

Guyana

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)**

GUYANA

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



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

- The Permanent Secretary from the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The National Council for Drug Education, Rehabilitation and Treatment (NACDER), from the Ministry of Health.
- Guyana Police Force
- The Food and Drug Department and the Drug Inspectorate.
- The Customs Anti Narcotics Unit.
- The Financial Intelligence Unit.



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 measures¹ 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 Guyana will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.

¹ Information for the money laundering sub-section was also taken from the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) Report on Guyana (2006).



INTRODUCTION

Guyana has a total area of 214,970 km² and 2,462 km of borders (Brazil 1,119 km, Suriname 600 km, and Venezuela 743 km) with 459 km of coastline. The country has a population of 767,245 (2006). The main ethnic groups in the country are East Indian and black and its literacy rate is 98.8%. Guyana is a republic within the Commonwealth, and is divided into 10 regions. The country has a GDP per capita (PPP²) of US\$4,700 (2006) and an inflation rate of 6% (2006). Guyana's exports total US\$621.6 million, relying on the principal exports of sugar, gold, bauxite/alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum, and timber.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

The National Drug Strategy of Guyana is a five year plan that was approved in June 2005 and expires in May 2010. In its Strategy, the country provides for actions in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking, control measures, money laundering, program evaluation and external technical and financial assistance.

Guyana reports that it has a budget for financing the Strategy. The budget allocations for financing the plan during 2006 were made to activities within government agencies. Some agencies had one or more elements, for example, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, money laundering and legal framework (listed within the plan and integrated into programmes of a regional or national character). During 2005, the amounts allocated for demand reduction activities were US\$ 1,030,000; for supply reduction activities US\$ 1,237,000; for control measures US\$ 205,000; and, for the legal framework US\$ 867,000.

The National Anti-Narcotics Commission (NANCOM), established in 1997, is the national authority which coordinates national anti-drug policies in Guyana. NANCOM is under the supervision of the Office of the President. The Commission has a legal basis. NANCOM is responsible for the coordination of the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking, control measures, the drug observatory, institutional cooperation, program evaluation and international, regional, and bilateral cooperation.

The National Anti-Narcotics Secretariat (NANCOS) is the technical central office of the Commission. The functions of NANCOS are currently carried out by the Permanent Secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Guyana reports that there is no annual budget for the national authority. The budget for NANCOS is integrated with the budget of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs, from which some expenses of NANCOM are paid. Other expenses are paid directly from the national treasury. NANCOM's budget is integrated with the budget of other government agencies, and it is financed through government allocations and international cooperation. Each agency under NANCOM has its own budget to carry out its activities within the National Strategy. The country reports that the

² Purchasing Power Parity



budget for NANCOM is not adequate because competing national demands for scarce financial resources result in inadequate funding.

CICAD commends Guyana for the approval of its anti-drug Strategy and for allocating financial resources for the implementation of the Strategy, as recommended during the Third Evaluation Round. However, CICAD observes that funding for its implementation is fragmented among agencies and is inadequate.

CICAD notes that the absence of a fully functional National Drug Secretariat impedes progress in the monitoring and evaluation of drug control activities.

RECOMMENDATION::

1. FULLY IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ANTI-NARCOTICS COORDINATING SECRETARIAT (NANCOS) WITH FULL TIME STAFF, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

B. International Conventions

Guyana has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (November 12, 2000).
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (acceded on July 15, 2002).
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (May 4, 1977).
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (November 16, 1993).
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (acceded on March 19, 1993).
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (acceded on September 14, 2004).

The country has signed but not ratified:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992 (February 28, 2006). Guyana reports that the Bill for the ratification was passed in Parliament on March 16, 2006 and is waiting assent of the President.
- The Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997 (November 14, 1997).

Guyana has not signed or ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003 and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, or the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

In accordance with the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Guyana enacted the “*Combating of Trafficking in Persons*” Act on April 7, 2005, in the area of transnational organized crime. Guyana did not sign



any bilateral cooperation agreements in accordance with the ratified conventions during the years 2004–2006.

CICAD acknowledges that Guyana has ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. CICAD also recognizes that Guyana has signed the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and that is in the process of ratifying it.

CICAD encourages Guyana to accede to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003 and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. **RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
3. **RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), 1997, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.**
4. **ACCEDE TO THE FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, 2000, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002:**
 - **THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.**
 - **THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.**
5. **ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.**

C. National Information System

The Head of Public Sector Security at the Ministry of Home Affairs organizes, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information.

