

MEMEM

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Saint Lucia

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

2007-2009



Organization of
American States

2010



OAS/Ser.L/XIV.2.48
CICAD/docx.1843/10

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

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

SAINT LUCIA

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ISBN 978-0-8270-5562-9



CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Saint Lucia which provided information for this MEM national Fifth Round report:

- The Substance Abuse Advisory Council
- The Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat
- Ministry of External Affairs
- Bordelais Correctional Facility
- Turning Point Rehabilitation Centre
- Chief Medical Officer
- Drug Unit of the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force
- Chief Pharmacist
- Financial Intelligence Authority
- Saint Lucia Statistics Department
- Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority
- Accountant General Chambers



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

Saint Lucia, the second largest of the Windward Islands, has a total area of 616 km² and 158 km of coastline; it is located at 13 53N, 60 68W. The island has an estimated population of 172,370 (2009) which is primarily of African and mixed African-European descent with a small segment of East Indian and European descent. Based on the country last official survey conducted in 1991, the literacy rate was calculated at 54.1%. English is the official language; however, the majority of the population speaks the local Creole dialect patois. Saint Lucia is a parliamentary democracy and a member of the Commonwealth. The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II, represented by a governor general, appointed by the Queen as her representative. The actual power in Saint Lucia lies with the prime minister and the cabinet, usually representing the majority party in parliament. Saint Lucia is divided into 10 Administrative Districts. Its total GDP in current prices is US\$ 2,105 Million dollars (2007), and its rates of inflation in 2008 and 2009 were at 7.19%, and 1.0% respectively. Saint Lucia's exports total US\$ 82 million annually, relying on the principal exports of bananas, clothing, cocoa, vegetables, fruits, and coconut oil.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Saint Lucia did not have an anti-drug plan for the period. The country reports that the National Anti-drug and Substance Abuse Strategy Plan of 2005 has been undergoing a review since November 2005.

The Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS) established in 1990, is the national anti-drug authority of Saint Lucia, and falls under the supervision of the Ministry of Health.

The following agencies comprise the governing level of the Secretariat: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Transformation and NGOs. The Secretariat coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development, control measures, the drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation.

The country reports that the annual budget for the national authority is contained in the budget of the Ministry of Health. The sources of financing for the budget are government allocations, self-financing, civil society contributions and international cooperation.



The country provides the following figures with regard to the annual budget of the Council:

Annual Budget Assigned to SAACS

Fiscal Year	Total Budget Received (US\$)
2006-2007	108,312
2007-2008	109,989
2008-2009	102,151
2009-2010	71,373

B. International Conventions

Saint Lucia has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- The Inter-American Convention against 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;
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

Saint Lucia has not ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003;
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three Protocols:
 - 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;
 - The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

C. National Information System

Saint Lucia reports that its Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat is the centralized office that organizes, carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug related statistics and other drug-related information. The country informs that other agencies within the Public Service such as the Central Intelligence Unit (CIU) of the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, which focuses on data relating to supply reduction, also assist in compiling drug related data.

The country did not carry out demand reduction studies during the evaluation period.



Saint Lucia informs that it has the following information available related to supply reduction for the period 2006-2009:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Information								
Drug availability indicators	X		X		X		X	
Quantities of drugs seized	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	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

Saint Lucia reports that it is carrying out drug abuse prevention programs that target key populations as follows:

Population group	Name of Program	Type of Program
School children and university students: Pre-school 2 – 5	National Drug Advisory Prevention Education Program	Selective
Street Population: Street youths 12-18	National Drug Advisory Prevention Education Program	Selective
Adults: 19-45	-	Selective
Community	Prevention Education	Universal
Workers in the workplace	Drugs in the Workplace	Universal

The country reports that its school-based and workplace prevention programs are compatible with CICAD's Hemispheric Guidelines on Prevention.



During the years 2006-2009, Saint Lucia did not carry out any process or intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs, or impact evaluations or any other research studies of drug abuse prevention programs.

Saint Lucia reports that during the period 2006–2009 it offered training for technical non-university training, courses on prevention and treatment in the curricula for undergraduate degree programs, continuing education courses for university graduates, diplomas and certificates, graduate and postgraduate specialization and regional and international training programs in drug abuse prevention, treatment and research. Training was offered to police officers, teachers, counselors, prison guards and community leaders.

