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

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

GRENADA

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2003-2004



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 102,632, with the following main ethnic groups: black, European, and East Indian, with a literacy rate of 98%. Grenada is a parliamentary democratic state and member of the Commonwealth divided into 7 parishes. In 2003 the economy registered a positive growth rate of 5.7%, fuelled by expansion in the hotels and restaurants, transportation, construction and wholesale and retail trade sectors. The inflation rate was less than 2.5% and unemployment was estimated at 10 – 15%. Grenadian exports, principally bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, fruits, vegetables and clothing totaled US\$46 million annually, 16% of its GDP (2002)

On 7 September 2004, Hurricane Ivan devastated Grenada, resulting in widespread destruction to the environment, the productive base of the economy and Grenadian society as a whole. The impact included the following: 90% of the housing stock was destroyed or damaged; the agriculture sector was decimated, with 95% of the nutmeg trees uprooted and 90% of short-term cash crops wiped out; the tourism sector was significantly damaged, with virtually all of the hotels experiencing partial - in some cases – total destruction; 95% of the schools were damaged of which 42 are beyond repair; hospitals and community health facilities require extensive repair and in some cases restoration.

As a result of Hurricane Ivan, the economic growth potential of Grenada has been reversed and the level of vulnerability for some sections of the population has increased. Economic activity is now projected to decline by 3.0% in 2004, with an accompanying growth in unemployment.

I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI DRUG STRATEGY

A. National Anti-Drug Plan and National Commission

The National Anti Drug Master Plan 2004 to 2008 was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 5 July 2004. The Plan consists of five (5) strategic areas, including: Prevention, Treatment/Rehabilitation, Interdiction, Money Laundering and Chemical Diversion.

Grenada indicated that it spent on average US\$200,000 per year on drug control programmes for the two years preceding the adoption of the 2004-2008 Drug Plan. It estimates that the current Plan will cost US\$790,670 to implement. Grenada reported that it was difficult to quantify budgetary allocations in respect of specific areas of the Plan since the majority of funding from the Central Government falls under several Government Ministries, which are the implementing agencies.

Grenada's national coordinating entity is the National Council on Drug Control (NCODC), which came into effect in 2002, following the amendment to the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act. The areas covered by the NCODC include Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Control Measures, Institutional Framework and Programme Evaluation.

The NCODC is managed by an Executive Committee comprising a Chairman who is the Attorney General, a Deputy Chairman who is the Advisor to the Minister of National Security, the Drug Control Officer, the Chief Medical Officer, the Director of Public Prosecutions, Chairman of the Grenada International Financial Service Authority and Chairman of the five Technical Workgroups: Financial Affairs, Legal Affairs, Demand Reduction, Law Enforcement, Air and Maritime Cooperation and the Special Interest Workgroup.



Grenada indicates that the budget for the NCODC is integrated into the budgets of other government agencies. The sources of the budget are government allocations, civil society contributions and international cooperation.

The country indicates that the annual budget of the NCODC is US\$200,000 which covers among other things, staff, equipment and furniture. NCODC considers this amount adequate.

CICAD recognizes that Grenada has adopted a new Anti-Drug Plan which will cover the period 2004-2008 and has allocated resources for the implementation of the Plan and the functioning of the NCODC.

B. International Conventions

Grenada has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992)
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996)
- The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (1997)
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2000)

The country informs that during the period 2003-2004, three pieces of legislation were enacted in accordance with relevant international conventions. These include the Exchange of Information Act 2003 (Act #2 of 2003), the Terrorism Act (Act #5 of 2003) and the Proceeds of Crime Act (Act #3 of 2003).

The country maintains follow-up in regards to the effective implementation of the mandates established in the international conventions through an Interagency Committee. The country has bilateral cooperation agreements (MLATS) with the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

CICAD lauds Grenada's efforts to improve its drug control legal framework through its ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Three Protocols and its enactment of critical legislation in money laundering, terrorism and information exchange. CICAD recognizes that Grenada's ratification of said convention and its three Protocols complete its full adherence to all the international instruments identified by the MEM.

C. National Information System

The NCODC is the centralized mechanism responsible for organizing, compiling and coordinating information on drug-related matters. The Drug Avoidance Officer is the contact point in the NCODC for these matters. The country participates in both the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) and the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT). With respect to SIDUC, one (1) study was carried out in 2002/2003, a 'Survey which included both Secondary School Students and Higher Education Students'. Regarding CICDAT statistics, the



country collects statistics on all supply side categories, with the exception of: number of seizures by drug type; seizures of chemical precursors, raw material or consumables, chemical products, pharmaceutical products, number of laboratories discovered and their potential production capacity by type of drug and geographic location, cultivated areas of coca and poppy and geographic location.