Guyana provides information to CICAD's Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT) and reports drug-related statistics to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Annual Report Questionnaire. The country does not have organized collections of drug-related documents. The country reports the lack of economic resources as a major impediment, since this has prevented the establishment of an observatory with the capacity to collect, organize, analyze and utilize drug-related statistics and other drug-related documentation and information.



Guyana distributes publications and materials related to the drug problem through libraries, schools, universities and research institutes; press and media (including radio and TV); and through publications and reports by the government agencies. There is no Help Line, or information desk that provides drug-related information to the general public. However, the country distributes information on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs. The country reports that, although there is no national budget for dissemination of information related to the drug problem, each agency takes financial responsibility for dissemination of its own information.

CICAD is concerned with the lack of progress in the establishment of a national drug observatory that is responsible for collecting and analyzing drug-related statistics, conducting surveys, carrying out cross-disciplinary analyses of supply and demand data, and applying research findings to policy and practice, as well as collecting, organizing and disseminating drug-related information (documents, books, etc.) to support national programs.

RECOMMENDATION:

6. DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM TO COLLECT, ANALYZE, MAINTAIN AND DISSEMINATE DRUG-RELATED STATISTICS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

During the years 2004–2006, Guyana carried out the following drug abuse prevention programs:

Drug Prevention Programs, 2004–2006

Key Population	Coverage	Type of Program
Community-based programs for youth (out of school)	10%	Primary Prevention Programmes
Incarcerated individuals	5%	H&I Meetings Low Threshold Treatment

The country does not provide information on any prevention programs for school children and university students, community-based programs for adults, women, indigenous groups or workplaces. However, Guyana reports that the Ministry of Health established a health promotion unit within the Adolescent and Young Adult Health and Wellness programme in 2004. One of the mandates of the unit is to promote drug demand reduction in communities and to organize community groups to promote healthy lifestyles, including drug demand reduction activities. One of the issues addressed in youth-friendly health centers is the issue of substance abuse.

The Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Guyana (Turkeyen) offers the course “*Social Work in Addictions*” to social workers and sociology majors, in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment and research. Fifty-eight participants completed this course in 2004, 42 in 2005 and 108 in 2006 (partial data). This course is part of the curricula for the disciplines of Social Work and Sociology at the University of Guyana.



CICAD recognizes the implementation of prevention programs for out of school youth and incarcerated persons, and encourages the country to expand their coverage. CICAD notes that the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, has taken initial steps to develop and implement school and community prevention activities.

CICAD notes that the country has not fully developed or established drug abuse prevention programs for primary, secondary and tertiary school students. In developing these programs, CICAD encourages the country to adopt the principles of CICAD’s Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention.

RECOMMENDATION::

7. FULLY DEVELOP AND ESTABLISH SCHOOL-BASED DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

B. Treatment

Guyana has not established any guidelines or regulations on standards of care for drug abuse treatment. The Ministry of Health keeps a national registry of treatment services and programs offered in Guyana. Likewise, the country does not have instruments for accrediting treatment services and programs, nor does it provide training or refresher courses for treatment personnel in their specialties.

The following drug treatment modalities are available in Guyana: Residential in-patient (2 private), offered to adult males, and self/help groups (2 public) such as Alcoholic Anonymous (A.A.) and Narcotics Anonymous (N.A.) offered to adults of both genders. Treatment services in the country include detoxification (2 public) offering national coverage, treatment and rehabilitation (2 private), offering regional coverage, and public self-help groups (4 N.A. and 3 A.A.) offering regional coverage. Guyana states that the existing treatment programmes and self help groups are provided in Region #4³.

There is one treatment center geared specifically toward prisoners (Georgetown Prison). The treatment programme at the Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation (GPHC) has been expanded and caters to persons with severe drug dependence problems. A new treatment center is being put in place in New Amsterdam and Guyana is working with the Salvation Army to expand the treatment programme delivered by this non-governmental organization. No programs are offered specifically for female adolescents. The country indicates that other populations need to be targeted.

Guyana reports that in 2004, there were 70 admissions to a treatment program; in 2005, there were 71 admissions; and in 2006 (partial data), 70 admissions. During the years 2004–2006, two treatment facilities were available in the country, both are in Georgetown. The Salvation Army’s Drug Treatment Programme, Phoenix, and the Recovery Project provided the data for the years 2004 and 2005, respectively, while the country does not provide the data source for 2006. The country reports that there is a need for treatment in other regions of the country and treatment programmes geared specially toward women.