Technical and Non-University Training Courses Offered, 2006–2009						
Name of Training Course	Prevention	Treatment/ Rehabilitation	Number of Participants			
			2006	2007	2008	2009
Drugs Abuse & Addiction	X	X	2	0	4	23
Drug abuse prevention	X	-	23	4	4	25
Alcohol And Tobacco	X	-	0	12	4	34
Tobacco prevention	X	-	0	0	0	54

The country reports that the University of the West Indies offers continuing education, diplomas, certificates and masters degrees to professionals that work in areas related to drug abuse, treatment and prevention. 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, nursing, social work and sociology. Public health and pharmacy are not contemplated.

Specialists from the country have participated in regional (Caribbean Drug Abuse Research Institute-CDARI) and international training programs on the prevention, treatment and research of drug abuse.

B. Treatment

The Ministry of Health is the agency responsible for designing and executing public policies regarding treatment, as well as the control and regulation of treatment services, program supervision and human resources training.

Estimated Amount of the National Budget Allocated for Financing Treatment Programs			
2006 (US \$)	2007 (US \$)	2008 (US \$)	2009 (US \$)
160,193.33	183,870.27	179,926.06	197,001.45



Saint Lucia reports that there are no official operating standards in place for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use. The country has however, a document called “Client Rules and Regulations” which is used to guide the process at “Turning Point”, an alcohol/drug detoxification and rehabilitation center.

The country has an official licensing procedure sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, established to authorize the operation of specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use. The country informs that the Client Rules and Regulations are in conformity with the World Health Organization’s minimum standards of care.

The country does not have an official register of or a monitoring system for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use.

The country’s Primary Health Care facilities (PHC) perform specific activities to address problems associated with drug use. Under the community mental health umbrella, clients presenting drug/alcohol related problems are referred to rehabilitative care services (Turning Point). Professional resources at that level include a psychiatrist and mental health nurses. The country reports that there are no data on the number of PHC facilities that deliver specialized care for problems associated with drug use.

Regarding cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use, referred from the general health care system, the country reports that it treated four in 2007, 16 in 2008 and 14 in 2009.

Regarding the total number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use, the country reports the following data: 32 in 2007, 59 in 2008 and 92 in 2009.



St. Lucia has one officially-licensed specialized drug treatment facility called “Turning Point”, where care is supervised by professional staff specifically trained in this area, and provides the following data regarding cases treated:

Number of Cases Treated in Officially-Licensed Specialized Treatment Facilities for Drug Problems			
	2007	2008	2009
Male	30	53	81
Female	02	06	11
Total cases treated	-	-	-
Under 18 years old	01	11	29
19 - 25 years old	02	05	4
Over 25 years old	29	43	59
Total cases treated	-	-	-
Alcohol	09	16	22
Cannabis	03	16	26
Cocaine Hydrochloride	-	-	01
Crack	-	01	
Poly Drug	20	26	43
Residential	96	177	276
Total cases treated	-	-	-

The country reports that there are no unlicensed specialized treatment facilities and no activities carried out through treatment centers or specialized studies to follow-up on patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plan.

C. Drug Use Statistics

Saint Lucia informs that it does not have data that will allow an estimate of prevalence or incidence of drug use. No prevalence or incidence surveys of drug use were conducted during the period 2006–2009.

Saint Lucia does not maintain records on alcohol- or drug-related traffic accidents, nor on alcohol- or drug-related accidents in the workplace. There are no established guidelines, norms or regulations on prevention activities relating to alcohol and drug-related accidents.



III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Saint Lucia reports that it has cultivated areas of cannabis crops. The country carries out eradication activities related to these crops.

The country provides the following data regarding the total area planted with cannabis:

Total Area Planted with Cannabis

Crop	Cultivated Area (Hectares)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cannabis	48,840 plants; 13,632 seedlings; 41 plantations	36,893 plants; 10,651 seedlings; 20 plantations	24,708 plants; 5,749 seedlings; 44 plantation	86,647 plants; 25,600 seedlings; 50 plantations

B. Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

Saint Lucia reports that it carries out alternative, integral and sustainable development programs within the context of the fight against drugs. These programs include the following components: involvement of stakeholders, strengthening of organizations and support for production activities.

Saint Lucia does not have a mechanism or internal system to evaluate the progress or impact of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Saint Lucia has the following laws and regulations in place for the control of pharmaceutical products: Pharmacy Act no. 8 of 2003 and the Pharmacy Regulations SI 138 of 2007. The country informs that all pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are controlled in Saint Lucia. Additionally, the country reports that it controls Ketamine.

