

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

**EVALUATION OF
PROGRESS IN
DRUG CONTROL**

2007-2009



Organization of
American States

2010



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)**

FEDERATION OF ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

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CIP Code Here



CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis which provided information for this MEM national Fifth Round report:

- Ministry of National Security, National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention
- Attorney General's Office, Drafting Department
- Ministry of Health
 - Chief Medical Officer
- Ministry of National Security
 - Customs Department
 - St. Kitts and Nevis Defense Force
 - Coast Guard
- Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force
 - Drug Squad
 - White Collar Crime Unit
- Legal Department
- 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

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis is an island with a surface area of 261 km². It has 135 km. of coastline. In 2009, its population was of 51,300 inhabitants, mainly formed by ethnic groups such as Africans, British, Portuguese, Chinese, Indian and Lebanese. The literacy rate is 97.8%. The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis is a constitutional monarchy with a Westminster-style parliament and it is divided into 14 parishes. In 2005, the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was US\$ 8,200 and the inflation rate at 8.7%. Annual exports are approximately US\$ 70 million.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Plan

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' Anti-drug Strategy is currently in force (2005-2010), through an extension of the previous plan. This Plan establishes national coordination in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, and measures to control drug trafficking, money laundering and diversion of chemical substances.

The primary objectives of the plan include:

- Implementation of a Drug Demand Reduction Program that includes education, treatment and rehabilitation.
- Creation of a Coordination Network among relevant organizations
- Implementation of a Drug Supply Reduction Program that includes the use of state of the art technology to address drug trafficking, money laundering, chemical diversion, and eradication of cannabis.
- Strengthening of regional and international cooperation.

In addition, the priorities and goals for the period the plan is in force include:

- The reduction of demand, supply, trafficking, money laundering, diversion of precursor chemicals, and related illicit operations.
- The collaboration and cooperation among stake holders, government ministries and other agencies involved in demand and supply reduction in the implementation of the Master Plan.
- The establishment of an epidemiological baseline.
- The establishment of national facilities and improvement of existing facilities in the area of drug treatment, rehabilitation, and education.

Regarding execution of the anti-drug plan, the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, provides various aspects of treatment and prevention. The Ministry of Education together with the Ministry of National Security provides some aspects of prevention measures, including DARE and Operation Future programs in schools. The Ministry of National Security is also involved in supply reduction and implementation/enforcement of control measures. The Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs is responsible for advising the



Government on the implications of ratification of treaties and conventions. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for depositing instruments of ratification for treaties and conventions. The National Joint Coordinating Committee is also involved in executing the plan.

There is a budget for financing the national anti-drug plan, and the country provides the following figures for the annual total amount of the national drug plan budget for the period 2006–2009:

2006 (US \$)	2007 (US \$)	2008 (US \$)	2009 (US \$)
64,906	66,941	69,057	74,429

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis’ national anti-drug plan includes a monitoring and evaluation system, administered by the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention.

The National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention (NACDAP) is the national anti-drug authority in the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, and it was first established in 2000 as a department within the Office of the Prime Minister. The NACDP comprises of the Ministry of Health, Social and Community Development and Gender Affairs Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and the Office of the Prime Minister. The authority coordinates demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, alternative, integral and sustainable development, the drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation.

The Council has a legal basis, and a central technical office, the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention Secretariat, which was created in the year 2000 to co-ordinate the work of the Council. The country reports that the Council has an annual budget, independent of any other agency. This budget is financed through government allocation, civil society contributions and international cooperation.

B. International Conventions

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000:
 - The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,
 - The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and



- o The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis is not party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003, nor the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992.

The country has enacted legislation in accordance with the aforementioned international conventions during the period 2006–2009 on organized crime and precursor chemicals.

C. National Information System

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a centralized office at the national level to organize, carry out studies, compile and coordinate drug-related statistics and other drug-related information, which has an assigned budget to carry out these functions. The country reports that it has not carried out any of the recommended demand reduction-related studies during the evaluative period. However, it did carry out a survey of secondary school students in 2006.

The country indicates that it has information on quantity of drugs seized, on the number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use possession or trafficking and for trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives, and the sale price of drugs. However, the country reports that it has no information on the number of labs dismantled, chemicals seized, and on persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering and diversion of chemical substances and does not provide any information on the drug availability indicators.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that it has carried out prevention programs targeting elementary and high school students and has achieved 100% coverage. The country did not carry out any programs for pre-school population, tertiary level students, families or other populations.