CICAD notes with concern the lack of progress in consolidating the various treatment modalities offered in the country, such as the lack of minimum standards of care, treatment programs for women and training for treatment professionals.

³ Guyana is divided into 10 regions, Demerara-Mahaica is Region #4.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

8. ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRUG DEPENDENCY, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
9. DEVELOP A SYSTEM FOR THE ACCREDITATION OF DRUG TREATMENT FACILITIES.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Regarding the magnitude of drug consumption, Guyana provides information from the 2002 School Drugs Survey, the results of which were not reported during the Third Evaluation Round of the MEM⁴.

Prevalence of Drug Use among High School Students 2002

Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)	Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	64.2	56.1	59.7	33.5	19.4	14.6	16.8
Tobacco	27.1	17.1	21.9	4.7	2.1	1.3	1.6
Solvents & Inhalants	7.8	6.2	6.9	3.5	1.6	1.8	1.7
Marijuana	9.5	4.5	6.8	3.5	2.7	1.1	1.8
Other Cannabis Type				0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hallucinogens	0.8	1.0	0.9				
Heroin	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Morphine*	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
Opium	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Cocaine HCL	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Crack	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants	5.3	7.1	6.3	3.1	0.9	1.8	1.4
Stimulants	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
MDMA (Ecstasy)	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Methamphetamines	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other drugs (1)	25.9	23.0	24.3	15.3	7.8	9.6	8.8

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only

(1) Include tablets such as Advil, Tylenol, Aspirin, Panadol and Paracetamol, Sleeping Tablets, Methodic, Motrin. Gasoline and glue are also inhaled by young persons.

No new drugs or patterns of administration have been detected in the country during years 2004–2006.

⁴ During 2007, Guyana conducted a School Drugs Survey, the results of which will be available for the next MEM report.



CICAD encourages the country to finalize the 2007 Secondary School Survey, and to provide and disseminate the results.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Guyana does not have a system to detect and quantify the total area of illicit cannabis crops. In Guyana, cannabis is cultivated in deep forested areas far from populated communities. There are no fixed locations known to be used in cannabis cultivation. No marijuana plants grown indoors have been detected during years 2004–2006.

The country carries out a forced manual eradication program. During 2004, 22.86 hectares of marijuana crops were forcibly eradicated, in 2005, 62.75 hectares and during 2006, 56.50 hectares. The country reports that the cost of eradication is not computed. Guyana reports that it has not found any illicit or synthetic drug laboratories.

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

B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

The laws and regulations in place for the control of pharmaceutical products in Guyana are as follows:

- Counter Prescribing Act.
- Food and Drug Regulation, Chapter 34:03, 1977.
- Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, 1988.
- Food and Drug Act, Chapter 34:03, 1971.
- Antibiotic Act, Chapter 143, 1952.

The Food and Drug Department is the authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. All pharmaceutical products listed in the Schedule of the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act are controlled in Guyana and are a reflection of those substances controlled under the United Nations international conventions. Guyana reports that Section 81 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act provides for the inspection by the police or health officials of premises or other places of business of any producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor dealing in narcotics and the inspection of any books, documents and stocks of any such narcotics.

The country has a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products applicable to health professionals and entities authorized to handle these substances. In the commercial sector (entities: importers, exporters, manufacturers, distributors, etc.), controls include import and export control, license control, monitoring of the distribution, inspections, application of administrative sanctions, registry of licensees and registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold. In the health care sector (health professionals), the controls include license control, distribution, monitoring, prescription monitoring, inspections, administrative sanctions and transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities.



Guyana has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities and sanctions. The country has not provided any data for the years 2004–2006 on the number of inspections conducted. However on the number of licenses and permits issued, the country reports the following information:

**Regulatory Activities for the control of
Pharmaceutical Products, 2004–2006**

Regulatory activities	2004	2005	2006*
Number of licenses issued to:			
Importers	695	704	581
Exporters	31	27	19
Manufacturers	3	3	3
Distributors	25	19	24
Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances	23	18	27
Number of permits issued for:			
Importation	644	654	527
Exportation	31	27	19
Other	25	18	27

* Partial Data

Training courses are offered in Guyana for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products. The main objective of these courses is to educate importers/distributors on the proper handling and storage of pharmaceuticals. These courses do not satisfy the demand for training in the country.