The Ministry of Health is the authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. Saint Lucia indicates that within the health care sector register control and monitoring of prescriptions are used to control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion. Monitoring distribution, inspections, administrative sanctions, and the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities are not utilized.

The country informs further that import/export control and monitoring distribution are used within the private sector to control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion. Register control, manufacturing control, inspections, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees,



registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured are not carried out, nor are there any controls in the country's free trade zone.

Saint Lucia does not have an integrated system 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.

The country reports that it does not have mechanisms or means through which members of the health sector can communicate and share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities in order to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products or to apply sanctions.

Saint Lucia does not have a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and sanctions imposed in connection with them.

The country does not offer training courses for personnel in the public or private sector who handle pharmaceutical products. The country does not have any automated management systems to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

Saint Lucia's national laws make provision for the imposition of penal and civil sanctions for the illicit production of pharmaceutical products.

The country does not provide information on the sanctions applicable for the diversion and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products, nor on the number of sanctions applied during the years 2006-2009.

Saint Lucia did not provide information on the number of seizures involving pharmaceutical products and the quantities seized during the period under evaluation.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

Saint Lucia indicates that it has no laws or regulations of national scope in place for the control of chemical substances.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Saint Lucia provides the following quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies during the period 2006-2009:

Type of Illicit Drugs	Quantities of Drugs Forfeited				
	Unit of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cocaine	Kilograms	58.95	0	0	136.16
Cocaine HCl	Kilograms	-	220.63	61.15	136.70
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	Kilograms	410.28	905.18	581.02	938.91
Others	Grams	-	13.90	0	13.90

The country reports that through forensic procedures, it has specialized studies and analysis for the characterization and profiling of seized substances.

Saint Lucia provides the following data on persons formally charged with illicit drug trafficking during the period 2006–2009: 53 in 2006, 60 in 2007, 119 in 2008. No information has been provided for 2009. The country did not provide information on the number of persons convicted of this offense for the same period.

The country provides the following data regarding public officials formally charged with offenses related to illicit drug trafficking: one in 2006, four in 2007 and one in 2008. No information was provided for 2009. Saint Lucia did not provide any information on the number of public officials convicted for the period 2006 – 2009.

Saint Lucia reports that Section 8(2) of the Drug (Prevention of Misuse) Act Chapter 3.02 of the Revised Laws of Saint Lucia 2001 provides for an individual to be arrested and charged with possession of a controlled drug.

The country provides the following information regarding the number of persons formally charged with possession of drugs for personal use: 433 in 2006, 474 in 2007 and 242 in 2008. No information was provided for 2009. Saint Lucia did not provide any information on persons convicted of the same offense.

Saint Lucia informs that it has laws criminalizing the illicit possession of drugs, but did not provide the titles and articles of the relevant legislation.

The country provides the following information regarding persons formally charged with illicit drug possession: 433 in 2006, 474 in 2007 and 424 in 2008. No information was provided for 2009. Saint Lucia did not provide any information on the number of persons convicted for the period 2006 – 2009.



The Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, through the Drug Squad and the Marine Unit, Customs and Ports Police, are the national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking.

While it has not reported any in-country training, Saint Lucia informs that in 2006, its law enforcement officers (Customs and the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force) participated, along with law enforcement representatives of CARICOM in the Drug Investigation Course which took place in Jamaica.

Saint Lucia has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code in 90% of its ports. This is carried out through the office of the designated authority, which conducts site inspections and formulates recommendations. The country indicates that it does not have any port security programs apart from the ISPS. The Ministry of National Security, Customs, Royal Saint Lucia Police Force and Ports Police are responsible for coordinating the implementation of the port security program. The Royal Saint Lucia Police Force (RSLPF), Customs and Ports Police participate in anti-drug monitoring and interdiction activities in the country's ports.

The country informs that it uses the following mechanisms 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 information exchange and sharing between national and public sector partners, regular interagency meetings, information on electronic monitoring from other countries or agencies, informants, private sector, shipping documents and law enforcement or other agencies in other countries. Information collected can be accessed by the Customs and Excise Department as well as the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, when required, for investigations.

