

Grenada

Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control 2005-2006

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism



Organization of American States - OAS
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission - CICAD





**OEA/Ser.L/XIV.6.2
MEM/INF.2006 Add.16**

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

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

GRENADA

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2005–2006**



CICAD wishes to thank the following national institution of Grenada, which provided information for this MEM national Fourth Round report:

- Drug Control Secretariat—National Council on Drug Control (NCODC)



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all 34 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), 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 the 34 member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and improve 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 Fourth Round evaluation period 2005–2006. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to Grenada will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.



INTRODUCTION

Grenada has a total area of 344 km² and 121 km. of coastline. The state of Grenada comprises three islands: Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. The country has a population of 89,203 (2006) with the following main ethnic groups: black, european, and east indian. Its literacy rate is 96% (2006). Grenada is a parliamentary democratic state divided into six parishes and one dependency. In 2005 the economy registered a per capita GDP of US\$ 3,900. The inflation rate is 3.9% (2006), and unemployment is 18.5% (2005). Grenadian exports, principally bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, fruits, vegetables and clothing, total US\$ 40 million annually (2004).

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

Grenada has a National Anti-drug Plan, approved July 5, 2004, that covers actions in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, money laundering, programme evaluation and precursor chemicals. The expiration date for the National Anti-drug Plan is December 31, 2008.

There is a budget for financing the National Anti-drug Plan, the sources of which are direct allocation from the central government, specific budget from other public agencies for the drug area, civil society contributions, and international cooperation. The budget for the Plan is US\$790,667.00, which is not categorized by year, but for the entire period 2004–2008, as follows:

**Budget for National Anti-drug Plan
2004–2008**

Action	Expenditure
	Total
NCODC - Administration	US\$ 200,000
Prevention	US\$ 77,602
Treatment and rehabilitation	US\$ 6,037
Interdiction	US\$ 346,037
Anti-money laundering	US\$ 37,849
Chemical diversion	US\$ 126,914
Totals	US\$ 790,667

The National Council on Drug Control (NCODC) is the national authority that coordinates national anti-drug policies.

The NCODC is responsible for coordinating actions in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, the drug observatory, institutional cooperation and programme evaluation. It has a legal basis and a central technical office, the Drug Control Secretariat, which functions under the Ministry of Education.

The NCODC's annual budget is integrated with the budget of another government agency; its sources are government allocation, civil society contributions, and international cooperation. The total budget received in 2004, 2005 and 2006 was US\$300,000 per year, which the country states is adequate.



CICAD recognizes that the country has a national anti-drug strategy and a national authority in the drug area, with an adequate budget for its operation.

B. International Conventions

Grenada has ratified the following international conventions with no reservations:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992 (29 November 2001);
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (15 November 2001);
- The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, 1997 (ratified 29 November 1997);
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (6 August 1998);
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (25 April 1980);
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (25 April 1991);
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (10 December 1990);
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three Protocols (6 May 2004): Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition;

The country has not acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

CICAD recognizes Grenada's ratification of the major international conventions. However, CICAD notes that the country has not ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. **ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.**

C. National Information System

The National Council on Drug Control (NCODC) is the centralized office responsible for organizing, compiling and coordinating drug-related information.

Grenada provides information to CICAD's Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT), to collect and report statistics on the supply-side control, and reports drug-related statistics to the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through the Annual Report Questionnaire.



Grenada has a help line to provide drug-related information to the general public. Over 6,000 persons make use of the help line annually. The country also distributes information on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes. The budget to disseminate information (publications and materials) related to the drug problem is approximately US\$ 20,000 annually.

CICAD recognizes that Grenada has information collection and distribution mechanisms and has taken steps to conduct drug-related surveys and compile statistics.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Grenada is implementing drug abuse prevention programmes that target key populations. The school-based programmes are conducted in all schools and focus on primary prevention and social life skills. Training for teachers at primary, secondary and tertiary level schools is ongoing, and done on a regular basis.

