the years 2006-2009.

CICAD observes with concern that the country does not conduct specialized training courses to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement or customs officers, prosecutors or the judiciary, nor does it carry out research and training activities related to the prevention and control of the illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products and other drugs over the Internet.

With reference to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, CICAD notes that the Royal Barbados Police Force is responsible for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD also observes that the country has a mechanism in place for the exchange of information and to facilitate cooperation between national institutions and international organizations regarding activities for control of these materials.

CICAD notes, however, that the country has not provided information about the existence of a national database of the importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country provided no information on the legal framework to control firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials.

Concerning money laundering, CICAD observes that Barbados has laws and sanctions that criminalize money laundering and related crimes and has established the following crimes as



predicate offences for money laundering: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, crimes against public administration, fraud and financial crimes.

CICAD notes with concern that the legislation of Barbados does not permit the use of special investigation techniques in money laundering investigations.

CICAD notes that Barbados did not provide any information to evaluate the legal institutional framework that facilitates judicial cooperation to suppress illicit drug trafficking and money laundering.

CICAD recognizes Barbados' 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 Barbados 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. APPROVE A NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN THAT SERVES AS THE FRAMEWORK FOR ALL ANTI-DRUG ACTIVITIES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
2. ACCEDE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
3. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
4. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, 2000 AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
 - PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;
 - PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN;
 - PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
5. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 1996, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

DEMAND REDUCTION

6. ESTABLISH OFFICIAL OPERATING STANDARDS FOR SPECIALIZED TREATMENT FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE TREATMENT SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003-2004.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. IMPLEMENT AN INTEGRATED PROCEDURE TO MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
8. ESTABLISH A REGULATORY SYSTEM TO PREVENT AND CONTROL THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.



CONTROL MEASURES

9. IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES TO ADDRESS ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, CUSTOMS OFFICERS, PROSECUTORS OR THE JUDICIARY.
10. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS OVER THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
11. ESTABLISH A NATIONAL REGISTRY FOR THE IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
12. INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATIONS, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, USE OF INFORMANTS, CONTROLLED DELIVERIES AND SENTENCE REDUCTION FOR COOPERATING WITNESSES, IN THE INVESTIGATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING CASES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003-2004.

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