Grenada informs that the Grenada Drug Information Network (GREN DIN) was established in December 2002. GREN DIN, an organ of the NCODC, is comprised of all agencies involved in the collection of drug-related data: police, prison, treatment centres, and psychiatric units, among others. GREN DIN is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of the country's data collection capacity and is also responsible for preparing policy documents, drug use studies and other drug-related materials. Grenada admits, however, that its data collection methodology needs upgrading with respect to statistics to show the relationship between drug use and crime, accidents and deaths.

Grenada has a broad system of distribution of drug-related publications and materials, including public libraries, schools, universities, press, media, targeted e-mails, NCODC and other government reports and publications. The Government indicated that it continues to use radio, television, newspapers and newsletters to communicate its message to the community and that it has developed a program called "Operation Safe Summer" which is aimed at providing drug prevention and safety information to parents and students during the August vacation period.

The Government also operates two main telephone Help Lines that provide the general public with drug-related information. For the period under review, the country advises that approximately four thousand persons had used the help lines to seek assistance with drug-related matters.

Grenada has a budget for the dissemination of information related to the drug problem. This budget, however, is not specific but rather is included in budgetary allocations for the NCODC and other agencies. The country, therefore, did not provide information on the specific budgetary allocations regarding this matter.

CICAD acknowledges Grenada's efforts to strengthen its national drug information system. CICAD also acknowledges that the country recognizes that additional technical assistance is needed to conduct programme evaluations. There is also a need for studies to determine crime, morbidity and drug use.

DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Grenada reports that it has a national system of drug abuse prevention programmes that targets key populations. These include school children and university students, community-based programs for adults, women, prisoners and workplace programs. In respect of pre-school groups, the country advised that in 2003 it had provided training for 5 pre-school teachers (who in turn have passed on the training to other teachers). In the same year, 17,352 persons participated in the primary school age category (5-16 yrs) and 10,603 in the Secondary School age category (11-18 yrs). Grenada informs that the NCODC conducts drug prevention sessions with staff and students of tertiary institutions on request. The types of programmes include school visits, lectures, workshops and presentations. Drugs in the workplace programmes exist in both the public and private sector. NCODC works with both sectors to provide drug abuse prevention information to employees upon request. It has conducted twenty (20) programmes for both private and public sector employees during the period under review (2003-2004).



During the years 2002-2004, the country offered short refresher courses, in-service training, diplomas, undergraduate and graduate level courses and its drug control practitioners benefited from regional and international training abroad programmes. Regarding the number of participants involved in these training programmes, Grenada provides the following information:

Name of short refresher courses or in-service training	Prevention	Research	Offered to	Number of participants		
				2002	2003	2004
In Service Training (Drug Control Secretariat)	Y		Student Nurses	60	0	0
Refresher Course St. George's University		Y	Drug Prevention Workers	0	20	0
In Service Training (Drug Control Secretariat)	Y		Police Training School Students	40	40	40
Refresher Courses (Drug Control Secretariat)	Y		Employees of NGOs	200	300	100

The country also informs that St. George's University and the University of the West Indies (UWI) offer courses at the diploma, undergraduate university level and also graduate/post graduate (MA and PhD level). In addition, courses with content on prevention and treatment are offered at St George's Grenada School of Nursing, the T.A. Marryshow Community College, the Royal Grenada Police Force, The Grenada Red Cross, various NGO's and The Drug Control Secretariat. Grenada participates in regional and international workshops and training courses that are offered by various countries and organizations from time to time. The courses meet the national demand for professional training in prevention and treatment.

The country indicates that an evaluation was undertaken in 2003 on "Operation Safe Summer", a programme initiated by the NCODC to provide parents and children with information on drug prevention and safety during the summer month of August. Since the beginning of the Third Evaluation Round, 2003 – 2004, Grenada has conducted evaluations of three prevention programmes in 2004. These programs are (1) Participatory Education for Drug Abuse Prevention (2) Basic Life Skills Programme and (3) Youth Leadership Training Programme.

CICAD recognizes Grenada's efforts in drug prevention and notes that the country has conducted evaluations on the impact of prevention programmes.

B. Treatment

In Grenada there are established guidelines on standards of care for drug abuse treatment. Grenada's guidelines administered through the Ministry of Health (MOH) are consistent with the minimum standards of care in accordance with the CICAD model though Grenada does not have any legislation on this subject. The guidelines are mandatory and the only treatment centre in the country is operated by the Ministry of Health, under whose direction the minimum standards of care are upheld. The Government maintains a national registry of treatment services/facilities and programmes.