During the years 2004–2006, Grenada carried out the following programmes targeting school children and university students:

Prevention Programmes Targeting School Children and University Students 2004–2006

Key Populations	Coverage	Type of Programme
Pre-school	90 %	Programme focuses on primary prevention
Primary	100 %	Programme focuses on primary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills
Secondary (junior & high school)	100 %	Programme focuses on primary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills
Tertiary (university)	75 %	Programme focuses on primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, supply control measures etc.



During the years 2004–2006, Grenada reports the implementation of the following programmes targeting key populations:

Prevention Programmes Targeting Key Populations 2004–2006

Key Populations	Coverage	Describe Type of Programmes
Community-based programmes for youth (outside of the school system)	75 %	Programme focuses on primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills (lectures, training workshops)
Community-based programmes for adults	60 %	Programme focuses on primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills (lectures, training workshops)
Women	60 %	Programme focuses on primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills
Workplace	70 %	Programme focuses on secondary and tertiary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills, and addresses issues of drug use in the workplace
Incarcerated individuals	100 %	Programme focuses on secondary and tertiary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills. Preparation for reentry into society is also part of the programme (pre-release programme)

During the years 2004–2006, in-service training courses were offered in drug abuse prevention, treatment and research to nurses, police, and teachers.

The country reports that during the years 2004–2006, diplomas and undergraduate university degrees were offered in prevention and treatment. The country reports further that the courses meet the national demand for professional training in prevention and treatment.

During the years 2004–2006, evaluations of substance abuse prevention programmes were carried out, as follows:

Substance Abuse Prevention Programmes Evaluation 2004–2006

Programme - Population Evaluated	Title of Evaluation Performed	Type of Evaluation Performed - Methodology Used	Year of Evaluation
Community-Based Programme	Basic Life Skills Programme	Process Evaluation/Outcome Evaluation	2005/2006
Community-Based Programme	Community Outreach Programme	Process Evaluation/Outcome Evaluation	2005/2006
Public Information	Evaluation of the Newsletter	Process Evaluation/Outcome Evaluation	2006
Community-Based Programme	Youth Leadership Programme	Process Evaluation/Outcome Evaluation	2004
Community-Based Programme	Participatory Education	Process Evaluation/Outcome Evaluation	2004/2005
National Programme	Drug Demand Reduction Project	Process Evaluation/Outcome Evaluation	2005



CICAD recognizes that Grenada has implemented drug prevention programmes targeting key populations and evaluated their results. CICAD also notes that the country has offered training courses that meet national demand.

B. Treatment

Grenada reports that there are mandatory guidelines on standards of care for drug abuse treatment. The country has two treatment centres managed by the Ministry of Health, which maintains a registry of treatment facilities and programmes and is in charge of accreditation of these facilities and programmes, as well as evaluation of the quality of services provided.

Drug treatment personnel receive ongoing training and refresher courses in their specialties. Training is carried out at the Grenada School of Nursing and at local, regional, and international workshops.

Grenada reports that the following treatment modalities are available: ambulatory outpatient (2), residential in-patient (1), and clinics (37), offered to adults and minors of both genders. Treatment services in the country include a network for early detection, outreach and referral of cases; detoxification, treatment and rehabilitation; and aftercare. These public services all offer national coverage. The country reports that treatment centers provide services for both males and females, and that treatment service exists for prisoners and juvenile offenders.

Evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of early intervention, drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation and after-care has been carried out.

CICAD notes with satisfaction Grenada’s application of guidelines and standards of care at its treatment facilities and the use of evaluation tools to measure the effectiveness of the country’s programmes.

C. Statistics on Consumption

In 2004, the country carried out a Public Sector Drug Use Survey, a Survey on Drug Use among Out of School Teenagers, and a Focus Assessment Study on Marijuana Use. During 2005, the country carried out a Survey of Secondary School Students; a Situation Analysis Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Programme, Her Majesty’s Prisons; and a Sociological Analysis of Marijuana and Alcohol Use and Abuse among Grenada’s Youth in 2006.