Drug prevention workshops were held during each year of the evaluative period with a total of 20 participants for 2006, 20 for 2007, 20 for 2008 and 25 for 2009 and a drug testing training on prevention and treatment/rehabilitation was conducted in 2008 for 60 participants.

Courses on prevention or treatment in undergraduate degree curricula, continuing education courses for university graduates, university-level diplomas or certificates, and graduate or postgraduate specialization were not offered.



Specialists from the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis participated in a Regional Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation.

During the period 2006–2009, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis did not carry out any process, intermediate outcome, or impact evaluations, or any other research studies of drug use prevention programs.

B. Treatment

The Ministry of Health is responsible for executing public policies regarding treatment. The country is unable to provide the amount of public financing for treatment activities for the years 2006-2009.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have official operating standards in place for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, nor does the country have an official licensing procedure for such facilities. The country does not have an official register of facilities that provide treatment services, and there is no monitoring system in place for these facilities.

The country’s primary health care (PHC) facilities do not perform any specific activities to address problems associated with drug use, and there is no data on the number of PHC facilities that deliver specialized care for problems associated with drug use.

The country reports that there are no data on the number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities that were referred from the general healthcare system, nor on the total number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has one officially-licensed specialized treatment facility, and reports the following number of cases for the year 2009:

Number of cases treated	2009
In officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for drug problems	10
That received treatment in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for drug problems and that completed their indicated treatment plan	5
That received treatment in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for drug problems that completed the indicated treatment plan and that expressed satisfaction with the treatment	4

No information was provided for the years 2006-2008.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis informs that out of 150 admissions to a psychiatric unit, 41% were related to alcohol or other drug use. The country does not have data on the total number of cases treated in unlicensed specialized treatment facilities, and reports that these facilities provide mainly outpatient services, and brief inpatient detoxification.



Patients treated on Psychiatric or Medical Wards are followed up in community-based mental health clinics. Family members and patients also access social assistance from the Ministry responsible for Social Services.

No activities are carried out through treatment centers to follow up on patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plan, nor are there specialized treatment studies in this regard. The country reports that in its one officially-licensed specialized treatment facility, care is supervised by professional staff specially trained in this area.

C. Statistics on Consumption

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that it does not have indicators to estimate drug use for the general population. However, the country reports that it carries out a secondary school student survey every four years, the last being in 2006.

The country provides the following data regarding prevalence of drug use among secondary school students based on the 2006 survey:

Year of Survey: 2006	Target Population of the Study: Secondary School Students								
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	65.56	67.08	66	45.23	50.05	50	29.39	32.58	31
Tobacco	15.54	9.76	13	5.42	3.48	4	2.32	1.79	2
Solvents & Inhalants	13.74	13.34	14	5.31	6.85	7	3.23	5.12	4
Cannabis Type									
Hashish	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Marijuana	30.90	17.95	14	17.22	9.68	13	10.06	4.67	7.18
Hallucinogens			1						
Poppy derivatives									
Heroin	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morphine*	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Opium	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Opioids*	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Substances that contain cocaine									
Cocaine HCL	3.04	1.54	2	1.86	.68	1	1.32	.48	.87
Crack	3.91	1.16	2	2.31	.58	1	1.54	.58	1
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants									
Other Tranquilizer/Sedative/ Depressant*	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---



Year of Survey: 2006	Target Population of the Study: Secondary School Students								
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Stimulants	3.68	2.03	3	2.34	.88	2	1.10	.19	.62
MDMA (Ecstasy)	3.37	1.06	2	1.76	.39	1	1.10	.19	.62
Any drug	40.33	29.88	35	20.88	15.73	18	12.93	9.71	11

* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

Note: 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.

No information is provided regarding abuse and dependence in relation to number of users and total population surveyed.