The Ministry of Health is the mechanism that oversees adherence to the standards of care for drug treatment programs, the registration for treatment programs and facilities and the quality of services provided. The Evaluation Committee of the Ministry of Health meets quarterly to evaluate the quality of treatment services and wherever shortfalls are determined, instructions are given for appropriate follow-up action.



Grenada reports that its one treatment center, Carlton House, is a public centre that caters to all age groups, both male and female. The following treatment modalities are available: ambulatory out-patient (2), residential in-patient (1), and clinics (am and pm) (37), offered to adults and minors of both gender. There are no treatment centres geared specifically towards women or adolescents. Treatment services in Grenada include a network for early detection, outreach and referral cases, detoxification, treatment and rehabilitation, social reintegration and aftercare, and self-help groups. These public services all give national coverage. Grenada reports that the reinsertion programme includes holding counseling sessions with clients, their families and employers. The Government reports that the continuation of these services is now in jeopardy, following the extensive damage from Hurricane Ivan to Carlton House, which is deemed unsuitable for use. The Government could not indicate when repairs would be conducted.

In 2002, 2003 and 2004 the number of patients who sought and received treatment was as follows:

Year	Total number of patients who received treatment, or number of treatment episodes	Data Source
2002	33	Carlton House Treatment Center
2003	258	Carlton House Treatment Center and Rathdune Psychiatric Unit.
2004	198 (January to June 2004)	Carlton House Treatment Center and Rathdune Psychiatric Unit.

Regarding the evaluation of the impact/effectiveness of early intervention and treatment, Grenada advises that evaluative studies have not been conducted in drug abuse treatment, after-care and reintegration programmes, due to limitations in technical and financial resources.

CICAD notes that Grenada has not conducted evaluations to determine the effectiveness of its treatment programme, after-care and reintegration programmes.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. EVALUATE DRUG TREATMENT, AFTER-CARE AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES, RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.



C. Statistics on Consumption

The country reports that in recent years a number of population sector studies were conducted: one out of school youth survey, two focus assessment studies among teenagers and three (3) school surveys. The main results of the 2002 secondary school survey are presented in the following table:

PREVALENCE SURVEY, 2002

Type of drug	SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS								
	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	83	77	79.5	61.2	52	55.9	40.2	31.4	35
Tobacco	44.7	30.5	36.5	12.9	9.8	11	6.3	5.3	5.6
Solvents & Inhalants	11.3	11.3	11.2	5.4	5.9	5.6	2.9	3.6	3.3
Cannabis Type									
Marijuana	28.8	16.1	21.5	17.2	8.7	12.3	9.5	4.7	6.7
Hallucinogen	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.6
Opioids									
Morphine*	3.2	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.9
Opium	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
Heroin	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.9
Cocaine Type									
Cocaine HCL	3.7	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.1
Crack	3.5	2.1	2.6	2	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.9
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants									
Benzodiazepines*	7.6	6.8	7.1	3.3	4.3	3.9	2.2	2.8	2.6
Stimulants	5.8	3.8	4.6	3	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.8
Ecstasy	2.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8
Methamphetamines	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6

Source: SIDUC/CICAD

* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

Having conducted these surveys among various sectors of the population, Grenada does not consider it necessary to conduct a survey on prevalence among the General population at this time. The country indicated that it has a relatively small population of 102,632, and it would be costly to conduct general population prevalence studies, which in the end would only duplicate the results of studies that have been carried out among selected groups in the population. The country advised that because of its relatively small size, it is able to be more specific in targeting problem areas.

Information provided on the average age of the first use of alcohol or any drug in the country is reflected in the table below.

Type of drug	M	F	Average
Alcohol	11.2	11.5	11.4
Tobacco	10.5	10.9	10.7
Cannabis Type			
Marijuana	12.7	12.8	12.7
Cocaine Type			
Crack	13.1	12.7	12.9
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants			
Benzodiazepines*	11.1	11.5	11.4
Stimulants	11.5	12.2	11.8

*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only



The percentage of youth aged 10-19 that perceives drug use to be harmful to their health and well-being is the following: Tobacco (82.8%), Alcohol (76.7%), Tranquilizers (56.7%), Marijuana (69.8%).

Grenada does not have an estimate of drug-related morbidity among injecting drug-users or of the strength of association between drug use and Hepatitis B or C and HIV. Since the country has no past experience or evidential basis of injecting drug users, no basis exists for studies on drug-related morbidity among such users.

No new routes of administration of drugs have been reported for the years 2002-2004. However, Grenada informs that there have been reports of new drugs. In October 2003, two persons were arrested for the possession of 89 metamphetamine tablets.