Grenada reports that a prevalence study was carried out among secondary school students in 2005:

Prevalence of Drug Use - 2005 Secondary School Survey

Type of drug	Lifetime (Percentage)			Last 12 Months (Percentage)			Last 30 Days (Percentage)		
	M	F	Total Population	M	F	Total Population	M	F	Total Population
Alcohol	87.4	80.8	84.3	68.9	57.3	63.5	47.7	37.7	43.1
Tobacco	43.2	31.2	37.6	13.5	10.0	11.9	7.4	4.6	6.1
Solvents & Inhalants	9.0	10.6	9.7	5.0	6.5	5.6	2.8	3.9	3.3
Marijuana	32.4	21.8	27.5	18.6	12.8	15.9	10.4	6.7	8.7
Cocaine HCL.	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.5
Tranquilizers/ Sedatives/ Depressants	5.2	6.7	5.9	1.9	3.0	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.7
Stimulants	3.7	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.2
Any illicit drug	36.7	28.3	32.8	21.1	16.8	19.1	12.1	9.6	10.9

Grenada reports having an estimate of the percentage of youths that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being:

Risk Perception –2005 - Secondary School Survey

Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who carry out the following activities are at a moderate or great risk (or who think that it is quite harmful or very harmful)
Often smoke cigarettes	81.8
Often drink alcoholic drinks	74.0
Get drunk	73.1
Occasionally take non-prescribed tranquilizers/ stimulants	54.1
Often take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	61.1
Occasionally inhale solvents	60.9
Often inhale solvents	68.6
Occasionally smoke marijuana	64.8
Often smoke marijuana	75.6
Occasionally take cocaine or crack	82.6
Often take cocaine or crack	83.7



CICAD notes with satisfaction that Grenada has conducted studies to show the extent of drug use among secondary school students. CICAD also notes that the country does not keep records on alcohol and drug-related traffic accidents, nor accidents in the workplace. The country also lacks studies of patients in treatment centers.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Grenada has an informal system to detect and quantify the total area of illicit crops. The country estimates that in the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 programme, the total area planted with marijuana was less than one hectare. The country has a formal programme for forced manual eradication of crops.

Grenada reports that no indoor marijuana cultivation has been detected. No illicit laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs have been found in the country.

CICAD notes that while the country has not reported marijuana production in significant quantities, it believes it important for the country to continue to monitor areas susceptible to use for illicit crop cultivation.

B. Development Programmes Related to the Prevention or Reduction of Illicit Crop Cultivation, Drug Production or Trafficking

The country is carrying out development activities by providing income-generating alternatives to reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in illicit-crop cultivation or other illegal activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking. These programmes include agriculture, agro-industrial, fisheries, livestock, tourism, and infrastructure.

CICAD notes the information provided by the country related to development programmes, and encourages the country to continue implementing various development programmes as a core component of its anti-drug strategy.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Grenada has the following laws and regulations for the control of pharmaceutical products: The Pharmacy Act (1986) and the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act (1992). There is a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, applicable to health professionals. All activities related to their control are coordinated by the Ministry of Health, through the Pharmacy Council. All pharmaceutical products containing substances listed in the international conventions are controlled in Grenada.

The responsibilities of the Pharmacy Council in the commercial sector include import/export control, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees and registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold. In the health care sector, responsibilities include license control, monitoring distribution and prescriptions, inspection, administrative sanctions and the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities.



Grenada has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities and sanctions imposed in this regard.