Based on the secondary school survey conducted in 2006, age of initiation for substances are as follows: cocaine 10-12 years, crack 11-12 years, cigarettes 11-12 years, alcohol 11-12 years and marijuana 12-14 years old.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has an estimate of the percentage of secondary school students that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being based on the 2006 survey and reported as follows:

Drugs	Not harmful	Moderate harmful	Very harmful
Smoking Cigarettes	2.2	10.6	66.6
Alcohol Use	5.2	19.1	49.4
Getting Drunk	4.0	13.3	59.4
Use of Tranquillizers	2.8	18.3	39.5
Sometimes Inhaling Solvents	4.1	23.5	26.0
Frequently Inhaling Solvents	2.5	13.4	47.0
Sometimes smoking Marihuana	11.7	23.9	32.4
Frequently smoking Marihuana	7.4	10.6	58.3
Sometimes taking Cocaine	2.8	20.00	53.1
Frequently taking Cocaine	2.6	6.1	69.5
Sometimes taking Ecstasy	3.0	14.6	27.9
Frequently taking Ecstasy	2.8	7.5	41.5
Inhaling second hand smoke	3.8	17.7	47.0
Inhaling second hand Marihuana smoke	6.8	14.0	49.8

The country does not maintain records on alcohol and drug-related traffic accidents, nor on alcohol and drug-related accidents in the workplace.



III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that it has some cannabis crop cultivation. The country has a system to follow up on the replanting of illicit crops in areas where they were previously eradicated, which involves regular re-visiting of previously grown crop areas, and reports that it has not detected marihuana plants grown indoors.

The country has a formal crop eradication program for cannabis crops, which consists of forced manual eradication and reports that it has eradicated 30,772 plants in 2006, 155,600 in 2007, 83,309 in 2008 and 104,571 in 2009. However, the country provides no information regarding the total area of illicit cannabis crops eradicated during the period 2006–2009. The country has not detected any illicit laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs.

B. Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis informs that it has the conditions to carry out alternative, integral and sustainable development, and is currently carrying out such programs within the context of the fight against drugs. The country reports that it does not have a system to evaluate the progress or impact of these programs.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

The following laws of national scope are in place for the control of pharmaceutical products: Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act Cap 9.08 and the Precursor Chemicals Act No. 20 of 2007. All of the products listed in the international conventions are controlled in the country.

The Ministry of Health, Customs Department and Police are responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. Within the health care sector, control activities include register control, but not monitoring distribution, control and monitoring of prescriptions, inspections, or the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. Activities in the private sector include import/export control, register control, and registry of licensees, but not manufacturing control, monitoring distribution, inspections, or registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured. The country reports that it has no legal provisions for administrative sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and trafficking of controlled pharmaceutical products.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. The country does not have a regulatory or administrative system for the control of these products that includes inspectors.



The country has a means through which members of the health sector can communicate and share information with law enforcement and judicial authorities to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products or apply sanctions. The country reports that this includes direct notification of the Chief Medical Officer.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and sanctions imposed, and informs that it has granted 33 licenses to importers in 2006, 20 in 2007, 23 in 2008, and 36 in 2009. Likewise, the country reports that it has inspected 5 pharmacies each year during 2006-2009.

Training courses are offered for personnel in the public and private sector involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products. The country reports that two persons participated in a Pharmacovigilance XI course.

National laws make provision for the imposition of penal, but not civil sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and trafficking of controlled pharmaceutical products. Regarding penal sanctions for these activities, the country indicates a fine of EC\$400,000 (approx. US\$153,000) or imprisonment for three years, or both (section 23, Precursor Chemicals Act No. 20 of 2007). The country reports that no penal sanctions were imposed during the period 2006–2009.

There have been no seizures of pharmaceutical products during the years 2006-2009.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

The Precursor Chemicals Act No. 20 of 2007, for the control of chemical substances, entered into force on July 31, 2008, via the Precursor Chemicals Act (Appointed Day) Notice SRO No. 21 of 2008. The country reports that all of the substances listed in the international conventions are covered by the Precursor Chemicals Act. The Act also gives the responsible Minister the power to amend or add to the schedule of substances which may be used in the production of illicit drugs. Regarding additional controlled substances, the country reports that precursor chemicals are classified in HS chap 27 to 29 and are covered by the legislation.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a means through which the institutions responsible for preventing or imposing sanctions for the diversion of chemical substances can communicate. The country informs that the HS Customs and Excise Department, being the responsible agency, has a TRIPS system which tracks these commodities; and in reference to the HS Code reports generated, these would be accessible to other agencies. The country does not respond regarding the imposition of administrative sanctions for the illicit production, diversion or trafficking of controlled chemical substances.

The Ministry of National Security is responsible for administrative controls of chemical substances, the Legal Department for judicial controls, and HM Customs and Excise Department for customs control. To control the diversion of chemical substances, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis



utilizes a national registry of licensees, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, and import/export control and inspections by Customs.