Saint Lucia has a control mechanism to monitor movements in and out of its ports. The country uses a computerized record system for non-commercial activities, operated by the Immigration Department of the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, the Customs Department and the Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority. Information is gathered by observation and monitoring, and reporting by vessel to the harbor pilot, port authority or other entity in the non-commercial sector. Access to this information is granted through agencies on a need-to-know basis.

The country reports that it has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete inspection or examination in person.

Saint Lucia carries out maritime counter-drug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities. The Police Marine Unit, with the assistance of Regional Security System (RSS)¹ and Drug Squad frequently carry out maritime operations frequently. The Port Authority personnel are responsible also for carrying out maritime operations.

¹ The Regional Security System (RSS) is an agreement for the defense and security of the Eastern Caribbean region, created out of a need for collective response to security threats, which were impacting on the stability of the region in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The express function of the RSS is to ensure the stability and well being of the Eastern Caribbean region through mutual cooperation, in order to achieve social and economic development and to maintain the principles of democracy, liberty of the individual and rule of law.



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							
National Guard					x		x	
Coast Guard (Marine)	x		x		x		x	
Port Police			x		x			

Saint Lucia did not provide information regarding operations related to maritime interdiction carried out by authorities, nor vessels seized or decommissioned during the evaluation period.

The country did not provide information about maritime counterdrug operations undertaken during the evaluation period in partnership with other countries in accordance with Article 17 of the 1988 Vienna Convention.

Saint Lucia reports that the Regional Security System (RSS) provides aerial surveillance and coordinates joint interdiction operations for illicit drug trafficking activities.

Saint Lucia informs that it does not have legislation or regulations in place that can be applied or used to control the sale of drugs over the Internet.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Saint Lucia has an official entity that regulates and authorizes the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement, transfer, registration, marking, transport, possession, carrying, storage, and marketing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The Royal Saint Lucia Police Force (RSLPF) regulates these activities in accordance with the Firearms Act # No. 09 of 2003.

Saint Lucia’s laws establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials; criminalize the trafficking in and illicit production of these products and impose sanctions for non-compliance.

Saint Lucia’s national law requires that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, importation, and for official use after confiscation or forfeiture.

The country reports that it has a mechanism for the exchange of information and for cooperation between national institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Saint Lucia reports that during the evaluation period, no shipment of



firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials were denied entrance due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits.

Saint Lucia does not export firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials.

Saint Lucia reports that it has a database on firearms importation, exportation and transit, which is kept by the Royal Police Force and Customs Department for a period of at least 10 years.

Saint Lucia’s Royal Police Force is responsible for control activities related to the seizure and forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition, information exchange between the relevant national entities, and with the relevant national entities and their counterparts in other countries.

The country reports that there is no database for confiscation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Each police department or station keeps records of firearm seizures.

The country reports the following quantity of firearms, ammunition and other related materials seized and forfeited in narco-trafficking cases during the years 2006–2009:

Year	Quantities Seized		Quantities Forfeited	
	Firearms	Ammunition	Firearms	Ammunition
2006	7	102 rds	7	102 rds
2007	3	247	3	247
2008	3	89	3	89
2009	5	45	5	45

The country reports the following quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives seized in relation to the number of arrests for narco-trafficking:

Year	Number of Arrests	Quantity of Firearms	Quantity of Ammunition	Quantity of Explosives	Number of Operations
2006	433	7	102	0	-
2007	474	3	247	0	-
2008	435	3	89	0	414
2009	331	5	45	0	401

Saint Lucia provides the following information regarding the type of firearms seized from persons formally charged with illicit activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, linked with narco-trafficking (partial data):



Year	Long guns	Caliber	Manufacturer	Quantity (Units)
2006	Shotgun	12 gauge	Homemade	-
	Rifle	.22	AR	81 rds
2007	Shotgun	20 gauge	unknown	7 rds & (5) 12 gauge rds
2008	Shotgun	12 gauge	Unknown	10 rds
	Rifle	30 cal.	M1	72
2009	Shotgun	12gauge	Unknown	3 rds

Year	Short Guns	Caliber	Manufacturer	Quantity (Units)
2006	Pistol	.25	Star	6 rds
	Pistol	9 mm	Voltron	4 rds
	Pistol	.25	-	1 rd
	Pistol	.380	Kurz	6 rds
	Pistol	9 mm	85 Auto	(5) .380 rds
	Pistol	9 mm	85 Auto	9 mm, (3) .380
2007	Pistol	.25	Astra	-
2008	Pistol	9 mm	Voltron Modle 99	1 rd
	Revolver	.38	Unknown	6 rds
2009	Revolver	.38	Unknown	6 rds
	Pistol	9 mm	Mauser	-
	Pistol	.38 special	Taurus Brasil	3 rds, (23) .380, (9) 9 mm rds
	Rifle	12G	Unknown	03rds