Regulatory Activities 2004–2006

REGULATORY ACTIVITIES	2004	2005	2006
• Importers	24	26	23
• Distributors	3	5	5
Number of permits issued for:			
• Importation	48	47	46
• Exportation	0	0	0
Number of inspections conducted:			
• Physicians	3	4	0
• Pharmacists	15	17	18
• Importers	6	5	3
• Distributors	4	3	4

Grenada offers a training Pharmacy Course for personnel in the public and private sector involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products, which satisfies the demand for training in the country. The country does not have any automated information management systems to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

Grenada's national laws make provisions for penal, civil and administrative sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products. No sanctions were applied under its laws during the years 2004–2006. Grenada reports no seizures of pharmaceutical products during the years 2004–2006.

There is no legislation or mechanism in place in Grenada regarding the sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products or other drugs over the Internet. No such activities have been detected in Grenada.

CICAD acknowledges that the country has legal instruments and statistics for control of pharmaceutical products. CICAD also notes that the country does not have regulations or specific mechanisms in place to prevent and control the illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet.

RECOMMENDATION:

2. 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.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1992 is the legislation in place for the control of chemical substances. All chemical substances listed in the United Nations international conventions are controlled in Grenada.



There is a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, applicable to health professionals, the components and responsible entities of which are as follows: national registry of licensees (Customs Department); import/export control (Customs Department); and inspections (Pharmacy Council). The country reports that the establishment of mechanisms to control distribution, final sale, or transport of chemical substances is unnecessary, because the quantities imported are very small and are not intended for resale, redistribution, or re-export.

Regional and international training courses are offered in the control of the diversion of chemical substances, and police and customs department officers attend these courses. The country reports that this satisfies the demand for training. There is no automated information management system in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

The Procurement Unit of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the importation of precursors. Precursors are imported for medical uses and analytical studies at the Government Laboratory of the General Hospital. Grenada states that it does not receive any pre-export notifications.

Grenada does not produce or export chemical substances or handle these substances in-transit. There were no seizures of controlled chemical substances during the years 2004–2006.

Grenada's national laws make provisions for penal sanctions in the case of diversion of controlled chemical substances in accordance with international conventions. There are no provisions for civil or administrative sanctions, and no penal sanctions were applied during the years 2004–2006.

CICAD notes that despite the extremely small volume of controlled chemical substances imported by Grenada, the country has a legal and institutional framework to monitor and control their movement and distribution.

CICAD observes that there is no automated information management system in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

CICAD notes that there are no provisions for civil or administrative sanctions in the case of diversion of controlled chemical substances.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

3. **DEVELOP A SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE SECURE AND EFFICIENT HANDLING OF INFORMATION ON THE CONTROL OF THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**
4. **ESTABLISH CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS FOR THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Grenada provides the following data for the quantities of drugs seized by law enforcement agencies during the years 2004–2006:

Quantities of Drugs Seized 2004–2006

TYPE OF DRUG	QUANTITIES SEIZED			
	Unit of Measure	2004	2005	2006
Cocaine Hydrochloride	Kilos	28.16	9.20	20.58
Crack Cocaine	Grams	662	525	786
Cannabis plants	Plants	2,280	3,575	12,873
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	Kilos	266.02	69.75	333.19
Cannabis Seed	Grams	489.47	0	0.75

Grenada reports that 34 persons were formally charged with illicit drug trafficking in 2004, 21 in 2005 and 73 in 2006. Furthermore, four persons were convicted of illicit drug trafficking in 2004, four in 2005 and two in 2006.

The country reports that no public officials were formally charged with or convicted of acts of corruption related to illicit drug trafficking, nor offenses related to illicit drug trafficking, during the years 2004–2006.

The country does not have laws that permit the possession of drugs for personal use, and does not have local provisions establishing that possession for personal use is lawful, or exceptions within the definition of the offense of possession for personal use. No judgments have been issued that found possession for personal use to be lawful. When a person is charged with or convicted of illicit possession for personal use, there are no alternative sentencing measures.

Grenada reports that 252 persons were formally charged with illicit drug possession in 2004, 318 in 2005 and 458 in 2006; while 105 persons were convicted of illicit drug possession in 2004, 91 in 2005 and 116 in 2006.