These activities are carried out as part of an integrated procedure. The manufacture of chemicals is not carried out in the Federation, thus the focus is on importation; which is carried out through licensing and examination by the competent authority. Documents are presented for clearance to Customs, the necessary document checks are completed, followed by the physical examination at the port. The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that it has a regulatory and administrative system for the control of chemical substances that includes a total of 70 inspectors from the HM Customs, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not offer training courses for administrative, police and customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. However, the country accesses training through the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC).

The country reports that it does not have an automated information management system to facilitate secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

The Precursors Chemical Act No. 20 of 2007 makes provision for the imposition of penal sanctions for the illicit production, diversion or trafficking of controlled chemical substances; the country does not respond regarding civil sanctions. Regarding the applicable penal sanctions for these activities, the country reports a fine not exceeding EC\$400,000 (approx. US\$153,000) or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both such fine and imprisonment (see Section 23(1) of the Precursor Chemicals Act, 2007). The country reports that no sanctions were applied during the years 2006–2009.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not export chemical substances. However, the country imports these substances and indicates that it carried out 33 importations in 2006, 20 in 2007, 23 in 2008 and 36 in 2009.

The country provides no information regarding pre-export notifications received, or responded to, or notifications not approved or resulting in an investigation. The country does not have a computerized information system to process pre-export notifications.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not recorded any seizure of chemical substances during the evaluation period.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports the following information on quantities of drugs forfeited during the years 2006-2009:

Type of illicit drugs	Quantities of drugs forfeited				
	Unit of measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cocaine HCl	kilograms	21.35	28.5	0	0
Crack	grams	0	0	78.4	508.8
Cannabis plants	plants	30,772	155,608	83,309	108,571
Leaf Cannabis (grass) (cured cannabis)	kilograms	57.47	7.487	155.0	43.528
Cannabis Resin (hashish)	grams	0	0	0	2.5
Cannabis Seed	grams	0	55.8	870.33	5,017.3

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

The country reports that no public officials were formally charged with or convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking during the years 2006–2009 and provides the following number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking during the years 2006–2009:

Number of persons formally charged				Number of persons convicted			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
120	140	232	150	77	82	110	89

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that drug possession for personal use is criminalized by the Drug (Prevention and Abatement of Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act Cap 9.08. However, the country provides no information regarding the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit possession of drugs for personal use during the period 2006–2009. The country reports that the same Act criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs and provides the following data on the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession:

Number of persons formally charged				Number of persons convicted			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
120	140	232	150	77	82	110	89

The country indicates that it has alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.



The Royal St. Christopher and Nevis’ Police Force and the HM Customs and Excise Department and the Financial Intelligence Unit are responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. The country reports that a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and departmental meetings between these relevant agencies are used to facilitate the timely exchange of information and collaboration. The country reports that it has signed a number of international treaties and conventions which have enhanced its ability to cooperate with other countries to counter the problem of illegal drugs.

Specialized training courses have been developed to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement, customs officers, prosecutors and judiciary. The country reports the following specialized training courses delivered during the years 2006–2009:

Year	Name of course	Location	Participating countries	Participating agencies
2006	Prosecutors training	St Kitts/Barbados	- A number of Caribbean Countries	Police, Legal Dept
2007	Customs training	Barbados/Jamaica	- Other Caribbean States	Customs, Police
2008	Synthetic Drug Work Shop	The Bahamas	- Other Caribbean States	Police, Customs

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code. The country reports that all ports are in compliance, in accordance with the conditions of the Code, and are monitored by the St. Kitts and Nevis Defence Force Coast Guard.

The country also has a port security program in addition to the ISPS, implemented through the port constabulary and managed by the St. Kitts Air and Seaports Authority and the Nevis Air and Sea Ports Authority. The St. Kitts and Nevis Defence Force Coast Guard is the lead agency responsible for coordinating implementation of the program, while the HM Customs and Excise Department and the Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force participate. The Federation’s counterdrug port security program is funded by the Government. The country does not operate free trade zones or free ports.

The country has a mechanism to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among national and public entities involved in counter drug control activities in ports, which includes common interagency databases, mutual access to databases, standing interagency task forces, review of manifests and other documents, regular interagency meetings, information on electronic monitoring from other countries, informants and shipping documents.

