

Barbados

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)**

BARBADOS

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



CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Barbados which provided information for this MEM national Fourth Round report:

- National Council on Substance Abuse;
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade;
- The Ministry of Health;
- The Royal Barbados Police Force;
- The Barbados Drug Service;
- The Office of the Attorney General;
- Barbados Customs and 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 Barbados will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.



INTRODUCTION

Barbados is an island and has a total area of 431 km². The country has a population of 280,000 (2006) and a literacy rate of 99.7% (2000). Barbados is a parliamentary democracy and an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth, divided into 11 parishes. The country has a GDP per capita of \$18,400 (2006) and an inflation rate of –0.5% (2003). Barbados' exports total \$209 million annually. The principal foreign exchange earners for Barbados are tourism, financial services, and the export of molasses, rum, chemicals, and electronics components.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Barbados reports that it does not currently have an anti-drug plan. The country has drafted a National Anti-drug Plan for the period 2007–2012 for which approval by the Minister of Home Affairs and the Cabinet is still pending. The Plan will cover actions in the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, money laundering and programme evaluation.

The budget for financing the Plan includes direct allocation from the central government, specific budget from other public agencies for the drug area, civil society contributions and international cooperation.

The National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA) is the national authority that coordinates national anti-drug policies. The NCSA was established in 1995 and functions under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The NCSA coordinates the areas of demand reduction, the drug observatory, institutional cooperation and programme evaluation and has a legal basis. The national authority has an independent budget that is financed by government allocations, civil society contributions and international cooperation.

The country provides information regarding the Council's annual budget to implement the mandates in the table below. The country notes that the budget is inadequate to provide the broad-based national coverage that is needed.

Annual Budget for the National Authority (NCSA)

Year	Total Budget Received (US\$)
2004	742,000
2005	770,000
2006	800,000

CICAD observes with concern that no progress has been made with respect to approval of the National Anti-drug Plan, despite the fact that its approval was recommended in the Second Evaluation Round.

CICAD observes that the National Drug Control Commission does not coordinate the planning and implementation of control measures and supply reduction, including drug production, control of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. APPROVE THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.
2. FULLY INTEGRATE WITHIN THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATING AUTHORITY THE AREAS OF SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF PARAGRAPH FIVE OF THE HEMISPHERIC ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY.

B. International Conventions

Barbados has ratified the following international conventions with no reservations:

- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (June 21, 1976);
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (January 28, 1975);
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (July 28, 1995);
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (October 15, 1992);
- Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997 (June 4, 2004).

The country has signed, but not ratified the following international instruments:

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (June 4, 2004);
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three protocols (September 26, 2001): Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003 (December 10, 2003).

Barbados has not signed or ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992.

CICAD views that the country has signed most of conventions within the MEM framework, but notes that many have not been ratified. CICAD expresses its concern for the lack of progress made in this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

3. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 1996, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
4. ACCEDE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.



5. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.
6. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, 2000, AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002:
 - PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;
 - PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN;
 - PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.

C. National Information System

The National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA) is the centralized entity responsible for organizing, compiling and coordinating drug-related information.

The country does not have a mechanism to provide drug-related information to the general public. The budget to disseminate information (publications and materials) related to the drug problem totaled US\$ 25,000 for 2004, US\$ 25,000 for 2005 and US\$ 25,000 for 2006.

CICAD notes that the country does not have a help line, information desk or similar facility that provides drug-related information to the general public.

RECOMMENDATION:

7. IMPLEMENT A HELP LINE OR INFORMATION DESK TO PROVIDE DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Barbados is implementing drug abuse prevention programmes. These programmes are structured for and delivered to primary and secondary school students. Age appropriateness, language, content and knowledge of drug abuse are carefully considered prior to delivery. These programmes also fall within universal, selective and indicated areas.