Grenada reports that it does not have an estimate of the number of drug-related deaths. Neither does Grenada have data on drug use and related accidents and crime or an estimate of drug or alcohol use by arrestees immediately prior to their arrest. The country does not keep records on alcohol and drug-related traffic accidents or on alcohol and drug-related accidents in the workplace.

CICAD recognizes the efforts Grenada has made in improving its drug prevention regime, particularly in respect of the sector population prevalence studies. CICAD is concerned, however, that Grenada does not see the utility in conducting a prevalence study on the general population, since certain critical sectors were left out of the sector surveys. CICAD also notes that Grenada does not have statistics showing the relationship between drug use and crime, accidents and deaths.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. CONDUCT A SURVEY ON THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
3. DEVELOP A METHODOLOGY TO COLLECT AND REPORT STATISTICS SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME, MORBIDITY AND THE USE OF DRUGS.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Grenada reports that it does not grow coca or poppy, neither does it produce opium or heroin. Cannabis is grown in small amounts ranging from about 5 to 200 plants. The country estimates that the total cultivation of cannabis covers approximately 2 acres. Grenada states that the growing of cannabis has reduced significantly because of the year round eradication exercises of the Royal Grenada Police Force. Grenada has not recorded any indoor cultivation of cannabis. The country states that most of the cannabis seized in Grenada come from other countries.

Grenada reports that the small areas of cannabis under cultivation make the establishment of alternative development programmes unnecessary.



B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances

Grenada reports that it has no records of illicit laboratories existing in the country for the production of synthetic or organic drugs.

The Pharmacy Council of the Ministry of Health in Grenada has primary responsibility for the control, export, import, production and distribution of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances.

Pharmaceutical Products

Grenada indicates that it controls all pharmaceutical products defined in the United Nations Conventions. The responsibility of the Council in the commercial sector includes import/export control, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection, regulatory control and registry of licenses, but it does not control transport nor does it impose administrative sanctions. These aspects are also not regulated in the health care sector, with the exception of issuance of prescriptions nor are administrative sanctions applied to health professionals.

Regarding administrative sanctions under both sectors, these have been drafted and are being reviewed by the Pharmacy Council before passage to the Attorney General for promulgation. There is a formal qualitative mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of these entities. This mechanism is headed by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Health.

Grenada has a formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the control and regulation of the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health professionals, providing information on the criteria used and its application during the period under evaluation.

Again, the country informs that the problems of limited resources, poor regulation and insufficient authority have all been addressed in the drafted regulations that are before the Attorney General for promulgation.

Grenada reports that its national laws make provisions for only penal sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products. No provisions are made in the laws for civil or administrative sanctions. The country also states that no sanctions were applied under its laws for the last three years. Grenada states further that as regards penal sanctions on summary convictions, a maximum fine of EC\$250,000 (approximately US\$93,632.95) or 5 years imprisonment or both may be applied. On indictment, a fine of EC\$500,000 (approximately US\$187,265.91) or 20 years imprisonment or both may be applied.

Grenada reports that it has not recorded any seizures of pharmaceutical products during the years 2002-2004. The country advises that, should it seize any such products, they will be disposed of using the most appropriate method based on the drug that is seized. Grenada indicates that it has a mechanism for receiving pre-notifications for the importation of pharmaceuticals, pesticides and herbicides.

CICAD acknowledges Grenada's admission that controls in the area of pharmaceuticals is affected by limited resources, insufficient authority and regulation.

RECOMMENDATION:

4. ENACT LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICALS.



Controlled Chemical Substances

Grenada reports that all chemical substances contained in the United Nations Conventions are controlled. The Pharmacy Council is responsible for the import/export, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection, investigation, regulatory control and registry of licenses. Not included are administrative sanctions, transport control and pre-export notifications.

Grenada indicates that the draft Precursors Chemicals Bill relating to the development of an institutional infrastructure to implement controls preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances, is currently being reviewed by the Attorney General's Office. This legislation would broaden the scope of responsibilities of the Pharmacy Council to include the issuance of administrative sanctions. The country reports that the Attorney General's Office was badly damaged by Hurricane Ivan, thus delaying the process of review and passage of the Bill. The country informs that the legislation was sent to Parliament in 2005.

Grenada reports that it does not produce or export controlled chemical substances and so therefore did not issue any pre-export notifications for 2002-2004 neither does it have any records of re-exportation of chemical substances in the period under review. For the very same reason, no pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances were replied to relative to any number of pre-export notifications received. Grenada indicates that it is not a producer of chemical substances and that all chemical substances used in the country are imported. No pre-export notifications were received by Grenada during 2002 – 2004.