Review of documents, interagency exchange of information and reports from agencies in other countries are used to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete inspection.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities through maritime patrols conducted by local Coast Guards and land-based



observation by infantry forces. The following agencies are responsible for coordinating and participating in detection and monitoring activities and at-sea operations:

	Monitoring				Interdiction			
	Coordinator		Participant		Coordinator		Participant	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Customs	X		X		X		X	
National Police		X	X		X		X	
National Guard/Defence Force	X		X		X		X	
Coast Guard	X		X		X		X	

The country provides the following information regarding maritime counterdrug operations undertaken in partnership with other countries, accordance with Article 17 of the 1988 United Nations Vienna Convention.

Number of Requests Made	Number of Operations Undertaken	Partner Countries Involved
2008 (2)	3	French departments in the Caribbean, and other Eastern Caribbean member states.
2009 (2)	2	French departments in the Caribbean, and other Eastern Caribbean member states. Operation Eagle: Netherland Antillean Coast Guard and East Caribbean States.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have legislation or regulations in place to control the sale of drugs via the Internet, nor does the country have a mechanism established for citizens to report the illicit sale of drugs through the Internet.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

The Police Department of the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, in accordance with the Firearms Act Cap 19.05, regulates and authorizes the importation, transit, purchase, movement or transfer, registration, possession, carrying, and storage of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country informs that the Firearms Act No 23 of 1967, the Explosives Act no. 11 of 1951, and the Ammunitions Act No. 23 of 1967 establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, and criminalize the trafficking in and illicit production of firearms, ammunition, and explosives, and other related materials.

Current laws also establish administrative controls for transactions (legal transfer), between persons or legal entities, from the initial transfer through to the end user, including, when applicable, all of the various carriers of firearms, ammunition, and explosives, but does not provide information on other related materials. Commercial transactions (purchase-sale) of



firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials from person to person, legal entity to person, legal entity to legal entity, and legal entity or person to foreigners are also regulated and authorized by current legislation.

National law requires that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, for their importation, and for official use after confiscation or forfeiture.

The Ministry of National Security is responsible for the issuance of import, export, purchasing, sale, shipment, transfer, registration, transport, possession, carrying, and storage licenses or permits for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The Comptroller of Customs is responsible for transit licenses or permits.

The Federation has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between both national institutions and international organizations regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country reports the following information regarding the number of cases in which it did not authorize the entrance of shipments of firearms, ammunition or explosives.

Year	Shipments of Firearms	Shipments of Ammunition	Shipments of Explosives	Shipments of Other Related Materials
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	1	0	0	0
2008	1	1	0	0
2009	2	1	0	1

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a computerized database kept by the Police for a minimum of ten years, of the importation, exportation, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Confiscation of these items are also kept in a computerized database for a minimum of ten years.

The country reports the following quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized in narcotrafficking cases during the years 2006–2009:

Quantities Seized				
Year	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives	Other related materials
2006	8	0	0	0
2007	23	217	0	0
2008	33	774	N/A	N/A
2009	33	362	N/A	N/A

N/A – Not available



The country reports that no firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials were forfeited in narcotrafficking cases, no seizures were made in relation to arrests for narcotrafficking, and no firearms, ammunition, or explosives were forfeited as a result of narcotrafficking during the period 2006–2009.

The following information regarding the types of firearms seized from persons formally charged with illicit activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, linked with narcotrafficking was provided by the country:

Year	Long Guns	Manufacturer	Quantity (Units)
2006	Records unavailable	---	---
2007	2 shot guns	Remington Winchester	---
	1 A.k 47 rifle	USSR	3
	shot gun	Remington Winchester	5
	5	Winchester	---
	3	taurus	3

Year	Short Guns	Manufacturer	Quantity (Units)
2006	Records unavailable	---	---
2007	---	Smith and Wesson	---
	20	Browning	20
	---	Tarus	---
2008	---	-do-	---
	28	-do-	28
	---	-do-	---
2009	---	-do-	---
	29	-do-	29
	---	-do-	---

Year	Ammunition	Manufacturer	Quantity (Units)
2006	Records unavailable	---	---
2007	---	Smith and Wesson	---
	---	Browning	217
	217	Baretta	---
2008	---	Smith and Wesson	---
	---	Browning	774
	774	Baretta	---



2009	---	Smith and Wesson	---
	362	Browning	362
	----	Baretta	----

The country reports that there were no explosive materials seized from persons formally charged with illicit activities, linked to narco trafficking.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that one investigation was initiated in the country as the result of a trace request from another country in 2008 and no international trace requests were completed during the period 2006–2009. The country has a mechanism to carry out electronic traces and investigations of firearms in collaboration with other countries.