During the years 2004–2006, Barbados carried out the following programmes targeting school children:

**Programmes Targeting School Children 2004–2006**

Key Populations	Number of Participants	Type of Programme
Primary: 5–11 years old	6,162	Various drug education programmes on substance abuse to suit the specific target audience
Primary: 5–12 years old	320	“Children Are People” Prevention programme focusing on refusal and resiliency skills and healthy lifestyles
Primary: 10–11 years old	40	Project S.O.F.T–Safeguarding Our Future Today is a one week residential camp dealing with drugs and other social issues relevant to adolescent youth
Primary: 8–9 years old	30	After school mentorship programme aimed at improving drug education and life skills
Secondary: 12–18 years old	3,888	Drug education programmes focusing on drug awareness, decision making, healthy lifestyles and self-development
Secondary: 13–14 years old	200	Peer Support Programme–Trains young students to become peer helpers by giving them the skills and knowledge to develop helping relationships with their peers
Secondary: 15–16 years old	50	Project X-Change–To empower and educate youth using peer-to-peer education, to counteract violence and deviance with wholesome & positive activities
Secondary: 14–16 years old	240	Guidance education with a focus on drug education

During the years 2004–2006, Barbados reports the implementation of the following programmes targeting adults:

Prevention Programmes Targeting Adults

Key Populations	Number of Participants	Describe Type of Programme
Community-based programmes for adults	870	Drug awareness programmes that include: Symposium on Substance Abuse and Violence and Seminar on the Impact of Popular Music on Drug Use and Risky Behavior.
	2,112	Various drug education programmes inclusive of parent education, re: drug use and programmes specific to the needs of the community.

Barbados did not implement drug abuse prevention programmes targeting incarcerated individuals or in the work place.

Barbados offers short refresher courses and in-service training for teachers, social workers, health care workers, police officers, drug treatment counselors, prison guards, and community leaders. It also offers diplomas and certificates, undergraduate university-level degrees and regional and international training abroad programmes.

The University of the West Indies (discipline of social work) includes content on prevention and treatment in general undergraduate curricula.



Barbados participates in regional and international study abroad programmes. The country reports that the courses do not meet the national demand for professional training in prevention and treatment.

The country conducted the Peer Support Programme in 2006. This was the Programme Evaluation Report for the Barbados National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA).

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by the country in the implementation of prevention programmes, although more information, such as the estimated percentage of a target group that participates in the programme, is needed to carry out an adequate evaluation.

CICAD notes that specialized training in drug abuse prevention, treatment and research is offered in Barbados. However, these courses do not satisfy the need for training in the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

8. INCREASE SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND RESEARCH.
9. IMPLEMENT DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES TARGETING KEY POPULATIONS, SUCH AS INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS.

B. Treatment

Barbados has not yet approved the “Minimum Standards for the Operation of Drug Treatment Facilities” as national guidelines for standards of care for drug abuse treatment.

The country reports that the Ministry of Health maintains a registry of treatment facilities and programmes.

Barbados has one private outpatient treatment service, including clinics, offered to adults and minors of both genders. It also has residential in-patient programmes (one public, two private), available for adults of both genders. Treatment services in the country include detoxification (two public providing national coverage), treatment and rehabilitation (one public, two private), and aftercare (one public, two private). The country does not have specific treatment centers or programmes for women or juvenile offenders.

In order to assess the national drug abuse treatment capacity, the country reports that it received 173 admissions in 2004, 126 in 2005 and 130 in 2006. There were four treatment programmes in Barbados in 2004, four in 2005 and four in 2006.

The country reports, through the Centre for Addiction Support Alternatives (CASA) that the following numbers of persons received treatment: 115 persons in 2004; 129 persons in 2005; and 148 persons in 2006.

CICAD notes that the country still has not approved the minimum standards of care for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services, which was a recommendation from the Third Evaluation Round.