Guyana does not have an automated information management system in place to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

The country has provisions in its national laws for penal and administrative sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products for both the commercial and health sectors, but does not have civil sanctions in this regard. No information has been provided regarding the number of sanctions applied under the country's laws during the years 2004–2006.

No seizures of pharmaceutical products were carried out during the period 2004–2006.

Guyana has not detected any activities related to the sale and distribution of controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs over the Internet. No legislation is in place to control pharmaceutical products sold via the Internet.

CICAD acknowledges that Guyana has legal and administrative systems in place for the control of pharmaceutical products. However it notes with concern that this system does not include the necessary inspections for the health and commercial sector.



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.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

10. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
11. CONDUCT INSPECTIONS TO PREVENT AND DETECT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
12. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.

C. Control of Chemical Substances

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act of 1988 is the legislative instrument in place for the control of chemical substances. There is a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances applicable to health professionals. In this regard, the Food and Drugs Division of the Ministry of Health is responsible for two of the components included in this mechanism: control of import/export and inspections. The Customs and Trade Administration share responsibility for the import and export of controlled chemical substances.

The country does not offer training courses for administrative officials, police and customs officers on the control of the diversion of chemical substances. There are no automated information management systems in place to facilitate the secure handling of information on the control of chemical substances diversion.

National laws in the country provide for penal sanctions for the diversion of chemical substances. The country reports that while there are no administrative sanctions, the law does provide for the payment of fines and imprisonment. There were no penal, civil or administrative sanctions applied during the period under review.

Guyana does not export controlled chemical substances or handle these substances in transit. Chemical substances are imported by the country. Guyana does not report on the number of pre-export notifications received for controlled chemical substances, or the number of responses sent by the country.

The country reports that no controlled chemical substances were seized during the years 2004–2006.

CICAD expresses its concern for the inadequate system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, lacking an automated information management system and training courses.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

13. PROVIDE TRAINING COURSES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS, POLICE AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS ON THE CONTROL OF THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.



14. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE SECURE HANDLING OF INFORMATION TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION AND TO STRENGTHEN CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Guyana provides information on the quantities of drugs seized during 2004–2006 in the following table:

Number and Quantities of Illicit Drugs Seized, 2004–2006

Type of drugs	Number of seizures			Quantities of drugs seized		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Heroin	1	1	-	260.00 g	130.00 g	-
Cocaine Hydrochloride	47	67	14	214.09 Kg	48.67 Kg	60.78 Kg
Crack Cocaine	92	99	58	1,891.00 g	675.00 g	4,745.00 g
Cannabis plants	-	32	21	35,120.00 Kg	51,434.00 Kg	17,600.65 Kg
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	442	517	273	196.52 Kg	996.00 Kg	500.51 Kg
Cannabis Seed	-	1	5	-	95.00 Kg	5.1 Kg
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	-	-	1	-	-	45 g

During 2004, 275 persons were formally charged with and 54 were convicted of illicit drug trafficking; in 2005, 284 persons were formally charged and 37 were convicted and in 2006, 404 persons were formally charged and 93 were convicted. 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.

Guyana reports the following data for persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession:

N° of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession 2004–2005

Year	N° of persons formally charged	N° of persons convicted
2004	354	269
2005	405	173
2006	418	217



The laws of the country do not permit for possession of drugs for personal use. There are no regulations that establish exceptions within the definition of the offense of possession for personal use. No judgments have been issued in Guyana that found lawful the possession for personal use. There are no alternative sentencing measures when a person is charged with or convicted of illicit drug possession for personal use.

In Guyana, the exchange of timely operational information and the collaboration among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking is facilitated through secure telephone messages between heads of agencies, inter-agency meetings and memoranda and joint operations briefings. The main achievement has been success in drug interdiction during joint operations of the Disciplined Services. Guyana has established a Joint Information Coordinating Council (JICC), which is intended to ensure effective information exchange among law enforcement authorities. This entity, as the country reports, is currently lacking the manpower and equipment necessary to adequately carry out its functions.

During the years 2004–2006, Guyana has indicated that the country made no requests pertaining to judicial cooperation regarding illicit drug trafficking. There were two requests for judicial cooperation received by Guyana regarding illicit drug trafficking in 2005, and both requests were granted during the same year.

No extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking were made by Guyana during the years 2004–2006. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Guyana is the central authority responsible for making extradition requests. The country indicates that it has extradition treaties with all of the countries of the Commonwealth and the United States of America.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the authority responsible for receiving extradition requests in illicit drug trafficking cases. Extradition of nationals is permitted under the country's national laws. No major impediments have been encountered by the country in receiving extradition requests.

Guyana has not developed specialized training courses or briefings for law enforcement, security, customs officers, prosecutors or the judiciary to address illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD acknowledges that Guyana has made efforts to improve the coordination among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. However, it also notes that this coordinating mechanism lacks the necessary manpower and equipment to function effectively. CICAD also notes that Guyana has not developed specialized training for law enforcement authorities to address illicit drug trafficking.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

15. **STRENGTHEN COORDINATION AMONG NATIONAL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING TO ENHANCE OPERATIONS.**
16. **DEVELOP A TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO ENHANCE THEIR CAPACITY TO ADDRESS DRUG TRAFFICKING.**

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials

The Guyana Police Force is responsible for the following control activities related to firearms and ammunition: cancellation of licenses and authorizations, confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly-trafficked



firearms or ammunition, and information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries. The Customs and Trade Administration controls the issuance of import, export and in-transit licenses, and Joint Services is responsible for information exchange within the country among relevant national entities, both for firearms and ammunition.

For explosives and other related materials, issuance of import, export and in-transit licenses and authorizations, and their cancellation or authorization is controlled by the Customs and Trade Administration. The Guyana Police Force is responsible for confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked explosives or related materials, and for information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries.

The “*Firearms Act*” and the “*Explosives Act Chapter*” criminalize the illicit trafficking in and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The manufacture of explosives is prohibited under the Explosives Act Chapter (16:06) of the Laws of Guyana. Vide Section 10(1) of this Act restricts the right to import explosives.

The Firearms Act of Guyana (Chapter 16:05) establishes penalties for manufacturing or dealing in firearms and ammunition without being registered, and for importing, purchasing or acquiring ammunition without a permit, under Vide Section 17(1).

Regarding the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit possession of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, Guyana reports the following information:

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

Year		2004	2005	2006
Illicit Possession of Firearms and Ammunition	Number of persons formally charged	175	205	0
	Number of persons convicted of Illicit Possession of Firearm	26	32	0
	Number of persons convicted of Illicit Possession of Ammunition	36	39	0
Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Explosives	Number of persons formally charged	0	0	2
	Number of persons convicted	0	0	0
Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Other Related Materials	Number of persons formally charged	0	0	0
	Number of persons convicted	0	0	0



Guyana provides the following information regarding the laws that establish administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms, ammunition and explosives:

Administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms, ammunition and explosives

Operation under administrative control	Laws & Regulations	Sanctions for non-compliance
Firearms and ammunition		
Importation	Section 44 of the Firearms Act 16:05	Imprisonment
Exportation	Section 44 of the Firearms Act 16:05	Cancellation of license
Explosives		
Importation	Regulation under Explosives Act Section 11 of Chapter 16:06	Pecuniary penalties and forfeiture of explosives
Exportation	Regulation under Explosives Act Section 11 of Chapter 16:06	
In-transit	Explosives Act Section 11 of Chapter 10:16	

Guyana is not an exporting country of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials.

The country provides the following information on the quantity of illicitly trafficked firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials confiscated.

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

Quantity confiscated of:	Year			Total
	2004	2005	2006	
Firearms	91	133	146	370
Ammunition	1,269	1,247	970	3,486
Explosives	3 (Channa bombs)	1	4	8



**Quantities of illicitly trafficked firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials confiscated in connection with arrests for illicit drug trafficking offenses
2004–2006**

	Year			Total
	2004	2005	2006	
Number of arrests	2	5	8	15
Number of operations	1	5	5	11
Quantity confiscated of Firearms	-	4	5	9
Quantity confiscated of Ammunition	11	2	1,763	1,776
Quantity confiscated of Explosives	-	-	4	4
Quantity confiscated of Other Related Materials	-	-	5	5

The country reports that it does not manufacture, export or transit firearms, ammunitions, explosives or other related materials. However, the laws of Guyana require that records be kept of the dates, description and serial number of all firearms, ammunition and explosives imported, exported, transferred and sold. The records are kept indefinitely.