CICAD recognizes that, as in the case of pharmaceutical products, controlled chemical substances are also affected by limited resources, insufficient authority and regulation. The country advises that these concerns will be addressed by the enactment of the Bill, which has been the subject of review by the Attorney General since the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000. Though Grenada is not a producer of chemicals, CICAD is of the view that adequate controls are essential to preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances and pharmaceutical products. The country states that the proposed Precursors Chemical Bill will encompass all substances listed in CICAD model regulations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. APPROVE AND IMPLEMENT THE DRAFT PRECURSOR CHEMICALS BILL CURRENTLY BEFORE PARLIAMENT.
6. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO SEND AND RECEIVE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS FOR EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO WHICH GRENADA IS PARTY.
7. DEVELOP AN INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO IMPLEMENT CONTROLS TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Grenada provides a quantification of drugs seized by its law enforcement agencies between 2002-2004 by category, in the table below.

Type of drugs	Unit of Measurement	Quantities of drugs seized		
		2002	2003	2004
Cocaine Base	Kg.	77.32	42	28.16
Crack Cocaine	Grams	755	624	662
Cannabis plants	Plants	4,098	3,629	2,280
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	Kg.	379	172	266.02
Amphetamine/methamphetamine	Tablets	0	89	0

Grenada disposes seized illicit drugs by dissolution and incineration. However, a small portion is kept under tight police security for evidentiary purpose. While police officers in various police stations around the island carry out seizures and the quantity is recorded, data are not kept on the number of seizures nor can the country give specific figures for number of seizures by type of drugs seized.

Grenada reports that 31 persons were charged for illicit drug trafficking in 2002, 26 in 2003, and 34 in 2004. Of these, 16 were convicted in 2002 and 18 in 2003. A total of 1,130 persons were charged for illicit drug possession, 478 in 2002, 444 in 2003, and 208 in 2004. Grenada reports further that a total of 330 persons were convicted for the same offence: 181 in 2002 and 149 in 2003. The country has no laws that permit drug possession for personal consumption.

Grenada facilitates operational information exchange among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking through interagency committees, joint forces/operations, joint training and inter-agency communication systems. International information exchange is carried out on drug seizures, persons arrested, requests for information on suspicious persons and personal profiles. The country states further that there is no formal mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of these means.

Grenada reports that it has made 4 requests to other countries for judicial cooperation in the investigation and conviction of drug traffickers in the period under evaluation. It has received four requests during this same timeframe.

The country made no requests for extradition requests in illicit drug trafficking cases in accordance with international agreements. Extradition treaties exist only with the USA, and the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) is the central authority responsible for preparing requests for extraditions. The actual extradition requests are made through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Grenada reports that with respect to requests for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases received from other states, the USA made four requests in 2003. These requests are currently being processed. Extradition of Grenadian nationals is permitted under its national law and the central authority to receive requests for extradition from other states is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The process of extradition has facilitated requests received for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases and there have been no major impediments encountered in receiving requests for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases from other countries.



There is a mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of interagency and international information exchange on illicit drug trafficking. This mechanism is the Law Enforcement Technical Workgroup, which was provided for in the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) (Amendment) Act January 2002.

CICAD recognizes Grenada's efforts in applying control measures to the trafficking of illicit drugs, particularly in respect of judicial cooperation. CICAD notes that the country has a mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of inter agency and international exchange.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

The Office of the Police Commissioner, Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) is responsible for control activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Record keeping is done by the RGPF and licensed dealers. Grenada reports that it uses the following mechanisms to facilitate information exchange among responsible entities: joint committees, joint forces/operations, joint training, interagency information systems and interagency communication systems.

There is a formal mechanism that evaluates the effectiveness of these entities. This mechanism is one where senior police officers meet periodically to conduct evaluations of activities relating to the above. There is also a quarterly inventory and inspection.

The country states further that it has encountered no major impediments in ensuring effective information exchange and collaboration among responsible national entities and it considers its principal achievement, the maintenance of a safe community without these materials on the streets. This it attributes to the application of this mechanism.

The Firearms Act CAP.105, sections 4 and 10 of 1968 and the Explosives Act CAP 96 of 1965 criminalizes the illicit possession, trafficking and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The Terrorism Act of 2003 also makes provision for dealing with explosives.

Grenada reports that during 2002-2004, 30 persons were charged for illicit possession and trafficking of firearms and ammunition, 15 in 2002 and 12 in 2003. Twelve were convicted in 2002 and 3 in 2003. During the same period, 3 persons were charged for possession and trafficking of explosives, 2 in 2003 and one in 2004. There have been no convictions during this period.