RECOMMENDATION:

- ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

C. Drug Use Statistics

Barbados has conducted studies on drug use indicators (prevalence and incidence rates) among the general population and specific populations. The country carried out a survey of patients in emergency rooms in 2004 and a secondary school student survey in 2006 and provides the following tables:

Prevalence of Drug Use in Secondary School - 2006

Drug Use on Secondary School - 13, 15 and 17 Years Old									
Type of Drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	71.5	77.5	74.7	52.0	57.3	54.8	32.0	35.4	33.8
Tobacco	22.3	20.0	21.1	6.6	8.4	7.6	3.6	3.2	3.4
Solvents & Inhalants	17.7	21.3	19.6	7.7	11.6	9.8	4.9	7.6	6.4
Hashish	1.4	0.8	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marijuana	20.4	14.8	17.4	12.4	9.0	10.6	8.0	4.3	6.0
Hallucinogens	4.1	2.9	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heroin	1.2	0.8	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine*	1.3	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opium	1.3	0.4	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basuco, or coca paste	1.2	0.9	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine HCL	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5
Crack	2.6	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Tranquilizers/Sedatives/Depressants	2.2	2.8	2.5	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.8
Stimulants	3.1	3.8	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.6
MDMA (Ecstasy)	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other drugs	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.7	3.8	4.2	2.8	1.9	2.3
Any illicit drug	35.3	33.2	34.2	20.1	19.5	19.8	13.2	12.0	12.5

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only



Incidence of Drug Use in Secondary School - 2006

Drug Use in Secondary School - 13, 15 and 17 Years Old						
Type of drug	Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total Population	M	F	Total Population
Alcohol	44.6	50.5	47.6	28.4	29.1	28.8
Tobacco	5.7	7.1	6.5	2.9	1.7	2.2
Solvents or inhalants	7.7	11.8	9.9	5.0	8.7	6.9
Marijuana	6.1	5.5	5.8	2.7	2.0	2.3
Cocaine HCL	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
Crack	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tranquilizers/Sedatives/Depressants	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5
Stimulants	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.9
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3
Other drugs	4.0	2.9	3.4	1.8	1.2	1.5
any illicit drug	14.9	16.4	15.7	8.7	9.6	9.2

Information on the average age of first use of alcohol or any drug in the country is provided in the following table. Studies were carried out using the methodology of the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) in coordination with the OID in 2006.

Age of First Use of Alcohol and other Drugs - 2006

Age: 12–65 Years Old						
Type of drug	Average			Median		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	15.7	18.2	17.1	16	18	17
Tobacco	15.3	16.4	15.7	15	16	16
Solvents & Inhalants	15.1	21.3	19.8	15	18	16
Marijuana	17.5	18.2	17.7	17	17	17
Cocaine HCL	23.2	18.7	21.5	24	20	21

Barbados has an estimate of the percentage of youth that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being, as follows:

**National Study on Drug Use in the Student Population (13, 15 & 17 Years Old)**

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	65.8
Often smoke cigarettes	85.7
Often drink alcoholic drinks	79.0
Get drunk	85.3
Occasionally take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	84.3
Often take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	80.6
Occasionally inhale solvents	62.1
Often inhale solvents	75.2
Occasionally smoke marijuana	69.3
Often smoke marijuana	82.2
Occasionally take cocaine or crack	83.1
Often take cocaine or crack	85.8
Occasionally use coca paste	55.2
Often use coca paste	61.2
Occasionally take ecstasy	68.8
Often take ecstasy	75.6

CICAD acknowledges the efforts made by the country in carrying out studies on the magnitude of drug use and encourages the country to publish the results.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Barbados reports that it is not a drug producing country; consequently it does not have a system to detect and quantify the total area of illicit crops. However, there is very limited illicit marijuana cultivation for unlawful domestic consumption. The country states that no indoor marijuana cultivation facilities have been detected during 2004–2006.

The country reports that there is no evidence of illicit laboratories producing organic or synthetic drugs in Barbados.

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

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

Barbados has been carrying out development activities to prevent illicit-crop cultivation since 2004, such as entrepreneur skills, education and micro enterprise promotion, providing income-generating



alternatives to reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in other illegal activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking.

CICAD acknowledges the proactive measures being taken by Barbados to discourage illicit activities related to drug production and trafficking.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

The Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act and Regulations (1990) are the laws in place for the control of pharmaceutical products in Barbados. The country has a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, which is applicable to health professionals and entities authorized to distribute pharmaceutical products. The Barbados Drug Service is the authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products.

