



I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING/NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

In November 2000, the principal authorities initiated the implementation of the National Anti-Drug Master Plan for a five-year period. The Plan covers demand and supply reduction, alternative development, institutional framework and control measures. Through this plan, the country has made effective progress with the recommendations made by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) during the First Evaluation Round 1999 - 2000. The country funds, with its own resources, demand reduction programs and receives external support to implement some of the supply reduction and alternative development programs.

Implementation of the National Anti-Drug Master Plan is coordinated by the National Drug Council, which operates at the national level and has a separate budget allocated by the country. This budget has been relatively constant since 2001.

The country has not yet signed the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA) has not yet been ratified, as recommended in the First Evaluation Round 1999 – 2000.

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime has been signed but not ratified and its three Protocols have not been signed. However, some of the activities required by this convention have been implemented.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has a central office to compile and coordinate drug-related information. It publishes quarterly and annual reports on drug-related topics.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 - 2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.**
- 2. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 - 2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
- 3. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND SIGN AND RATIFY ITS THREE PROTOCOLS.**

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

The National Anti-Drug Master Plan of Saint Kitts and Nevis includes implementation of a demand reduction strategy that incorporates the United Nations Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action. Although the National Strategy does not have a separate budget, it is being implemented with resources from the budgets of the ministries responsible for its implementation.

Saint Kitts and Nevis reports the existence of a national system of prevention programs including: the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program targeting primary schools, another program for adolescents and for the elderly and for girls and boys aged 15 in an outreach program known as Youth Education Soccer as per the following chart:



Program	Geographic Coverage	Number of Participants
a. Drug Abuse Reduction Education (DARE) – has had approximately 8,000 graduates since 1996	Federation-wide	Year – Graduates 2002 – 1,250 2001 – 800 2000 – 820 1999 – 1,100
b. Pilot Youth Education Soccer	Inner City (Basseterre and Surrounding Areas)	32 (16 boys / 16 girls)
c. Demand Reduction and Prevention Sustainability – implementation started in March 2002. This program is sponsored by the United States Embassy' Narcotic Affairs Section. It has 3 main components including: 1) Youth Leadership 2) Community Service / Volunteerism and 3) Media / Awareness Campaign This Demand Reduction and Prevention Sustainability project has a lifespan of 4 years.	Federation-wide	225 Persons trained to date

Moreover, it has obtained technical assistance from Florida State University to evaluate drug abuse prevention programs.

The country has completed a National High/Secondary School Drug Survey which compiled data from all public and private high schools, the outcome of which is still to be determined. It distributes drug-related publications and materials by various means and maintains an information office providing drug abuse prevention and information services. A website is being designed, which will give practical advice on demand reduction, human development and on building prevention capacity.

The National Drug Council has requested technical assistance from the Caribbean Drug Information Network (CARIDIN) to help build the capacity to develop an evaluation system for drug abuse prevention programs.

The country has short workplace refresher or training courses and a course at the Nursing School of the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College. The country notes that the abovementioned courses satisfy national demand for training in the prevention and treatment areas. Additionally, the University of the West Indies Centre has an Addiction Studies Course that helps to train student professionals in areas of drug / addictions counseling. Professionals that participated in the course included nurses, police officers and community workers. To date, approximately 20 persons have completed the course. The next class is scheduled for first quarter of 2003.



Saint Kitts and Nevis has minimum standards of care for treatment, which are mandatory, with two laws in force that so stipulate. It maintains national records of treatment services and has the instruments necessary for their accreditation. There is also a mechanism enabling compliance with treatment standards and quality of services to be evaluated.

During the year 2002, the National Drug Council, with assistance from The Florida Association of Volunteer Agencies for Caribbean Action (through Florida State University), implemented a national comprehensive needs analysis to assess the financial, human and technical resources in reference to the establishment of a National Counseling and Substance Abuse Services Center (NC&SASC) and a National Drug Rehabilitation Center (NDRC). Plans have been drawn for the physical expansion of the NC&SASC. Various lots of land have been visited and identified for the NDRC. A decision was taken by the National Drug Council to postpone implementation of federation-wide Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) groups until the NC&SASC has been expanded for support and on capacity-building purposes. Also during this time, more persons will be trained to implement and coordinate such support groups, including Narcotics Anonymous (NA), Al-Anon, Alateen, among others.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has not estimated the prevalence of drug consumption among the general population. However, it is developing a global system for compiling, analyzing, disseminating and evaluating drug abuse data. To that end, it has developed a series of national surveys targeting key populations. The National High School Drug Survey was completed in 2002 and a Pilot National Drug Focus Assessment for high risk out-of-school youth and young adults in collaboration with CARIDIN and the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) is being implemented.

As an example of mobility and new trends in drug abuse, Saint Kitts and Nevis reports that consumption of ecstasy is on the rise due to the influx of foreign students and visitors.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. Conduct a national study to evaluate the extent of drug use among the general population.**

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Saint Kitts and Nevis has no data on total area planted with marijuana or on indoor cultivation of cannabis or other illicit drugs.

Regarding seizures of marijuana plants, it can be observed that the number of plants seized dropped from 34,057 plants in 2000, to 14,818 in 2001 and 8,747 in 2002.

There are two alternative development projects directed at fishing and the generation of employment, through which the pertinent infrastructure is already being developed. The Ministry of Agriculture is implementing these projects.

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

According to official reports, no illicit drug laboratories have been found within Saint Kitts and Nevis.



The country controls all pharmaceutical products listed in the United Nations international conventions and in the CICAD Model Regulations. The Ministry of Health has the responsibility for enforcing existing legislation in this area. However, the country reports that it needs assistance to complete the implementation of a more integrated mechanism or system. A mechanism is in place to monitor and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health professionals. There is also an interagency committee that facilitates the exchange of operational information and collaboration among national authorities responsible for pharmaceutical control. There is an entity for information exchange and collaboration with counterpart entities in other countries.