Grenada has national regulations, which establish administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The Firearms Act #42 of 1968, the Customs Act #60 of 1960 and the Customs Regulations SRO #17 of 1961 requires 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. There were no unauthorized shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials due to the non-issuance of import licenses or authorizations during the years 2002-2004. Grenada reports that it is not a producer of firearms, ammunition and explosives and therefore does not make shipment of such goods. The Police Commissioner is solely responsible for the authorization of import licenses.

In terms of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other materials confiscated during the period 2002-2004, the country reports as follows: firearms, 14 (2002); 10 (2003); 0 (2004). With regards to ammunition, 87 (2002) 935 (2003) and 0 (2004) were confiscated. In respect of explosives (pieces of fireworks), the RGPF seized 138 (2003) and 1,959 (2004).



National laws require the marking of firearms for purposes of importation and when officially used after confiscation or forfeiture pursuant to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA) Convention. Regarding the quantity of firearms confiscated in relation to arrests for illicit drug trafficking offences, in 2002, 18 arrests were made, 14 firearms confiscated, 87 ammunition confiscated and no explosives confiscated. In 2003, 12 arrests were made, 10 firearms confiscated, 935 ammunitions confiscated and 138 explosives were confiscated. Grenada reports that it has a mechanism to prevent the return of such confiscated items back into the illicit trade through destruction and/or donation to a governmental agency.

The 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. It shares information such as the type of firearms, quantity, serial number, carrier, purchaser, seller and arrival date. The mechanism used for exchange of information among similar agencies in other countries is joint forces operations, joint training and interagency information systems. These means of cooperation to facilitate information exchange with the agencies in other countries are being undertaken through seminars and workshops under the Government of Grenada and the RGPF, training in tracing and tracking firearms under the Government and the Customs and Excise Department and INTERPOL through the Government and the RGPF.

There have been no requests for information concerning shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials made or received by Grenada to other states in accordance with international agreements.

CICAD recognizes Grenada for its regime to control firearms.

C. Money Laundering

Grenada reports that the Proceeds of Crime Act #3 of 2003 is the national law, which criminalizes money laundering. Sections 43, 44, 45 and 48 state that the penalty on a summary conviction is a fine up to EC\$500,000 (US\$1 is equivalent to EC\$2.67) or a prison term not exceeding five years or both, and on indictable conviction, a prison term not exceeding ten (10) years or an unlimited fine or both. Sections 46 and 47 states on summary conviction – a prison term not exceeding ten (10) years or an unlimited fine or both.

A person convicted for a predicate offence can be tried for money laundering, since according to Grenadian law it is defined as an autonomous crime. Predicate offenses are: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism and its financing, and fraud. Not covered are: trafficking of human beings, organ trafficking, prostitution or pornography. The law does not require one to be convicted for a predicate offence in order to obtain evidence that certain goods are the proceeds of such crime and subsequently convict a person for laundering those proceeds.

Grenada reports that it has no existing laws that authorize special investigative techniques to combat money laundering. However, it allows controlled consignments to pass through its country in order to identify persons involved in drug trade/money laundering.

Under Section 49 of the Proceeds of Crime Act #3 of 2003, the following activities have administrative controls to prevent money laundering: banking, offshore banking, currency exchanges, stock exchange, insurance, casinos, real estate, lawyers, notaries and accountants.



On summary convictions, imprisonment for a maximum of five years or a maximum fine of \$500,000 or both may be imposed. On Indictment, maximum imprisonment of 10 years or an unlimited fine or both may be imposed. The Proceeds of Crime Act 2003 establishes a supervisory authority that is mandated to issue guidance to financial institutions. The Money Laundering Act also makes provision for cross border movements of currency and negotiable bearer instruments.

Grenada reports that in 2003, 8 persons were charged and 2 were convicted for money laundering and in 2004, 6 persons were charged for money laundering. Financial institutions and others responsible 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. It is also mandatory for financial institutions and others responsible to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the competent authorities. These institutions are exempt from liability in accordance with the obligating law.

For the years 2002-2004 there were 118 suspicious transactions reported, 28 in 2002, 36 in 2003 and 54 in 2004. The same number of investigations were carried out for the same period with no charges or convictions registered. The value of assets forfeited in 2003 was EC\$49,221.22, which was deposited in an account named the "Confiscated Assets Fund". The country informs 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.

No sanctions were imposed on financial institutions for failure to report suspicious transactions or for failure to comply with money laundering control measures in the years 2002-2004. The country states further 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 informs that there were no money laundering cases in which bank documents and financial records were provided. Grenada's national law provides for the sharing of forfeited goods in cases involving more than one country. The country informs that to date, there have been no such cases.

