

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

**Evaluation of Progress
in Drug Control
2005-2006**

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism



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





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

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

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

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



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- The Ministry of Health and the Environment, and its following departments:
 - Chief Medical Office,
 - Epidemiology Department,
 - Health Education,
 - Drug Inspectorate.
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- Marion House.
- The National Youth Council and the National Youth Department.
- Mental Health Center.
- The Narcotics Division from the Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force.
- The Central Planning Unit.
- The Financial Intelligence Unit.
- The Customs & Excise Department.



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 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.



INTRODUCTION

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a total area of 389 km² with 84 km of coastline. The country has a population of 117,848 (2006). The main ethnic group in the country is black and its literacy rate is 96%. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a parliamentary democracy, member of the Commonwealth, and is divided into 6 parishes or administrative regions. The country has a GDP (PPP¹) per capita of US\$ 3,600 (2005) and an inflation rate of 1% (2005). St. Vincent and the Grenadines exports total US\$37 million annually, relying on the principal exports of bananas, vegetables and flour.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have an approved national anti-drug plan. The country reports that a national anti-drug plan has been drafted, but it is still pending revision and approval by Parliament. In its draft plan, the country provides for actions in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking, control measures, money laundering, and program evaluation.

There is no budget allocated for financing the draft national anti-drug plan. Sources of financing for anti-drug activities include funds from individual agencies (from local governmental annual budgets) and grants from international agencies. The country does not provide details on the amounts currently spent on the various areas of its anti-drug activities.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a national authority to coordinate national anti-drug policies. As the country indicates, implementation of the plan has remained stalled over the past few years as approval of an affordable anti-drug plan and the establishment of a national drug council are yet to be realized. Individual agencies collect their internal data and carry out mainly drug prevention and supply reduction activities. The country does not provide information on the time table for the establishment of the national drug council.

Anti-drug activities are carried out by individual agencies that function independently, such as the Police, Customs Department, Ministry of Health or NGOs, such as “Marion House”. The country reports that anti-drug activities are uncoordinated.

CICAD expresses its concern over the country’s lack of progress since the First Evaluation Round, 1999–2000 in the area of institutional strengthening: the absence of a national anti-drug plan, a national authority to coordinate the national anti-drug policies, a budget and a coordinating mechanism. CICAD urges the country to develop a program of implementation activities in the area of institutional strengthening.

¹ Purchasing Power Parity



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **APPROVE AND IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
2. **ESTABLISH A NATIONAL DRUG COUNCIL AND A SECRETARIAT TO COORDINATE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG ACTIVITIES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
3. **ALLOCATE A SPECIFIC BUDGET FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.**

B. International Conventions

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (May 28, 2001).
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (December 3, 2001).
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (December 3, 2001).
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (October 1, 1993).
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (May 17, 1994).

The country has signed but not ratified:

- The Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997 (November 14, 1997).
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and two of its Protocol: the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (November 11, 2002).

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not signed or ratified:

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

During the evaluation period 2005–2006, the country has not enacted any legislation in accordance with the aforementioned international conventions.

CICAD observes with concern the lack of progress by the country in acceding to outstanding conventions and protocols since the Third Evaluation Round, 2003–2004.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

4. **RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002:**
 - A) **THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;**
 - B) **THE PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN;**
 - C) **THE PROTOCOL AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.**
5. **RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999–2000.**
6. **ACCEDE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, A RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
7. **ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.**

C. National Information System

There is no centralized office in St. Vincent and the Grenadines that organizes, compiles or coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. The Police, the Ministry of Health and the Customs Department have internal data collection systems that gather and report drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. This information, gathered by individual agencies, is provided to local and international organizations when requested. The country does not indicate whether it plans to create a centralized office responsible for collection of drug related statistics.

During the evaluation period, St. Vincent and the Grenadines has conducted a Secondary schools drug survey in 2006.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not provide information to CICAD's Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT), nor to the International Narcotics Control Board or the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Annual Report Questionnaire.

The lack of a centralized agency and the lack of training for persons responsible for collecting the data were the major impediments encountered in collecting and analyzing drug-related statistics.

The country distributes information related to the drug problem through schools, the press and media. There is no help line or information desk that provides drug-related information to the general public. However, the country distributes information on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs. Although the country does not have a specific budget to disseminate information related to the drug problem, it reports that funds are utilized from the department's general allocation (e.g. the Health Education Unit in the Ministry of Health).