The national entities responsible for the exchange of information and collaboration with agencies in other countries regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials are the following:

- Customs and Trade Administration: which shares information on firearms, ammunition and explosives in relation to importers quantities, types, dates, countries, values etc.
- Guyana Police Force: which shares information on the tracing of firearms and explosives.

Guyana facilitates information exchange and collaboration among the national entities through interagency communication systems and joint operations. The Commissioner of Police from the Guyana Police Force and the Chief-of-Staff from the Guyana Defense Force promote and facilitate information exchange and collaboration with similar agencies in other countries.

CICAD notes that Guyana has a legal framework for the control of the illicit trafficking in and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

C. Money laundering

The main legislation establishing an anti-money laundering regime in Guyana is the Money Laundering Prevention Act 2000 (MLPA). The authorities have developed draft Money Laundering Prevention Regulations (MLPR) and Money Laundering (Prevention) Guidelines (MLPG).

The MLPA criminalizes the offense of money laundering as an autonomous offense. The law does not require conviction for any previous offense in order to investigate, prosecute and convict a person for money laundering if the individual is found guilty of obtaining goods or other proceeds as the result of money laundering. The term “predicate offenses” is not used in the MLPA, however, with regard to the second schedule of the MLPA, Guyana has identified prescribed offenses that include blackmail, bribery, counterfeiting, drug trafficking and related offenses, false accounting, forgery,



fraud, illegal deposit-taking, robbery involving more than \$20,000, thefts involving more than \$20,000 and insider trading.

The MLPA provides that the offense of money laundering applies to individuals and legal entities and the mental element of the offense (that is, “knowingly”) and may be inferred from objective factual circumstances. Under the MLPA, the minimum penalty for money laundering is \$200,000.

Guyana’s national Money Laundering Prevention Act permits the use of undercover investigations and the use of informants. According to the country, with the creation of the FIU, the intent is to extend operational law enforcement powers to include electronic surveillances, controlled deliveries and sentence reduction for cooperating individuals involved in a money laundering crime. Provisions for this are made in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Bill (2007).

Guyana reports that banks, offshore banks, currency exchange houses, stock exchanges, insurance companies, cross border currency movements, negotiable bearer instruments, money lending and credit institutions are subject to administrative controls under the Money Laundering Act. Requirements under the law that these institutions are subject to include, reporting large transactions, client registry, record keeping and registration of transactions. At the same time, entities exempt from controls include lawyers, casinos, notaries and accountants. In Guyana, financial institutions and others responsible for reporting suspicious or unusual transactions are exempt under law from liability for reporting such transactions.

Section 13 of the MLPA states that a financial institution shall pay special attention to all complex, unusual or large business transaction, whether completed or not and to all unusual patterns of transactions and to insignificant but periodic transactions that have no apparent economic or lawful purpose.

Pursuant to the MLPA, Guyana has created a Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) as the Supervisory Authority (SA). The main function of the SA is the receipt and analysis of suspicious transaction reports (STRs). It also has the authority to inspect financial institutions’ records of STRs, provide information to law enforcement and authorities, apply for search warrants, and track property and monitor orders. During 2006 only one person worked as staff for the FIU.

The FIU does not meet the Egmont Group definition. It has no enabling legislation other than the functions and authorities stipulated in the MLPA for the SA. While all STRs made to date in Guyana have been sent to the FIU and it has the legal ability to obtain additional information from reporting parties, it does not have legal access to administrative and/or law enforcement information, or the authority to share financial information and other relevant intelligence with its foreign counterpart FIUs.

The financial institutions’ obligations stipulated in the MLPA are limited to reporting STRs to the Supervisory Authority (SA), record keeping of STRs, and confidentiality of information submitted to the SA or to a court. The country reports that there were 15 reports of suspicious transactions received in 2004, 53 reports in 2005 and 110 reports in 2006. There was no information provided on the number of reports of suspicious transactions investigated.

Guyana allows for the provision of bank and financial records related to money laundering cases and for the purposes of investigation and indictment. Under the MLPA, the SA can access financial information required to be maintained by financial institutions under the MLPA. Additionally, the MLPA allows the SA to access financial information via search warrant from financial institutions, which have failed to either maintain required records or report STRs. There is no legal authority for the SA to access administrative and/or law enforcement information.



The country reports that there were no money laundering cases, requests for bank or other financial institution documents or bank documents and financial records provided during the evaluation period.