The country made no requests for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases in the years 2004–2006, and reports that the Director of Public Prosecutions is the central authority responsible for making extradition requests. Grenada reports that during the evaluation period, the country received one extradition request in an illicit drug trafficking case, during 2004. Extradition of nationals is permitted under national law, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the central authority responsible for receiving extradition requests.

Grenada has conducted several training courses, workshops, seminars, and briefings for law enforcement, security, customs officers, prosecutors and the judiciary to address illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes that the country has statistical data on the various aspects of the control of illicit drug trafficking. CICAD acknowledges that the country has conducted training activities for officials involved in enforcement operations and the judicial process.



B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

The Office of the Police Commissioner and the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF), together with the Customs and Excise Department, are responsible for the control activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The Firearms Act and the Explosives Act criminalize the illicit trafficking and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The Firearms Act of 1968 establishes administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms and ammunition. No application of sanctions was reported for the years 2004–2006. The Explosives Act of 1956 establishes administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of explosives and other related materials. No application of sanctions was reported for the years 2004–2006.

The Firearms Act, the Customs Act, and the Customs Regulations require that Grenada issue the corresponding import or in-transit licenses for authorizations before permitting the entry of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country reports that no firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials were confiscated during the years 2004–2006.

Grenada reports that during 2004–2006, 68 persons were formally charged with illicit possession of firearms and ammunition: 13 in 2004, 27 in 2005 and 28 in 2006. No persons were formally charged with trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials, nor for illicit possession of explosives or other related materials.

Grenada also reports that during 2004–2006, 11 persons were convicted of illicit possession of firearms: two in 2004, two in 2005 and seven in 2006. Nine persons were convicted of illicit possession of ammunition during the same period: two in 2004, two in 2005 and five in 2006. No persons were convicted of illicit possession of explosives or other related materials during 2004–2006.

The country has a national computerized database that maintains a record of the importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These records are not discarded and are kept indefinitely.

The Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) is the national entity responsible for the exchange of information and collaboration with agencies in other countries regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

CICAD notes that Grenada has in place laws and regulations governing the import, export and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, and has information on the various aspects of the current control system.

CICAD notes that mechanisms exist for information exchange among national authorities regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Likewise, records are kept on their authorized movement.

C. Money laundering

Grenada reports that the Proceeds of Crime Act, N° 3 of 2003 is the national law that criminalizes money laundering.



A person convicted of a predicate offense can be tried for money laundering. Predicate offenses are: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism and its financing, and fraud. Not included are: human trafficking, organ trafficking, prostitution or pornography. The law does not require that an individual be convicted of a predicate offense in order to obtain evidence that certain goods are the proceeds of such crime, and subsequently convict a person of laundering those proceeds.

Regarding legal systems to prevent money laundering, Grenada reports that it has no existing laws that authorize special investigative techniques to combat money laundering.

Financial institutions and other responsible entities are mandated to comply with or have in place control measures such as: reporting large transactions, client registry, verification of client identity, transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement official and independent audits, know-your-client policies and prohibition of anonymous accounts.

Under Section 49 of the Proceeds of Crime Act, the following activities are subject to administrative controls to prevent money laundering: banking, offshore banking, currency exchanges, stock exchange, insurance, casinos, real estate, lawyers, notaries and accountants.

The country reports that three persons were formally charged with money laundering in 2004, one in 2005, and two in 2006, and that there were no convictions for the offense during the evaluation period.

Grenada has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) that receives, requests, analyzes and reports to the competent authorities information on transactions that may constitute money laundering. The approved budget for 2006 was US\$121,632. The FIU is an autonomous body, with a staff of 6 persons, functioning under the Ministry of National Security. The Unit is responsible for analyzing and reporting findings, conducting investigations, and receiving and communicating information. The FIU can directly consult bank accounts and can request any documents that it considers necessary to fulfill its functions from institutions. Sanctions can be applied if institutions fail to comply. Information is shared with other states and foreign counterparts. Grenada became a member of the Egmont Group on June 23, 2004.