CICAD observes with concern the lack of progress made in establishing a national information system. CICAD urges the country to establish a centralized office that organizes, compiles, or coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information, and promotes inter-agency collaboration on the processes of exchange.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 8. IMPROVE DRUG-RELATED DATA COLLECTION CAPACITY TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO COMPLY WITH ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
- 9. ESTABLISH A CENTRALIZED OFFICE THAT ORGANIZES, COMPILES OR COORDINATES DRUG-RELATED STATISTICS AND OTHER DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is implementing drug abuse prevention programs that target key populations. Most of these programs consist of ongoing activities carried out by various agencies, such as the Health Education Unit from the Ministry of Health, or the Youth Assistance Project annual program, run by Marion House (NGO).

Drug Prevention Programs targeting key populations, 2004–2006

Key Population	Coverage	Type of Program
School children and university students		
• Primary	50%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Drug Prevention and Life skills Program”: with focus on wise decision making and values. 2. “Drug Abuse Resistance Education Project” (DARE): ongoing drug prevention program facilitated by a special unit in police force.
• Secondary (junior & high-school) Ages 10–19	20%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Caribbean Healthy Lifestyle Program”: involves the training of peer counselors (primary component drug prevention). 2. “Drug Free Achievers workshops” held during summer vacation 3. “Camp AWARE” weekend camps focusing on drug and HIV/ AIDS prevention. Age group 8–18 year olds.
Community-based programs		
Unemployed youth		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Youth Assistance Project”: Adolescents taught Life skills through In-house training. 2. “Young Parents Empowerment Project”: one component is training in Drug prevention strategies 3. “Youth Empowerment Service Training”: sessions on drug prevention for out of school youth being prepared for job placement.
Incarcerated individuals		
Incarcerated individuals		Her Majesty’s Prison Reinsertion Program Individual Counseling provided to ex-convicts with substance abuse problems



The country has no prevention programs that target working children, street or abandoned children, community-based programs for adults, women, or the workplace.

The Caribbean Institute on Alcoholism and Drugs (CARIAD) offers short refresher courses in prevention and treatment to nurses and family life educators. During the year 2004, St. Vincent and the Grenadines sent two participants to these courses, and sent two in 2005.

The NCH (National Children Home-NGO) offered one course on prevention in 2006, *“Working with adolescents”*, for teachers, social workers, police officers, guidance counselors and girl guides. Also during 2006, two workshops were held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:

- *“Drug Awareness and basic counseling workshop”* (80 hours), offered to community, health & literacy workers, prison officers and guidance counselors, with the participation of 70 individuals.
- *“Drug Abuse & Counseling: Its role in correction and social insertion”* (120 hours), offered by CICAD to prison officers, probation officers and literacy workers, with the participation of 18 individuals.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that the courses available do not meet the national demand for professional training in drug abuse prevention and treatment.

CICAD recognizes the ongoing activities being undertaken by the country in the drug prevention area. However CICAD notes the low coverage of prevention programs targeting secondary school students.

RECOMMENDATION:

10. EXTEND COVERAGE OF DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

B. Treatment

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not established any guidelines or regulations on standards of care for drug abuse treatment.

Likewise, the country does not maintain a registry of treatment services and programs, nor does it have instruments for accrediting treatment services and programs. There is no mechanism to evaluate the quality of the services provided. Drug treatment personnel do not receive in-house training in their specialties.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has one outpatient public drug treatment modality for adults, both males and females, and one residential public drug treatment modality. The country also offers one public network for early detection, outreach and referral of cases, one public detoxification service, one public treatment and rehabilitation service, and one private self-help group. These last two services have national coverage.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has one treatment center geared towards adolescents and prisoners; the non-governmental organization (NGO) *“Marion House”* provides drug counseling to adolescents, who are usually referred through school counselors, and to persons on release from prison. The *“Liberty Lodge Boys School”* offers treatment for adolescent offenders. There are no centers or services geared specifically towards women.

During 2004, 149 patients received treatment in the country; in 2005 196 received treatment, and in 2006, 111 (partial data). This data was provided by the Patient Register of the Mental Health Center. St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that, of the total number of patients admitted to the Mental Health Centre for treatment, approximately 60% are dually diagnosed (both psychiatric and drug use problems). St. Vincent and the Grenadines has one treatment program. No new programs were initiated during the years 2004–2006.



CICAD observes with concern the lack of progress since the First Evaluation Round, 1999–2000 in the establishment of minimum standards of care for drug abuse treatment. Therefore, CICAD urges the country to establish a standardized system of treatment, that takes into account minimum standards of care, a national registry of treatment services, enhanced specialized training, and a social reintegration program.

RECOMMENDATION:

11. ESTABLISH AND ENSURE APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS, GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS ON STANDARDS OF CARE IN DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.