C. Money Laundering

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has the following national laws criminalizing money laundering and related crimes, and imposing the indicated sanctions:

Titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws that criminalize money laundering and related crimes	Sanction
Proceeds of Crime Act, Cap 4.28 (POCA) criminalizes money laundering in section 4.	- Fine and/or imprisonment - Fines: \$250,000.00 (person) \$700,000.00 (entity) - Imprisonment: Max. 20 yrs
Anti-Terrorism Act, Cap 4.02 (Sec. 4(2) (c) – Regarding related crimes - makes provision for ancillary offences to the offence of money laundering	The Legal Dept. to provide sanctions for related crimes.
Organized Crime Prevention and Control Act, Cap 4.22 (Sec. 3) – Regarding related crimes	
Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act, Cap 9.08 (Secs. 4, 5, 17 and 21)	
Customs (Control and Management) Act, Cap 20.04	

The country has established illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, trafficking in human beings, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against public administration, fraud or financial crimes, piracy, insider trading and marketing manipulation, and smuggling as predicate offenses for money laundering.

The current country laws do not require a conviction of a predicate offense in order to convict a person for money laundering. Laws exist permitting the perpetrator of a predicate offense to be convicted for money laundering.

Controlled deliveries are not permitted under national law in money laundering investigations. The country does not inform on whether undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, or sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses are permitted.



The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis is a member of Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). The most recent evaluation was carried out in June of 2009, and a follow-up process is ongoing.

The following sectors in the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering, in accordance with the Proceeds of Crime Act, Cap 4.28, as amended: banking, offshore banks, currency exchanges, stock exchanges, insurance, transfers of funds, cash or valuables, real estate, lawyers, notaries, accountants, casinos and gambling, jewelers and dealers in precious stones and metals, charities and other non-profit organizations, financial leasing, lending and portfolio management.

Regarding objective information reports, the Federation informs that only subjective reporting that is covered by the suspicious and unusual transaction reports exists. There is no threshold reporting that deals with objective reporting.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) responsible for money laundering prevention, and established through the Financial Intelligence Unit Act, Cap 21.09. The Unit is under the authority of the Ministry of Finance and has an assigned budget.

The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group, and has access to its secure network. The country reports the following number of information requests received and responses sent through the Egmont Group's secure network for the years 2006-2009.

Year	Information Requests Received	Responses to Information Requests Sent
2006	7	7
2007	6	6
2008	2	2
2009	19	19

The country reports that there is a general provision for an application to be made to the court for a production order to secure financial documents and registers in money laundering cases within the jurisdiction. Additionally, in the absence of a court production order, the FIU Act makes provision for the FIU to obtain financial information. However, the information will be limited to the existence of an account.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have an entity for the management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited for illicit drug trafficking or money laundering offenses.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that there are investigations initiated through a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the FIU. However, there were no penal proceedings initiated for money laundering offenses, and no persons formally charged with or convicted of in such investigations during the period 2006–2009.



D. Judicial Cooperation

In the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis, extradition, including extradition of nationals, is possible for both drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. The country has complied with the obligation to designate a competent authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests. The country indicates that its national law provides for persons whose extradition has been denied in either drug trafficking or money laundering cases to be tried for the offense within the Federation.

National laws permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, which includes taking evidence or statements from persons, effecting service of judicial documents, executing searches and seizures, examining objects and sites, providing information and evidentiary items, providing original or certified copies of relevant documents, and identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities, or other items for evidentiary purposes. The country does not specify whether secure technological resources are used to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations.

Bank secrecy or other confidentiality laws are not an obstacle to providing reciprocal judicial assistance. The country does not have a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad.

The country provided no statistical information regarding active extradition requests made by the country, passive extradition requests answered by the country, or requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made or answered regarding money laundering or illicit drug trafficking cases during the years 2006–2009.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD recognizes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has established a national anti-drug plan with a budget for its execution, and a national drug authority.

Regarding international conventions, CICAD recognizes that the country enacted legislation on organized crime and precursor chemicals in accordance with international conventions. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country has not made progress in accession to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992, or the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

With regards to a national information system, CICAD notes that the country did not carry out any of the recommended demand reduction studies during the evaluative period. Likewise, the country did not provide information on the number of laboratories dismantled, chemicals seized, persons formally charged and convicted for money laundering and diversion of chemical substances and on drug availability indicators.