The responsibilities of the Barbados Drug Service in the commercial sector include import and export control, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection and registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold. In the health care sector, responsibilities include monitoring distribution and prescriptions, and inspection. The control mechanism does not provide for administrative sanctions.

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

Administrative and Regulatory Activities in the Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Regulatory Activities	2004	2005	2006
Number of licenses issued to:			
Manufacturers	1	1	3
Number of inspections conducted:			
Pharmacists	86	86	86
Importers	8	8	11
Manufacturers	1	1	1
Distributors	8	8	8

The country does not offer training courses for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products, nor does the country have an automated information management system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products. The country indicates that the problems are due to a lack of human resources.

The Barbados Drug Service has no records of seizures or disposal of pharmaceutical products during the period 2004–2006.

The country has not identified activities regarding the sale and distribution of controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs over the Internet. There is no legislation in place to control the sale of pharmaceutical products over the Internet.



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 notes that the country has not implemented a system to record seizures and disposal of pharmaceutical products.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

11. INCLUDE UNDER THE SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BARBADOS DRUG CONTROL SERVICE, ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS, REGISTRY OF LICENSEES AND TRANSPORT CONTROL, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
12. INCLUDE SPECIAL LICENSES PERMITS TO PRESCRIBE CERTAIN DRUGS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS IN BARBADOS' MECHANISM TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
13. IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM TO RECORD SEIZURES AND DISPOSAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
14. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS OVER THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

The country did not provide information on this area. Consequently, an appropriate evaluation cannot be made.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The country provides the following information on the quantities of drugs seized during 2004–2006:

Quantities of Illicit Drugs Seized, 2004–2006

Type of Drugs	Quantities of Drugs Seized			
	Unit of measure	2004	2005	2006
Crack-Cocaine	Kilos	41.9	182.	91.3
Cannabis plants	Plants	1,496	1,194	5,122
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	-	1,098	2,445	0

Barbados reports that 209 persons were formally charged with illicit drug trafficking in 2004, 73 in 2005 and 36 in 2006. Furthermore, 61 persons were convicted of illicit drug trafficking in 2005. Information for 2004 and 2006 was not provided.

No public officials were formally charged with or convicted of acts of corruption related to illicit drug trafficking or offenses related to illicit drug trafficking during the years 2004–2006.



The country has no laws or regulations that permit the possession of drugs for personal use.

Barbados reports that 699 persons were formally charged with illicit drug possession in 2004, 680 in 2005 and 571 in 2006.

The country participated in regional courses developed to address illicit drug trafficking, mainly through the Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC) located in Jamaica.

The country reports that the courses offered during the evaluation period satisfied the country's training needs.

CICAD recognizes the efforts that the country has made in providing statistical data in the area of illicit drug trafficking. CICAD notes the absence of the actual number of drug seizures.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

The Royal Barbados Police Force is responsible for the following control activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials: issuance of import and in-transit licenses and authorizations; issuance of export licenses; cancellation of licenses and authorizations; confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials; information exchange within the country among relevant national entities; and information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries (together with the Barbados Defense Force).

The Firearms Act 1998–32 Law and the Firearms Amendment Act 2002–12 are the current national laws that criminalize the illicit trafficking in and possession and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These laws also require that Barbados 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.

During 2004, 96 persons were formally charged with illicit possession of and trafficking in firearms and ammunition, in 2005, 84 persons were charged, and in 2006, 67 persons.

In order to determine the effectiveness of the confiscation system in the case of diversion, the country provided the following quantities of illicitly trafficked firearms: 54 in 2004, 64 in 2005 and 52 during 2006. Likewise, it reports 898 rounds of ammunition during 2004. There is no database for the exportation, importation, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials that were confiscated in connection with arrests for illicit drug trafficking.

Barbados reports that the cooperation mechanisms to promote and facilitate information exchange with similar agencies in other countries are: interagency committee, joint forces and operations, joint training and interagency information and communication systems.