C. Statistics on Consumption

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has an estimate of indicators of drug use among specific populations. The country provides the results of their latest survey for high school students (13, 15 & 17 years old) in the following tables:

Prevalence of drug use among high school students (13, 15 and 17 years old), 2006

Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	72.1	58.1	63.23	53.9	39.1	44.52	38.9	27.0	31.30
Tobacco	26.0	14.6	18.75	7.4	3.3	4.82	4.3	1.4	2.44
Solvents & Inhalants	4.2	5.8	5.17	2.5	3.7	3.30	0.6	2.1	1.59
Hashish	0.5	0.2	0.29						
Marijuana	29.7	10.9	17.76	18.9	7.7	11.72	9.3	2.8	5.17
Hallucinogens			0.00						
Heroin	0.6	0	0.2						
Morphine ⁽¹⁾	0.2	0.3	0.29						
Opium	0.3	0	0.11						
Basuco, or coca paste	0.8	0	0.29						
Cocaine HCL	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.32	0.3	0.2	0.21
Crack	0.6	0.2	0.32	0.3	0.2	0.21	0	0.2	0.11
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants	2.6	3.9	3.41	1.1	1.9	1.59	0.6	1.3	1.03
Stimulants	4.3	2.1	2.91	2.7	1.0	1.66	2.3	0.6	1.21
MDMA (Ecstasy) ⁽²⁾	0.3	0.7	0.54	0	0.2	0.11	0	0	0.00
Other drugs	3.4	3.5	3.43	5.2	3.3	4.00	2.1	1.2	1.50
Any illicit drug	35.1	17.1	23.69	21.0	12.2	15.42	9.9	5.0	6.82

⁽¹⁾ Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only

⁽²⁾ May include non-MDMA stimulants identified as “ecstasy” by user



Incidence of drug use among high school students (13, 15 and 17 years old), 2006

Type of drug	Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total Population	M	F	Total Population
Alcohol	52.5	37.8	42.79	34.0	18.2	23.38
Tobacco	6.7	3.4	4.52	1.6	1.3	1.36
Solvents or inhalants	2.3	3.3	2.95	1.1	2.0	1.69
Marijuana	11.6	4.8	7.05	4.1	1.7	2.49
Cocaine HCL	0.3	0.2	0.21	0.3	0	0.11
Crack			0.21			0.11
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants			1.86			0.81
Stimulants			1.55			0.89
MDMA (Ecstasy) ⁽¹⁾			0.00			0.00
Other drugs			3.50			1.35
Any illicit drug			10.20			3.81

⁽¹⁾ May include non-MDMA stimulants identified as “ecstasy” by user

The country also has an estimate of the percentage of youths 13, 15 and 17 years old that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being. The results of this estimate are shown below:

Estimate of the Perceived Risk of Drug Use among high school students (13, 15 and 17 years old), 2006

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):
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	65.3
Often smoke cigarettes	85.4
Often drink alcoholic drinks	74.8
Get drunk	80.8
Occasionally take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	71.6
Often take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	73.7
Occasionally inhale solvents	57.8
Often inhale solvents	68.7
Occasionally smoke marijuana	67.4
Often smoke marijuana	81.2
Occasionally take cocaine or crack	83.0
Often take cocaine or crack	81.3
Occasionally use coca paste	45.7
Often use coca paste	49.9
Occasionally take ecstasy	51.5
Often take ecstasy	58.0



Regarding new drugs that have appeared and whether the use of formerly little used drugs has suddenly increased in St. Vincent and the Grenadines during the years 2004–2006, the country reports that during 2005 the use of heroin was detected.

The “Motor Vehicles & Road Traffic Act”² establishes regulations at the national level on prevention activities related to alcohol-related accidents. The regulations established under this act are obligatory, as indicated in Section 47 of such Act.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by the country in conducting a secondary school drug survey. The presented results of the survey show an alarmingly low perception of risk related to the use of coca paste. CICAD encourages the country to develop appropriate strategies to address this issue.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a system to detect and quantify the total area of illicit crops. The country reports that during 2004, there were 19.4 hectares of illicit cannabis cultivated, 1.08 hectares during 2005 and 1.09 during 2006 (January–August). No marijuana plants grown indoors have been detected during years 2004–2006.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a formal crop eradication program. However, the country reports that it undertakes random crop eradication. Fields eradicated are neither used nor quarantined by the police; however, the police will make occasional visits to determine whether or not growers/cultivators of illicit crops are returning to the site. Fields are neither abandon nor sprayed; instead the police undertake occasional manual eradication of illicit crops.

No illicit laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs have been found in the country during the years 2004–2006.