Regarding suspicious transactions, the country reports that there is a system to track results of reports and a method to evaluate the effectiveness of analysis on financial disclosures, reports, and cases.

It is mandatory for financial institutions and other responsible entities to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the competent authorities. The country provided the following data on the number of suspicious transaction reports received and investigated during the evaluation period.

Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Received and Investigated

Year	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Received	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Investigated
2004	46	46
2005	43	43
2006	21	21



Regarding bank secrecy regulations, the country states that bank documents and financial records can be requested in accordance with the existing law for the purposes of financial intelligence and indictment.

The country states further that the Exchange of Information Act N° 2 of 2003 makes provisions for the sharing of information and, therefore, there is no need to request the lifting of bank secrecy.

The country reports that the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets from illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses are entrusted to the Minister of Finance, after consultation with the supervisory authority and the Cabinet of Ministers.

Money laundering is an extraditable offense in Grenada. The Ministry of Legal Affairs is the central authority responsible for preparing extradition requests in money laundering cases, while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for sending and receiving extradition requests.

CICAD acknowledges Grenada’s progress in implementing mechanisms to prevent and control money laundering, although the country has not yet incorporated special investigative techniques to facilitate that control.

CICAD notes that Grenada’s legislation does not criminalize various offenses related to money laundering, such as human trafficking, trafficking in human organs, prostitution, pornography, and illicit trafficking in migrants.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
6. EXPAND THE LIST OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE ALL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED SERIOUS CRIMES UNDER THE PALERMO CONVENTION (PUNISHABLE BY A MAXIMUM DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY OF AT LEAST FOUR YEARS OR A MORE SERIOUS PENALTY).



V. CONCLUSIONS

Grenada has a strategy and national authority in the drug area, with a corresponding budget for its operation. It also has mechanisms to collect and distribute relevant information, and has made an effort to conduct drug-related studies and compile statistics.

The country has made good progress in terms of ratifying international conventions. However, CICAD notes that Grenada still has not acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

The country carries out prevention programmes that target key populations and has evaluated their results. It has also applied guidelines and standards of care in its treatment centers, and uses instruments to measure the programmes' effectiveness.

Grenada has conducted studies at the secondary school level to estimate the magnitude of drug consumption and identify trends in drug use and abuse.

Regarding supply reduction, CICAD notes that the country has an informal system to detect and quantify the total area of illicit crops, and a formal programme for forced manual eradication. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have regulations or specific mechanisms in place to prevent and control the illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet. CICAD also notes that there is no automated information management system in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

The country also has statistical data on the various aspects of control of illicit drug trafficking and adequate training for personnel engaged in law enforcement and judicial proceedings.

The country has laws and regulations to govern the import, export, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, and information on the various aspects of the existing control system.

Although Grenada has made progress in implementing mechanisms to prevent and control money laundering, it has not yet adapted its legislation to incorporate special investigative techniques to facilitate that control, and to expand the list of predicate offenses to include human trafficking, trafficking in human organs, prostitution, pornography, and illicit trafficking in migrants.

CICAD recognizes Grenada's continued participation in the MEM process, and its ongoing efforts to update the various mechanisms for drug control.



VI. LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Grenada in order to assist the country in strengthening its policies 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.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

2. 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.
3. DEVELOP A SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE SECURE AND EFFICIENT HANDLING OF INFORMATION ON THE CONTROL OF THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
4. ESTABLISH CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS FOR THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

CONTROL MEASURES

5. ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
6. EXPAND THE LIST OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE ALL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED SERIOUS CRIMES UNDER THE PALERMO CONVENTION (PUNISHABLE BY A MAXIMUM DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY OF AT LEAST FOUR YEARS OR A MORE SERIOUS PENALTY).





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