In the area related to demand reduction, particularly prevention, CICAD observes that the country carries out prevention programs targeting elementary and high school students. However, CICAD notes that there are no programs for tertiary level students, pre-school population, families, or other target populations and that the country did not evaluate any of the implemented prevention programs.

Regarding treatment, CICAD observes that the country has an officially licensed specialized treatment facility for drug problems. However, CICAD notes with concern that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have official operating standards in place for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, nor does the country have an official licensing procedure for such facilities.

On statistics of consumption, CICAD observes that there were no surveys or studies carried out on the magnitude of drug use during the evaluation period and that the country does not maintain records on alcohol- and drug-related traffic accidents, or on alcohol- and drug-related accidents in the workplace.

In the area related to supply reduction, particularly drug production and alternative, integral and sustainable development, CICAD takes note that the country has a formal eradication programme for cannabis crops as well as a system to follow-up on replanting of illicit crops. CICAD notes that the country is developing alternative, integral and sustainable development programs.

Regarding pharmaceutical product control, CICAD observes that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has laws and regulations for the control of all pharmaceutical products listed in international conventions, and institutions that are assigned responsibilities for coordinating activities related to their control. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country lacks an integrated system to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and does not apply controls on



monitoring distribution, control and monitoring of prescriptions, inspections, the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities, manufacturing control, and a registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured. CICAD also notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has no mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products applicable to health professionals and institutions and has no legislation that allows the application of administrative penalties.

Regarding chemical substance control, CICAD observes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has legislation in place and authorities responsible for regulation enforcement to control chemical substances. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not have an automated information management system to facilitate secure and efficient handling of information on the control of chemical substances, a license requirement for importers, nor a computerized information system to process pre-export notifications such as the United Nations Office of Drug Control (UNODC) National Drug Control System (NDS) or Pre-Export Notification System (PENS).

In the area of control measures, particularly illicit drug trafficking, CICAD observes that the country has established cooperation among the agencies responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. CICAD notes that training courses have been developed to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement, judiciary, prosecutors, and customs officers. The country has a port security program that is compliant with the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) and has conducted maritime counterdrug operations in partnership with other countries. However, the country does not have legislation or regulations to control the sale of drugs via the Internet nor a mechanism for citizens to report the illicit sale of drugs through the internet.

Regarding controls on firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, CICAD observes that the country has legislation that requires that firearms be marked at time of manufacture, for their importation, and for official use after confiscation or forfeiture. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms for information sharing and cooperation among national institutions and international organizations regarding all forms firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials controls. CICAD also notes that the country has a computerized database on importation, exportation, transit and confiscation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. However, CICAD notes that during the evaluation period, the country has not submitted trace requests for seized firearms.

Regarding money laundering control, CICAD views with satisfaction that the country has updated legislation on money laundering which provides for the recommended controls. However, CICAD observes that the country's laws do not permit controlled deliveries in money laundering investigations.

In addition, CICAD observes that the country does not have an entity for the management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited for illicit drug trafficking or money laundering offenses.

On judicial cooperation matters, CICAD notes that the country's legislation allows extradition for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, including the extradition of nationals, and that the country has a competent authority to administer such requests. However, CICAD also observes



that the country provided none of the statistical information regarding active extradition requests made by the country, passive extradition requests answered by the country, or requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made or answered regarding money laundering or illicit drug trafficking cases during the years 2006–2009.

CICAD recognizes The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' 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 the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis 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. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
2. ACCEDE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

DEMAND REDUCTION

3. IMPLEMENT DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING THE FAMILY POPULATION.
4. EVALUATE RESULTS OF EXISTING DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.
5. ESTABLISH OFFICIAL OPERATING STANDARDS FOR SPECIALIZED FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE TREATMENT SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003-2004.
6. CONDUCT A DRUG USE SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT SURVEY.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. DEVELOP A MECHANISM TO MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS APPLICABLE TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND ENTITIES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
8. IMPLEMENT AN INTEGRATED ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM TO CONTROL, FOLLOW UP AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL THE AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN THIS AREA, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
9. ESTABLISH A COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION SYSTEM TO PROCESS PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS FOR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.



CONTROL MEASURES

10. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
11. CREATE AN ENTITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS SEIZED AND FORFEITED FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENSES.



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ISBN 978-0-8270-5560-5