Due to the size of cannabis areas cultivated during the years 2004–2006, CICAD is concerned about the absence of a system to detect, quantify and eradicate illicit crops of marijuana under cultivation, and it is also concerned about the lack of enforcement in this critical area of drug control.

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

Development activities to reduce illicit crop cultivation are being carried out in the country, and provide other 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. The country provided information on the different components of the development programs being implemented in the country, in areas such as forestry, agricultural development, fisheries, poverty reduction, ecotourism and micro enterprise development. In 2006, the Ministry

² Chapter 355 of the laws of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 1990



of Rural Transformation was created to spearhead transformative development activities aimed at improving the standard of living in rural communities.

The country has found difficulties related to infrastructure, equipment, training, markets and absorptive capacity at the community level in the implementation of development projects.

CICAD notes the range of activities and development programs being undertaken in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. CICAD encourages St. Vincent and the Grenadines to accelerate its efforts to fully implement these programs.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

The laws and regulations in place for the control of pharmaceutical products in St. Vincent and the Grenadines are the following:

- St. Vincent and the Grenadines Pharmacy Act#54 of 2002.
- Drug (Prevention of Misuse Act) of 1988.
- The Precursor Chemical Act of 2002.

The country has a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products applicable to health professionals and entities authorized to handle these substances. The Ministry of Health and the Environment is the authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. All pharmaceutical products containing substances listed in the relevant international conventions are controlled in the country.

In the commercial sector, the mechanism includes the areas of imports and exports control, license control, monitoring distribution, inspections, administrative sanctions, registration of licensees, and the registration of pharmaceutical products sold. In the health sector, the mechanism includes the areas of license control, distribution monitoring, prescription monitoring, inspections, administrative sanctions and the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities and sanctions imposed in connection with them.



**Administrative and Regulatory activities in the control of
pharmaceutical products
2004–2006**

Regulatory activities	2004	2005	2006
Number of licenses issued to:			
Importers	Not applicable	Not applicable	12
Exporters	0	0	0
Manufacturers	0	0	0
Distributors	0	0	In Progress
Number of permits issued for:			
Importation	25	58	32
Exportation	0	0	0
Number of inspections conducted:			
Physicians	1	0	0
Dentists	0	0	0
Pharmacists	52	54	48
Veterinarians	0	0	0
Importers	5	2	0
Distributors	5	2	0

Training courses are not offered for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products, and there is no automated information management system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products. The major problems encountered by national entities in effectively fulfilling their control responsibilities are the lack of human resources with appropriate expertise, the lack of adequate information management systems, and equipment (e.g. laptop computer) and regulations that need to be updated. However, the country indicates that the handlers of pharmaceutical products are generally very compliant with requests for information and inspections.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has provisions in its national laws for penal and administrative sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products. No sanctions were applied during the years 2004–2006.

The following table shows the quantities seized and number of seizures of pharmaceutical products made in St. Vincent and the Grenadines for the years 2004–2006. None of these seized products were disposed of during the years 2004–2006. Additionally, the country indicates that both seizures were made at the post office (found in ordinary postal envelopes).

Number of Pharmaceutical Products Seizures and Quantities Seized, 2004–2006

Pharmaceutical products	Number of seizures			Unit of measure	Quantities seized		
	2004	2005	2006		2004	2005	2006
Diazepam	2	-	-	Pills (10mg)	1,400	-	-
Alprazolam	2	-	-	Pills (0.25mg)	600	-	-



St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that it has not identified nor does it have regulations or legislation in place to control the sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products over the Internet. Controls are included in more general legislation related to drugs under the Pharmacy Act. The Pharmacy Council has recently drafted regulations to specifically address Internet sales.

CICAD recognizes the progress made by the country in designating a coordinating agency to ensure the monitoring and prevention of the diversion of pharmaceutical products. CICAD 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.

CICAD, however, observes that although 58 permits were issued in 2005 and 21 in 2006, along with the issuance of 12 licenses to importers in 2006, there were only two inspections in 2005 and none in 2006. CICAD observes with concern the lack of training courses offered to personnel in the public and private sectors handling pharmaceutical products and urges the country to provide this training to facilitate the control activities, especially among Ministry of Health personnel.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

12. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET TO IDENTIFY POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.
13. CONDUCT TRAINING COURSES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PERSONNEL HANDLING PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

The Precursor Chemical Act of 2003 is the legislative instrument in place for the control of chemical substances. St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances applicable to health professionals and entities authorized to handle these substances. No training is provided for administrative, police and customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. The country does not have an automated information management system in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

National laws in the country provide for penal, civil and administrative sanctions for the diversion of chemical substances. No penal, civil or administrative sanctions were applied during the years 2004–2006.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not export controlled chemical substances or handle these substances in transit. Chemical substances are imported by the country. In 2004, St. Vincent and the Grenadines received two pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances (sending one timely reply), in 2005 the country received one pre-export notification (information regarding the country's timely response is not available). In 2006 the country did not receive any pre-export notifications.