CICAD is concerned about the absence of the information necessary to determine the effectiveness of controls utilized in preventing the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The absence of information does not allow for an appropriate evaluation.



RECOMMENDATION:

- 15. CREATE A NATIONAL DATABASE FOR THE EXPORTATION, IMPORTATION, AND TRANSIT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS CONFISCATED IN CONNECTION WITH ARRESTS FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.**

C. Money Laundering

Barbados reports that provisions for criminalizing money laundering are provided under the Proceeds of Crime Act of 1990, under the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1990, under the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act, and under the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 1992. These national laws also impose sanctions for non-compliance.

Money laundering is not considered an autonomous offense. The country indicates that under existing law, a trial for money laundering can be initiated if a person has been convicted of one or more predicate offenses.

Predicate offenses under the Barbados Money Laundering Act are defined as any criminal offense punishable by death, life imprisonment or not less than 12 months imprisonment. Predicate offenses encompassed by the cited legislations include illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking, trafficking in firearms, and trafficking in organs, as well as prostitution, pornography and kidnapping.

The predicate offenses of extortion, corruption, terrorism and its financing, and fraud are covered by different legislation. Punishments for all the aforementioned offenses exceed 12 months in prison, and they are therefore automatically considered to be predicate offenses for money laundering.

The Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act also establishes administrative controls to prevent money laundering applicable to banks, offshore banks, currency and stock exchanges, insurance, and cross border movements of currency and negotiable bearer instruments. The administrative controls do not include real estate agents, lawyers, notaries and accountants.

Regarding special investigations to repress money laundering, Barbados reports that no national laws currently exist to authorize actions such as undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, controlled deliveries and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses.

The country reports that one person was formally charged with money laundering in 2004 and three in 2005, and that one person was convicted in 2005.

Barbados has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) under the aegis of the Office of the Attorney General, with a budget administered by the Government. It analyses and disseminates information on transactions that may constitute money laundering. In addition to analyzing and reporting on findings, the country indicates that the FIU investigates and regulates relevant activities and can access bank account information in carrying out these responsibilities. The FIU has five persons on its staff and is a member of the Egmont Group. Its budget was US\$ 336,488.50 in 2004, US\$ 319,493.50 in 2005, and US\$ 365,245.00 in 2006.

Barbados indicates that it is mandatory for financial institutions and other responsible entities to report suspicious or unusual transactions to competent authorities. It is also mandatory for such institutions to comply with or have in place the following control measures: reporting of large transactions, verification of client identity, a transaction registry, preservation of records, existence



of an enforcement official, existence of independent audits, “know your client” policies and “know your employee” policies, and prohibition of anonymous accounts. The country has a system that tracks suspicious transaction reports.

Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Received and Investigated

Year	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Received	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Investigated
2004	35	35
2005	60	60
2006	83	83

In the control and sanctioning of money laundering cases, Barbados reports that bank documents and other financial records can be acquired and used for the purposes of gathering financial intelligence information, pursuant to the Money Laundering and Finance of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act. For prosecution purposes, to obtain information to be used as evidence, a monitoring order pursuant to the Proceeds of Crime Act must be obtained.

Regarding confiscation, freezing of accounts and forfeiture, Barbados reports that the Office of the Attorney General is the central authority responsible for the process of freezing of assets.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is the entity responsible for the management and/or disposition of assets seized and forfeited for both illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses. The country provides information about the value of property forfeited in 2004–2005:

Value of Property Forfeited, 2004–2005

Year	Value of Property Forfeited (US\$)
2004	220,000.00
2005	36,921.50

Barbados reports that the Office of the Attorney General is the central authority responsible for extradition requests in case of money laundering.

CICAD recognizes that Barbados has an adequate legal and institutional framework for the prevention and control of money laundering activities. Nevertheless, CICAD notes that the country does not consider money laundering as an autonomous offense.