Grenada reports that the property managed in 2003 valued at US\$122,450.77. The management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets from illicit drug trafficking and money-laundering offences are vested in the Minister of Finance after consultation with the supervisory authority and the Cabinet of Ministers. The Proceeds of Crime Act 2003 provides for the establishment of a 'confiscated assets fund'. The Minister of Finance manages this fund. This entity has no manuals for the management of assets seized.

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 FIU has its own budget of US\$55,168.00 and a staff of 6 persons. This is an autonomous body functioning under the Ministry of National Security. The Unit has among its functions to conduct analysis and report findings, investigation and receiving and communicating information. The FIU can directly consult bank accounts and can request any documents from institutions that it considers necessary to fulfill its functions. There are sanctions that can be applied if institutions fail to comply. Information is shared with other states and foreign counterparts.

The country in 2002 had 28 financial disclosures investigated, 36 in 2003, and 54 in 2004 of which there were no charges brought.

Grenada provides no information on whether its FIU has signed Memoranda of Understanding with counterparts in other countries. However, the country's law does authorize the sharing of information with a counterpart in other countries without the need for existing MOUs. Grenada became a member of the Egmont Group on 23 June 2004.



The country has enacted the Extradition Act #22 of 1998. The Ministry of Legal Affairs is the central authority responsible for preparing extradition requests in money laundering cases. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for sending and receiving extradition requests. The country states that money laundering is an extraditable offense in Grenada. No requests were made for extradition in money laundering cases to other states and there have been no requests received by Grenada from other states for extradition in money laundering cases. Extradition of Grenadian nationals is permissible under Grenadian law.

Grenada made no requests to freeze assets in money laundering cases to other states. The authority responsible for making and receiving international cooperation requests to other countries is the Ministry of Legal Affairs. The provisions in international cooperation treaties facilitate requests to other countries for freezing assets in money laundering cases. The country also reports that it received no requests from other states to freeze assets in money laundering cases.

Grenada reports that it made no requests to other countries for bank documents or financial records for use in money laundering cases. The country states further that the Exchange of Information Act #2 of 2003 makes provisions for the sharing of information and, therefore, there is no need to request the lifting of bank secrecy. There were no requests received from other countries for the same and also in relation to international cooperation treaties and their facilitation of requests from other countries, the provisions of the Exchange of Information Act #2 of 2003 are applicable.

During the years 2002-2004, 3 prosecutors received specialized training to administer money laundering cases, 1 in 2002 and 2 in 2003. These prosecutors continue to perform the same functions. There were 18 administrative officials trained from the FIU and other administrative regulatory agencies. Ten continue to perform the same function. Three judges and two magistrates received specialized training in the application of criminal laws to repress money laundering.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Grenada with respect to money laundering. However, the country lacks legislation, which authorizes the use of special investigative techniques in the case of money laundering.

RECOMMENDATION:

8. ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING.

D. Corruption

During the period 2003-2004, Grenada has not enacted or amended laws that criminalize or define as a minor administrative misdemeanor, acts of corruption in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. However, the country advised that it has legislation, which addresses the issue of corruption as follows: The Proceeds of Crime Act 2003, The Money Laundering Act 1999 and The Criminal Code of the Revised Laws of Grenada 1990. No public official has been charged or convicted for illicit drug trafficking, or corruption offences related to illicit drug trafficking during the 2003-2004 period.

CICAD notes that Grenada has laws in place that criminalize corruption.



E. Organized Crime

Grenada has national laws, namely the Money Laundering Prevention Act and the Proceeds of Crime Act, to combat transnational organized crime. In recent years, persons have been charged with money laundering and proceeds from certain crimes, e.g. drug trafficking, have been forfeited and placed into an asset forfeiture fund. Crimes covered by national laws are participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption, obstruction of justice and illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunitions on an international level. Crimes not covered by national law are trafficking in persons, and illicit trafficking of migrants. The cooperation measures covered are extradition, mutual joint legal assistance, seizures and confiscation and interdiction operations.

The Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF) is the institution principally responsible for enforcing laws against transnational organized crime. Its principal functions are to investigate and institute charges. The FIU has responsibilities for investigating and collecting information and the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) is responsible for prosecution. Training programmes are available for law enforcement officials involved in the fight against transnational crimes. During the period 2002-2004, 6 persons received training, 2 in each year.

Grenada reports that the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) review is the mechanism in place to evaluate the efficiency of the institution responsible for prevention and control and repression of transnational organized crime. The country also states that interviews, due diligence, and police records are used as the systems to ensure that employees are properly screened before hiring them.