All the pre-export notifications received by St. Vincent and the Grenadines from exporting countries in the years 2004–2006 were approved, and none resulted in an investigation. When attempting



to respond to pre-export notifications received, St. Vincent and the Grenadines encountered one problem in 2004, consisting of insufficient information.

The country reports that no annual licensing takes place. The human resource capacity has not increased nor has there been any training for handling the additional task of monitoring controlled chemicals. The maximum quantities of each specified chemical that may be kept in stock by each person to whom a license is given has not been established.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that no seizures of controlled chemical substances were made during the years 2004–2006.

CICAD recognizes the progress made in the legislative framework for the control of chemical substances. CICAD is concerned however about the lack of an effective control mechanism that facilitates operational exchange of information, quota assignment to licenses (legitimate quantities of chemical substances to be used by the licensee) and training courses for personnel to operate and ensure the effectiveness of this mechanism.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

14. **IMPLEMENT A CONTROL MECHANISM TO MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**
15. **IDENTIFY, TRAIN AND ASSIGN PERSONNEL TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN THE COUNTRY.**

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The following table illustrates the number of seizures and quantities of drugs seized by law enforcement agencies during the years 2004–2006 in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Number and Quantities of Illicit Drugs Seized, 2004–2006

Type of drugs	Number of seizures			Quantities of drugs seized (grams)		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Cocaine Hydrochloride	-	75	71	28,151 grams	58,322 grams	14,345 grams
Crack Cocaine	-	-	-	344 rocks	749 rocks	1,070 rocks
Cannabis plants	N/A	N/A	N/A	466,015 plants destroyed	20,866 plants destroyed	34,831 plants destroyed
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	-	242	308	2,978,770 grams	1,271,546 grams	2,121,155 grams
Cannabis Cigarettes	-	-	-	-	-	25



The country reports that no public officials in St. Vincent and the Grenadines have been arrested, convicted or pending arrest for illicit drugs, and provides the following information regarding the number of persons processed for illicit drug trafficking and corruption related to illicit drug trafficking.

Drug-related Statistics* Year 2006

Drug-related statistics	Number of cases
N° of cases reported	503
N° of cases convicted	308
N° of cases pending	46
N° of cases dismissed	13
N° of cases under invest	01
N° of cases found	126
Persons arrested	378
Foreigners arrested	378
Persons arrested for cannabis	308
Persons arrested for cocaine	71

* Source: Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports the following data for persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession:

N° of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession 2004–2006

Year	N° of persons formally charged	N° of persons convicted
2004	481	326
2005	373	229
2006	360	185

The country does not have any laws that permit the possession of drugs for personal use, nor local provisions in this regard, nor there are regulations that establish exceptions within the definition of the offence of possession for personal use. No judgments have been issued that found lawful possession for personal use.

The criteria to distinguish the possession of drugs for personal use from possession for illicit trafficking purposes is as follows: less than 15 grams of marijuana and less than one gram of cocaine is considered possession for personal use in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. There are no alternative sentencing measures for a person charged with or convicted of illicit drug possession for personal use.

The Police and the Customs and Excise Department (Preventive Unit) collaborate closely in joint operations to promote and facilitate timely operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking.



At the international level, in order to facilitate the timely exchange of operative information and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking with other countries, St. Vincent and the Grenadines collaborates closely with the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), Latin American countries, French and Netherlands Caribbean countries, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In the area of judicial cooperation requests regarding illicit drug trafficking, St. Vincent and the Grenadines made and received the following judicial cooperation requests:

Judicial Cooperation Requests regarding illicit drug trafficking, 2004–2006

Judicial Cooperation Requests		Year		
		2004	2005	2006*
Made by St. Vincent and the Grenadines to other countries	N° of requests	3	3	1
	N° of replies granting the request	3	3	1
Received by St. Vincent and the Grenadines from other countries	N° of requests	4	4	1
	N° of replies granting the request	4	4	1

* Partial data

The Director of Public Prosecutions is the central authority responsible for making and receiving extradition requests. Extradition of nationals is permitted under the national law of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. During the years 2004–2006, no extradition requests were made by the country, while in 2006 (partial data) one extradition request was received by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and granted in the same year. The country indicates that no major impediments were encountered in receiving extradition requests in illicit drug trafficking cases. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has one extradition treaty with the USA.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines participated in the following training sessions related to illicit drug trafficking:

Specialized Training Courses to address Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004–2006

Name of course	Location	Participating countries	Participating Agencies
Drug Investigators' Course	Jamaica	CARICOM, Bermuda & Cayman Islands	Police, Customs & Coast Guard
Drug Law Enforcement Course			Police, Customs, Coast Guard & Defense Force
Drug Commanders' Course	St. Lucia	CARICOM, Latin America & Neth. Antilles	Police, Customs, Coast Guard & Defense Force
Ocrtis/Cifad Drug Trafficking Course	Martinique	French WI, CARICOM, Bermuda & Cayman Is	Police, Customs, Coast Guard & Defense Force
Caribbean Drug Prosecutors' Course			Police, Customs, Coast Guard & Defense Force



The above noted courses, as the country states, do not satisfy the training needs of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

CICAD observes that the country has benefited from effective cooperation and exchange of information with national and international counterparts. CICAD notes the large quantities of cannabis seized. CICAD also notes that St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not provide sufficient specialized training to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement, security, customs officers, prosecutors and the judiciary.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials

The Ministry of National Security and the Police are responsible for the following control activities related to firearms and ammunition: issuance of import and in-transit licenses and authorizations, and cancellation of licenses and authorizations. The Police and the Customs Department are responsible for the confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition, and information exchange within the country among relevant national entities. These institutions also control, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries in connection with firearms and ammunition.

The Government, through the Public Works Department, controls the issuance of import and in-transit licenses and authorizations, and cancellation of licenses and authorizations for explosives. Controls over the confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked explosives are managed by the Ministry of Transport, the Public Works Department, the Police and Customs. These last two institutions also control information exchange within the country among relevant national entities, and together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, information exchange with other countries regarding explosives.

The Firearms Act No. 12 of 1995, enacted on October 17, 1995, criminalizes the illicit trafficking and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. However the country does not provide information on the sanctions that can be applied for non-compliance under this Act.

N° of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit possession of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials 2004–2006

Year		2004	2005	2006*
Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Firearms and Ammunition	Number of persons formally charged	73	59	20
	Number of persons convicted of Illicit Possession of Firearms	20	9	9
	Number of persons convicted of Illicit Possession of Ammunition	28	18	8
Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Explosives	Number of persons formally charged	0	0	0
	Number of persons convicted	0	0	0
Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Other Related Materials	Number of persons formally charged	0	0	0
	Number of persons convicted	0	0	0

* Partial Data, January – September 2006.



The country does not provide information about the current laws or regulations that establish administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, or the number and type of sanctions in cases of non-compliance.

The regulations that require St. Vincent and the Grenadines to issue the corresponding import or in-transit licenses or authorizations before permitting the entry of a shipment of firearm, ammunition, explosives and other related materials are the following:

- Firearms Act 12, from 1995, amended by Act 25/96;
- Third Schedule (Customs Control and Management Act) 14/99 Part 1.

The country indicates that these materials, upon importation, are normally detained by customs and then handed over to the Commissioner of Police for processing. The Third Schedule of the “*Customs Control and Management Act*” (14/99 part 2) requires that, before the country issues an export license or authorization for shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, the importing country must first issue the necessary licenses or authorizations.

The following table illustrates the quantities of illicitly trafficked firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials confiscated during the years 2004–2006 in St. Vincent and the Grenadines:

Quantities of confiscated illicitly trafficked firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials⁽¹⁾ 2004–2006

Year	Quantities confiscated			
	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives	Other related materials
2004	9	73	0	N/A
2005	12	248	0	
2006*	12	140	0	
Total	33	461	0	

* Partial Data

⁽¹⁾ The quantities of firearms and ammunition provided in the table corresponds to those collected by the narcotics squad; others may have been collected by police out-stations, but these are kept there until the case is complete.

The country reports that, from the total number of arrests made for firearms and ammunition in 2004 (75), 2005 (68), and through September 2006 (58), no estimates are available on how many of these materials were destined for drug trafficking activities.

The national entities responsible for the exchange of information and collaboration with agencies in other countries regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials are the Police and Customs and Excise officials.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines facilitates information exchange and collaboration among the national entities through interagency communication systems. The Financial Intelligence Unit, from the Ministry of National Security, promotes this information exchange.



CICAD recognizes the country's efforts to control the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and the prevention of their diversion. However CICAD observes with concern the gaps reported in the information exchange process among agencies within the country and encourages St. Vincent and the Grenadines to refine these processes.