CICAD notes that the country has not authorized special investigative techniques applicable to money laundering cases, although this recommendation was assigned in the Third Evaluation Round.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

16. CRIMINALIZE MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS OFFENSE.
17. INCLUDE REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NOTARIES, ATTORNEYS AND ACCOUNTANTS IN THE LIST OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS IN THE AREA OF MONEY LAUNDERING.
18. INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATIONS, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, USE OF INFORMANTS, CONTROLLED DELIVERIES AND SENTENCE REDUCTION FOR COOPERATING WITNESSES, IN THE INVESTIGATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING CASES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.



CONCLUSIONS

CICAD notes with some concern that many of the recommendations made to Barbados in the First (1999–2000) and Second (2001–2002) Evaluation Rounds have not been implemented.

In the area of institutional strengthening, approval of Barbados' National Anti-drug Strategy remains pending, as it has been since the Second Evaluation Round (2001–2002). The designated national authority responsible for the coordination of all elements of the National Anti-drug Plan has been unable to successfully integrate all aspects of the Plan. Furthermore, progress could be accelerated in ratifying certain international instruments, with recommendations pending from as early as the First Evaluation Round.

Barbados has made important efforts in the area of information systems in ascertaining the magnitude of drug use, and in the areas of prevention and treatment. Noteworthy are surveys of school populations and the availability of prevention programmes for students and for the general population. However, the country should still take steps to implement a help line to improve public outreach efforts.

The country's system of drug prevention programmes at national and local levels is not suited to the country's needs. However, despite the absence of the information necessary to carry out a complete evaluation, CICAD recognizes the efforts made by the country in the implementation of prevention programmes. CICAD encourages the country to approve the minimum standards of care for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD is concerned about the absence of information regarding control of chemical products and the lack of consistency in the information provided by the country in the case of pharmaceuticals. This precluded a thorough evaluation of this area.

Regarding control measures for illegal drug trafficking and control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, the country demonstrates difficulties in collecting statistical information.

Lastly, in the area of money laundering prevention and control, Barbados has made efforts to establish adequate regulations and an institutional framework. Efforts must now be made to consider money laundering an autonomous offense and to extend administrative controls over certain designated professions.

CICAD recognizes Barbados' participation in the MEM process and encourages the country to develop greater efforts to provide more accurate information to allow for proper evaluation, given that there were instances in which conflicting information was provided by the country and a thorough evaluation of the corresponding area was not possible.



LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Barbados 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 THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.
2. FULLY INTEGRATE WITHIN THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATING AUTHORITY THE AREAS OF SUPPLY REDUCTION AND CONTROL MEASURES IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF PARAGRAPH FIVE OF THE HEMISPHERIC ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY.
3. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 1996, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
4. ACCEDE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
5. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.
6. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, 2000; AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002:
 - PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR
 - PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN
 - PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
7. IMPLEMENT A HELP LINE OR INFORMATION DESK TO PROVIDE DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

DEMAND REDUCTION

8. INCREASE SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND RESEARCH.
9. CARRY OUT DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES TARGETING KEY POPULATIONS SUCH AS INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS OR IN THE WORK PLACE.
10. ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

11. INCLUDE UNDER THE SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BARBADOS DRUG CONTROL SERVICE, ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS, REGISTRY OF LICENSEES AND TRANSPORT CONTROL, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
12. INCLUDE SPECIAL LICENSEES/PERMITS TO PRESCRIBE CERTAIN DRUGS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS IN BARBADOS' MECHANISM TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
13. IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM TO RECORD SEIZURES OR DISPOSAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
14. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.

CONTROL MEASURES

15. CREATE A NATIONAL DATABASE FOR THE EXPORTATION, IMPORTATION, AND TRANSIT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS CONFISCATED IN CONNECTION WITH ARRESTS FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.
16. CRIMINALIZE MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS OFFENSE.
17. INCLUDE REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NOTARIES, ATTORNEYS AND ACCOUNTANTS IN THE LIST OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS IN THE AREA OF MONEY LAUNDERING.
18. INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATIONS, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, USE OF INFORMANTS, CONTROLLED DELIVERIES AND SENTENCE REDUCTION FOR COOPERATING WITNESSES, FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING CASES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.









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