Year	Ammunition	Caliber
2006	7	.25
	81	.22
	5	9mm
	9	.380
	1	.38
2007	4	.38
	7	20 gauge
	6	12 gauge
	31	
2008	1	9mm
	10	12 gauge
	6	.38
	72	30 cal.
2009	9	.38
	24	.380
	9	9mm
	3	12 gauge

Regarding explosive materials, the country reports that it seized fireworks in 2006. Saint Lucia reports that it does not have records of traced firearms.

C. Money Laundering

Saint Lucia has the following laws criminalizing money laundering and related crimes, with the indicated sanctions for non-compliance:

Titles, Dates and Relevant Articles of Current National Laws that Criminalize Money Laundering and Related Crimes	Sanction
The Money Laundering (Prevention) Act, 2010	\$500,000 (US\$ 186,219) – \$1,000,000 (US\$ 372,000) and or 5 to 10 years on summary conviction.
Proceeds of Crime Act	\$1,000,000 (US\$ 372,000) – \$2,000,000 (US\$ 744,000) and or 10 to 15 years on indictment. Freezing, Restraining, Forfeiture, Confiscation orders

The Money Laundering (Prevention) Act, 2010 refers to criminal conduct which includes all criminal offences.

Illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, illicit trafficking of migrants, trafficking in persons, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against the public administration, fraud or financial crimes, blackmail, counterfeiting, gambling, prostitution, stealing, terrorism, robbery, illegal



deposit taking, smuggling, murder and grievous harm have been established as predicate offenses for money laundering.

The new Money Laundering Prevention Act of 2010 (Sections 28, 29 and 30) does not require conviction of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offense. Laws exist that permit the perpetrator of the predicate offense to be convicted for money laundering.

Electronic surveillance and use of informants are permitted under national law in money laundering investigations. Undercover investigations, controlled deliveries and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses are not used.

Saint Lucia belongs to the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) whose most recent evaluation was carried out in 2008.

Saint Lucia reports that under the Money Laundering Prevention Act (MLPA) 2003, the banking sector, offshore banks, the currency exchange sector, stock exchanges, the insurance sector, transfers of funds, cash or valuables, real estate, lawyers, notaries, accountants, and casinos are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering.

Saint Lucia has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) responsible for money laundering prevention, as authorized by Section 4 of the Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2003. The country reports that the Unit is autonomous and has an assigned annual budget.

The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group (2009), and has access to the Group's secure network. Saint Lucia reports that one request for information was made in September 2009 through the Egmont Group's secure network during the period 2006–2009.

No limitations exist on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases and documents are not subject to any secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

Saint Lucia has one entity for the management or disposition of assets seized and forfeited in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses: the Forfeiture Fund (Money Laundering). The Division is not autonomous, as it reports to the Accountant General and the Attorney General. This entity was established by the MLPA Section 15 (8), 2003/ Section 10 proceeds of Crime Act and does not have manuals for the management of assets seized.

The country reports that its legislation does permit the presale or disposition of seized goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities.

Saint Lucia reports that in 2006 it initiated two investigations through a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the Financial Intelligence Unit, one investigation in 2007, one investigation in 2008 and two investigations in 2009.



The country reports that no penal proceedings were initiated for money laundering offenses during 2006-2009, nor were there any persons formally charged or convicted. Although there has not been any prosecution or convictions for money laundering offences, the country informs that suspicious transactions have resulted in convictions for predicate offences.

D. Judicial Cooperation

In Saint Lucia, 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 states that its national law does not provide for persons whose extradition has been denied in a drug trafficking or money laundering case to be tried for the offense in Saint Lucia.

National laws permit 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 reports that 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.

Santa Lucia reports that its law does not permit granting a controlled delivery request.

Saint Lucia reports that, through its Mutual Assistance Regulations (CAP.3.03) revised laws of Saint Lucia, assets forfeited abroad can be recovered.