Saint Kitts and Nevis controls all chemical substances listed in the United Nations international conventions and in the CICAD Model Regulations. The Ministry of Health has responsibility for enforcing existing legislation in this area. There is an interagency committee that facilitates the exchange of operational information and collaboration among national authorities responsible for monitoring the controlled chemical substances. There is also an entity for information exchange and collaboration with counterpart entities in other countries.

Existing national legislation establishes criminal and administrative sanctions to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances but new and more comprehensive legislation has had its first reading in Parliament. The country does not provide information on imposition of sanctions or number of seizures made in connection with the diversion of these controlled chemical substances.

Saint Kitts and Nevis reports that it did not issue or receive any pre-export notifications during the 2001 – 2002 evaluation period.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The country indicates that the law provides that possession under 15 grs. of cannabis is considered possession for personal use and that possession of over 15 grs. of cannabis is considered as illicit drug trafficking.

The exchange of operational information and collaboration among national authorities is facilitated via an interagency committee with joint operations and forces. Saint Kitts and Nevis made one request for extradition to the United States in connection with illicit drug trafficking and the request was granted. The country reports that the information on regional / international judicial cooperation for the investigation and prosecution of drug traffickers is still being compiled. There are cases that also relate to money laundering that are still currently under review.

Saint Kitts and Nevis reports that for illicit drug possession there were in the year 2000 75 persons arrested and 68 persons convicted; in 2001, there were 115 persons arrested and 97 persons convicted and up to September 2002, there were 7 persons convicted. For illicit drug trafficking, 12 persons were convicted in 2000 and 20 persons were convicted for 2001 and 4 persons up to September 2002. No information is provided on the number of persons arrested for illicit drug trafficking.

The country reports that criminal provisions are in place defining corruption-related offenses in keeping with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. In the 2001–2002 evaluation period, no public officials have been convicted for corruption crimes related to illicit drug trafficking. Neither has any public official been convicted for other crimes related to illicit drug trafficking.



B. Firearms and Ammunition

The Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force is the national entity with responsibility for controlling movements of firearms and ammunition. The country has legal and regulatory provisions in place for illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition and sanctions have been established for noncompliance.

In 2000, there were 14 persons charged and 14 persons were convicted for illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition. In the year 2001, there were 6 persons charged and the same 6 persons were convicted for this crime. Administrative controls are also in place to regulate importation operations of firearms and ammunition, which enable their diversion to be prevented and establish sanctions for noncompliance as well as legal sanctions of up to 10 years' imprisonment as provided for by the Firearms Act 1967, (amended 1996).

The country maintains records of dates, descriptions and quantities of firearms and ammunition seized as shown below:

Year	Amount of Firearms	Amount of Ammunition
2000	14	58 Rounds
2001	15	0
2002	3	24 Rounds

C. Money Laundering

It should be underscored that Saint Kitts and Nevis has a complete set of laws defining the crime of money laundering, including the Proceeds of Crime Act and the Financial Services Commission Act. In all cases, their legal effect dates from 2000 and include penalties and predicate offenses.

The country reports that it criminalizes all the predicate offenses related to money laundering, such as illicit drug trafficking, illicit trafficking of firearms, trafficking of human beings and organs, prostitution, pornography, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism and fraud. It also has administrative controls in place to prevent money laundering via banks, the stock exchange and other similar financial institutions. Sanctions for failure to comply with administrative controls are fines, forfeiture, seizure, imprisonment, revocation of license and closure of financial institutions. During the 2001 – 2002 evaluation period, no persons were charged or convicted for money laundering-related offenses.

The country indicates that suspicious transactions were reported in the 2001–2002 evaluation period and the corresponding investigations were begun. No sanctions on financial institutions or others required to report suspicious transactions were imposed for failure to do so.

Significantly, during 2000, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was created. Under the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, it analyzes, investigates, regulates and sanctions, within its area of competence, the offenses defined in the Proceeds of Crime Act. The extent of the activities of the FIU, for the period of its establishment to August 31, 2002, was of 57 suspicious activity reports received from local financial/banking entities; 31 requests for assistance from foreign law enforcement agencies; 13 suspicious activity reports in process; 15 foreign requests in process of conclusion and 0 arrests and / or convictions were achieved.

Saint Kitts and Nevis is affiliated with the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) and has signed memoranda of understanding enabling it to exchange information with counterpart entities in other countries. The country did not make or receive requests for extradition, freezing of assets, bank documents or financial records during the 2001 – 2002 evaluation period.



In 2001, a training workshop on money laundering was conducted by the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs. Over 60 persons representing various government ministries, the judiciary, law enforcement agencies and private institutions were trained in counter-money laundering practices.

V. CONCLUSIONS

CICAD acknowledges the progress made by Saint Kitts and Nevis to comply with the majority of recommendations from the First Evaluation Round 1999 - 2000. In this regard, obvious progress has been made in demand reduction. However, certain shortcomings persist such as the lack of evaluation of the prevention programs. However it is noted that several specific programmes have been launched and that the outcomes are still awaited.

In the area of control measures, CICAD has noted the substantial body of laws in place to prevent money laundering as well as the information on seizures, operations, persons charged and convicted for illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, which serves to underscore the efforts the country is making.

CICAD appreciates the commitment of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the MEM process and encourages it to continue to persevere in achieving the objectives described in its National Anti-Drug Master Plan.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **REITERATES THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 - 2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.**
2. **REITERATES THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 - 2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
3. **RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND SIGN AND RATIFY ITS THREE PROTOCOLS.**
4. **CONDUCT A NATIONAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EXTENT OF DRUG USE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.**