RECOMMENDATION:

16. **STRENGTHEN INTERNAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROCESSES AMONG AGENCIES WITHIN THE COUNTRY REGARDING THE CONTROL OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.**

C. Money laundering

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that the Proceeds of Crime and Money Laundering (Prevention) Act (PCML 2001) criminalizes money laundering as an autonomous crime. A conviction for a predicate offence is not necessary to obtain a money laundering conviction. Further, the PCML 2001 provides that all offences, whether summary or indictable, are predicate or relevant offences for money laundering. These offences include illicit drug trafficking, traffic of firearms, prostitution, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism, terrorism financing and fraud. There are no legislative enactments addressing the issues of trafficking in human beings or trafficking of human organs.

The country's national laws permit the use of various investigative techniques including undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, controlled deliveries and sentence negotiation for cooperating witnesses in order to combat money laundering.

The PCML Act 2001 establishes administrative controls for commercial banks, offshore banks, currency exchanges, stock exchanges, insurance companies, casinos, real estate companies, lawyers, notaries, accountants, cross border movements, and negotiable bearer instruments to prevent money laundering.

N° of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering 2004–2006

Year	Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	Number of persons convicted of money laundering
2004	0	0
2005	5	5
2006	1	1

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is an autonomous independent statutory body established in May 2002. The FIU receives Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs); conducts analysis of SARs, money laundering activity, terrorist activity and financing; reports its findings; disseminates information to relevant entities, whether regulate entities or law enforcement agencies; investigates money laundering and terrorist financing related activities; regulates entities that are listed in the schedule of the PCMLPA 2001 and relevant amendments; sanctions/charges entities who fail to comply with appropriate regulations. The FIU's mandate extends to executing regional and international requests through Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties and Letters Rogatoire.



The FIU can request all information on documents related to financial matters from the bank's Compliance Officer and/or Manager. There are no restrictions on the type of information that can be obtained from the banks. The FIU shares information with local, regional and international law enforcement entities. The FIU has its own budget, which is approximately US\$250,000.00. The present staff of the FIU consists of 15 persons, including the director, lawyers, financial investigators, customs officers, IT specialist and administrative staff.

The FIU became a member of the Egmont Group in July 2003, one year after its inception. It has signed several MOUs allowing for the exchange of information with its counterparts in Albania, Canada, Chile, Guatemala, Italy, Netherlands Antilles, Panama and Thailand. The national law authorizes the FIU to share information with counterparts in other countries without having to sign a MOU.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that it is mandatory for financial institutions and other regulated entities to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the competent authorities. There is no law that exempts financial institutions and other regulated entities from making suspicious activity reports (SARS) in accordance with the PCMLPA 2001. The law mandates that financial institutions and other regulated entities comply with the following control measures: client verification and identification, client registry, recognizing suspicious activities, making suspicious activity reports (SARs), keeping proper records in an easily retrievable form for seven years, existence of an enforcement of compliance official, independent audits, know-your-employee and know-your-customer policies, prohibition of anonymous accounts and periodic training of all relevant staff and enforcement compliance/officials. SARs must be made by all financial institutions and all regulated entities listed under the schedule in PCML 2001.

**Number of financial disclosures/reports/cases analyzed/
investigated, 2004–2006**

Year	Number of reports of suspicious transactions received	Number of reports of suspicious transactions investigated
2004	87	49
2005	109	67
2006	122	73

For the purpose of gathering financial intelligence information in relation to Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, bank documents can be requested from relevant institutions to the FIU.

**Requests for bank or other financial institution documents
2004–2006**

Year	Number of money laundering cases	Number of requests for bank or other financial institution documents	Number of cases in which bank documents and financial records were provided
2004	0	0	0
2005	5	10	10
2006	1	3	3



National laws authorize sharing of forfeited goods in cases where more than one country is involved. There is provision under the PCML 2001, section 55, for disposal of the confiscated assets. The FIU is responsible for the management and/or disposition of assets seized and forfeited.

The Attorney General is the central authority responsible for making and receiving international cooperation requests. There are provisions in international cooperation treaties to facilitate requests to other countries in lifting bank secrecy in money laundering cases. The PCML 2001 provides for the restraint/freezing of accounts, property and other assets prior to the conclusion of proceedings. The value of property forfeited in 2004 was US\$ 77,000.00, while in 2006 it was US\$ 85,000.00 (no data available for 2005). In the evaluation period St. Vincent and the Grenadines made no requests to other states to freeze assets in money laundering cases. The country received two requests to freeze assets in money laundering cases in 2004, both of which were granted.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that money laundering is an extraditable offence. The Attorney General's Chambers is the central authority responsible for making and receiving extradition requests. National laws permit the extradition of its nationals. During the evaluation period, the country made no requests for extradition in money laundering cases, nor did the country receive any extradition requests.