Saint Lucia reports that during the evaluation period, two active extradition requests were made in money laundering cases in 2009. The country does not report on active extradition requests made during the 2006-2009 period in illicit drug trafficking cases, or provide information on passive extradition requests responded to in money laundering or illicit drug trafficking cases during the 2006-2009 period.

The country does not provide information on the number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance that were made or answered regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD notes with concern that Saint Lucia's anti-drug plan expired in 2005.

CICAD notes that the country has a national anti-drug authority and that this authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development, control measures, the drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation.

Regarding international conventions, CICAD expresses its concern that Saint Lucia has not yet acceded to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992), the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (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 the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

With regards to an information system, CICAD observes that Saint Lucia has a centralized office that organizes, carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. However, CICAD notes that the country did not conduct any studies or surveys on demand reduction during the evaluation period.

In the area of demand reduction, regarding prevention, CICAD notes that Saint Lucia offered training to technical personnel such as teachers, counselors, police officers and prison officers, and participated in a number of training courses on drug prevention and treatment. CICAD notes that the country offered continued education, diplomas, certificates and a masters degree program to professionals in the area of drug abuse, treatment and prevention. CICAD also observes that the University of the West Indies includes the areas of treatment and research in its curricula.

CICAD observes that Saint Lucia is carrying out prevention programs targeting key populations. However, the country has not carried out any process or outcome evaluations of existing drug abuse prevention programs.

Concerning treatment, CICAD observes that the country has an alcohol/drug detoxification and rehabilitation center: Turning Point.

CICAD takes note that the country has no official operating standards in place for specialized facilities providing treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use. However CICAD notes that the country's only officially licensed treatment center has adopted standards that have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health.

On the subject of drug use statistics, CICAD observes that Saint Lucia has not conducted surveys to determine the prevalence or incidence rate of drug use within its general population or specific



population for the period 2006-2009. CICAD also notes that the country does not maintain records on alcohol or drug-related traffic accidents nor accidents in the workplace.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD observes that Saint Lucia carries out eradication activities related to cannabis crops.

CICAD takes note of the information provided on the existence and characteristics of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs in Saint Lucia.

With reference to the control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD notes that Saint Lucia has laws and regulations in place for the control of pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions. The country also has an entity responsible for the coordination of the related control activities of these products.

However, CICAD notes with concern that Saint Lucia does not have an integrated procedure in place to prevent the diversion of these products, and does not apply controls to the distribution or prescription of these products. Furthermore, the country does not have an automated management system of information that will allow registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold, manufactured, seized and disposed of. CICAD observes that Saint Lucia did not offer training courses in areas such as prevention and monitoring for personnel in the public or private sector involved in the handling and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

In the area of chemical control, CICAD notes with concern that Saint Lucia has no laws or regulations in place to control chemical substances.

In the area of control measures, with respect to illicit drug trafficking, CICAD notes that the country has specialized studies and analysis for the characterization and profiling of seized substances.

CICAD observes that Saint Lucia does not carry out research and training activities related to the prevention and control of the illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the internet.

With reference to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, CICAD notes that Saint Lucia has designated an entity to regulate activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosive and other related material in accordance with relevant legislation in the area.

CICAD also notes that Saint Lucia's laws establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation and transit, of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD also observes that the country has laws which criminalize the trafficking in and illicit production of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, and imposes sanctions for non-compliance.



CICAD takes note that Saint Lucia maintains records of firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related material seized and forfeited in narcotrafficking cases and seized in relation to the number of arrests for narcotrafficking.

Concerning money laundering, CICAD notes that Saint Lucia has laws that criminalize money laundering and related crimes with sanctions for non-compliance.

On the subject of judicial cooperation, CICAD notes that in Saint Lucia, extradition, including extradition of nationals, is possible for both drug trafficking and money laundering crimes and that its national laws permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance.

CICAD recognizes Saint Lucia's 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 Saint Lucia 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 THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003-2004.
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. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, 2000 AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
 - 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;
 - THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
4. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.

DEMAND REDUCTION

5. CONDUCT EVALUATIONS ON EXISTING DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS.
6. CONDUCT A SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG USE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. ESTABLISH AN ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM TO MONITOR AND PREVENT DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CONTROLS FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
8. ESTABLISH AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.



9. ESTABLISH REGULATIONS ACCORDING TO ARTICLE XII OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES (1988) FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

CONTROL MEASURES

10. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.



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ISBN 978-0-8270-5562-9