There were no requests for assistance made and received in relation to transnational organized crime requests for assistance for the years 2002-2004.

CICAD notes that Grenada has legislation in place to combat transnational organized crime. These include the Money Laundering Prevention Act (1999) and the Proceeds of Crime Act (2003). Crimes covered by these laws include participation in an organized group, money laundering, corruption, obstruction of justice and illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms and related material. Crimes related to the trafficking of persons and the illicit trafficking of migrants are not covered.

RECOMMENDATION:

9. AMEND RELEVANT ORGANIZED CRIME LEGISLATION TO INCLUDE CRIMES RELATED TO THE TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF MIGRANTS.



V. CONCLUSIONS

In spite of the devastating impact of Hurricane Ivan on Grenada in September 2004, CICAD recognizes the tremendous progress Grenada has made in improving its overall drug control regime, during the period under review.

In July 2004, Grenada adopted an anti-drug Plan to cover the period 2004-2008 and allocated resources for the implementation of the Plan and the functioning of the national coordinating entity, the National Council On Drug Control (NCODC).

Grenada has now ratified all international instruments identified by the MEM and, in 2003, further improved its legislative framework by enacting critical legislation in money laundering, terrorism and information exchange.

The country admits certain weaknesses in its national drug information system, particularly the need for statistics to show the relationship between morbidity and the use of drugs.

Grenada has made progress in its drug prevention regime, particularly in respect of the sector population prevalence studies. Notwithstanding, CICAD is concerned that Grenada does not see the utility in conducting a prevalence study on the general population, since certain critical sectors were left out of the sector surveys. In addition, though the impact of some prevention programmes have been evaluated, CICAD notes that Grenada has requested technical and financial assistance to conduct research on the impact of prevention programmes.

In respect of drug treatment and rehabilitation, CICAD notes that Grenada has not conducted evaluations to determine the effectiveness of its treatment, after-care and reintegration programmes. CICAD notes further that Carlton House, the sole facility offering these services, which was refurbished, expanded and re-commissioned in 2003, was badly damaged by Hurricane Ivan in September 2004, and is considered unsuitable for use. Given the wide scale destruction caused by Hurricane Ivan, the country could not indicate when the Centre would be repaired.

Grenada's weakness in the area of pharmaceuticals and controlled chemical substances' control was observed in the earlier evaluation rounds of the MEM. The country attributed this to limited resources, insufficient authority and regulation, which it indicated would be addressed, in part, by the enactment of the Precursors Chemicals Bill. The timeline for the enactment of this Bill, initially indicated by the country for December 2004, has been postponed to 2005, because of the significant damage to the Attorney General's Office and Ministry of Legal Affairs. Though the country indicated that it is not a producer of chemicals, CICAD is of the view that adequate controls are essential to preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances and pharmaceutical products and therefore looks forward to the early passage of the Precursors Chemicals Bill.

CICAD recognizes Grenada's efforts in applying control measures to the trafficking of illicit drugs, particularly in respect of judicial cooperation and notes that the country has instituted a mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of inter agency and international exchange of information.

CICAD recognizes Grenada's adequate firearms control regime.

CICAD notes the efforts made by Grenada with respect to money laundering, especially the adoption of the Proceeds of Crime Act #3 of 2003 and its membership in the Egmont Group. However, the country lacks legislation, which authorizes the use of special investigative techniques in the case of money laundering.



CICAD recognizes that Grenada has in place laws that criminalize corruption and combat transnational crime. However, trafficking of persons and the illicit trafficking of migrants are not covered by these laws.

CICAD commends Grenada for its efforts and underscores the country's active and positive participation in the MEM process.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Grenada in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

DEMAND REDUCTION

1. EVALUATE DRUG TREATMENT, AFTER-CARE AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMMES, RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
2. CONDUCT A SURVEY ON THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
3. DEVELOP A METHODOLOGY TO COLLECT AND REPORT STATISTICS SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORBIDITY AND THE USE OF DRUGS.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

4. ENACT LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICALS.
5. APPROVE AND IMPLEMENT THE DRAFT PRECURSOR CHEMICALS BILL CURRENTLY BEFORE PARLIAMENT.
6. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO SEND AND RECEIVE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS FOR EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO WHICH GRENADA IS PARTY.
7. DEVELOP AN INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO IMPLEMENT CONTROLS TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

CONTROL MEASURES

8. ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO INCORPORATE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING.
9. AMEND RELEVANT ORGANIZED CRIME LEGISLATION TO INCLUDE CRIMES RELATED TO THE TRAFFICKING OF PERSONS AND THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF MIGRANTS.