CICAD recognizes that the legal framework of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in compliance with the international standards for the control of money laundering. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country's legislation does not include trafficking of human beings and human organs as predicate offences to money laundering.

RECOMMENDATION:

17. **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), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.**



CONCLUSION

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has made little progress in its overall efforts to address the drug control issues that it has been facing. St. Vincent and the Grenadines still does not have a National Anti-Drug Plan, a recommendation reiterated from the First Evaluation Round, 1999–2000. Further, the country lacks a national authority to coordinate national anti-drug policies, and has not assigned a budget for drug abuse control policies. CICAD urges the country to develop a program of implementation activities in the area of institutional strengthening.

CICAD observes with concern the lack of progress by the country in acceding to outstanding conventions and protocols since the Third Evaluation Round, 2003–2004.

CICAD observes with concern the lack of progress made in the provision of a national information system. CICAD encourages the country to establish a centralized office that organizes, compiles or coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD recognizes the ongoing activities being undertaken by the country in the drug prevention area. However, CICAD observes that the coverage of the prevention programs targeting primary and secondary school students is insufficient. CICAD observes with concern the lack of progress since the First Evaluation Round, 1999–2000 in the establishment of minimum standards of care for drug abuse treatment. Therefore, CICAD urges the country to establish a standardized system of treatment, that takes into account minimum standards of care, a national registry of treatment services, enhanced specialized training, and social reinsertion programs. CICAD recognizes the efforts made by the country in conducting a secondary school survey.

Regarding supply reduction, due to the size of cannabis areas cultivated during the years 2004–2006, CICAD is concerned about the absence of a system to detect, quantify and eradicate illicit crops of marijuana under cultivation, and it is also concerned about the lack of enforcement in this critical area of drug control. CICAD notes the range of activities and development programs being undertaken in St. Vincent and the Grenadines as part of its strategy to prevent or reduce illicit crop cultivation. In the area of the control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD recognizes the progress made by the country in designating a coordinating agency to ensure monitoring and prevention of the diversion of these products. However, CICAD notes the lack of a regulatory framework for the control of sales of pharmaceutical products and other drugs over the Internet, and the lack of training courses offered to personnel in the public and private sectors handling pharmaceutical products.

CICAD recognizes the progress made in the legislative framework for the control of chemical precursors, but notes the lack of an effective control mechanism that facilitates operational exchange of information, quota assignment to licenses and training courses for personnel to operate and ensure the effectiveness of this mechanism.

In the area of illicit drug trafficking, CICAD observes that the country has benefited from effective cooperation and exchange of information with national and international counterparts. CICAD also recognizes the country's efforts to control the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and the prevention of their diversion. However CICAD observes with concern the gaps reported in the information exchange process among agencies within the country.

St. Vincent has been participating in the process of establishing and implementing the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), however the country needs to increase its efforts to comply with the reporting requirements of the MEM, enabling an adequate evaluation of the progress in drug control.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 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. **APPROVE AND IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
2. **ESTABLISH A NATIONAL DRUG COUNCIL AND A SECRETARIAT TO COORDINATE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG ACTIVITIES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
3. **ALLOCATE A SPECIFIC BUDGET FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.**
4. **RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002:**
 - A) **THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;**
 - B) **THE PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN;**
 - C) **THE PROTOCOL AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.**
5. **RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
6. **ACCEDE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, A RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
7. **ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.**
8. **IMPROVE DRUG-RELATED DATA COLLECTION CAPACITY TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO COMPLY WITH ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS, REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.**
9. **ESTABLISH A CENTRALIZED OFFICE THAT ORGANIZES, COMPILES OR COORDINATES DRUG-RELATED STATISTICS AND OTHER DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION.**



DEMAND REDUCTION:

10. EXTEND COVERAGE OF DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.
11. ESTABLISH AND ENSURE APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS, GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS ON STANDARDS OF CARE IN DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.

SUPPLY REDUCTION:

12. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET TO IDENTIFY POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.
13. CONDUCT TRAINING COURSES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PERSONNEL HANDLING PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
14. IMPLEMENT A CONTROL MECHANISM TO MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
15. IDENTIFY, TRAIN AND ASSIGN PERSONNEL TO ENSURE THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN THE COUNTRY.

CONTROL MEASURES

16. STRENGTHEN INTERNAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROCESSES AMONG AGENCIES WITHIN THE COUNTRY REGARDING THE CONTROL OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
17. 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), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.







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1889 F Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20006