Sections 19 and 20 of the MLPA make provision for freezing and forfeiture respectively. The Act provides for the forfeiture of property including money, investments, holdings, possessions, assets and all other property movable and immovable including “things in action”, proceeds and instrumentalities connected or related to a ML offense. However, this does not extend to predicate offenses. The MLPA provides that where any property, proceeds or instrumentalities cannot be forfeited, the Court is mandated to order the forfeiture of any other property of the person convicted for an equivalent value or order the person convicted to pay a fine of such value.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), as the competent authority under the MLPA, can apply for freezing and forfeiture orders for assets related to money laundering. However, there can be no forfeiture without conviction and there is no provision for civil forfeiture.

The country’s laws do not authorize sharing forfeited goods in cases involving more than one country, but Guyana states that its laws provide for a wide range of legal cooperation with treaty countries. In the years under review, there were no requests made by Guyana to other states to freeze assets nor any requests made to Guyana to freeze assets in money laundering cases.

Sections 19, 20 and 23 of the MLPA provide for the court or competent authority in Guyana to cooperate with other similar authorities in other states to provide assistance in matters concerning money laundering offenses in accordance with the MLPA. These matters can be civil, criminal, or administrative investigation, prosecution or proceedings involving money laundering offenses or violations of any provision of the MLPA. Assistance is limited to those countries with whom Guyana has entered into mutual assistance treaties on a bilateral or multilateral basis subject to the terms of such treaties.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) along with the court under the MLPA is also authorized to deal with mutual legal requests in matters concerning money laundering offenses. The DPP is also directly involved in extradition pursuant to the Fugitives Offenders Act. Extraditions require relevant treaties to allow for effective implementation. The country advises that money laundering is an offense for the purpose of any law relating to extradition or the rendition of fugitive offenders. The country states that its law provides for extradition of its own nationals as well as extradition of persons to any Commonwealth country, the United States, or any country with which Guyana has a bilateral agreement, which recognizes the principle of reciprocity.

The country reports that no extradition requests for money laundering were made or received during the years 2004–2006.

CICAD recognizes that Guyana has a legal framework that includes the areas of prevention, law enforcement, and procedural and international cooperation for the control of money laundering. However, CICAD notes with concern that entities exempt from controls include lawyers, casinos, notaries, accountants and other non-financial economic activities. CICAD also notes with concern that organ trafficking, financing of terrorism and pornography are not criminalized as predicate offenses.

CICAD notes with concern that the FIU is not fully operational.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

17. REVISE THE NATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING LAW TO BRING IT INTO ACCORD WITH INTERNATIONAL NORMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
18. IMPLEMENT AND MAKE OPERATIONAL THE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT (FIU) A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.



CONCLUSION

CICAD views with satisfaction that Guyana has implemented its National Drug Strategy, which covers the period 2005–2010. CICAD, however, is concerned that the national authority is without its own budget and is therefore inadequate, which can impede progress in the monitoring and evaluation of drug control activities.

CICAD views with concern that Guyana has not signed or ratified all the conventions that comprise the legal framework of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).

CICAD acknowledges that, while Guyana lacks economic resources to combat the problem of drugs, the country is still able to compile and organize drug-related statistics. However, CICAD is concerned about the lack of progress in the establishment of a national drug observatory.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD recognizes the implementation of drug prevention programs for “out of school youth” and incarcerated persons. However, CICAD views with concern that there are no school-based prevention programs. CICAD notes the expansion of the treatment program. Nevertheless, CICAD is concerned that there are no established minimum standards of care for drug treatment. The country also does not have any accreditation system for treatment programs.

Regarding the control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD acknowledges that the country has a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products as well as a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities and sanctions. However, CICAD is concerned that Guyana does not have an automated information management system. The country also lacks training for administrative officials, police and customs officers on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

CICAD recognizes the linkages made in facilitating operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. CICAD also acknowledges that Guyana has made efforts for coordination among national authorities; however, the country lacks the manpower and equipment to function effectively. Therefore, CICAD encourages the country to strengthen its efforts in this area in order to enhance operations. Further to this, the country is encouraged to develop training programs for law enforcement officers in order to enhance their capacity to address the issues of illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD notes efforts made by Guyana in the control of money laundering. However CICAD urges the country to make the FIU fully operational and to revise the national money laundering law to bring it into accord with international norms.

CICAD recognizes Guyana’s commitment and ongoing participation in the MEM process. It further recognizes the progress made in specific areas of drug control and encourages the country to continue its efforts to strengthen all areas relative to its anti-drug strategy, while also paying attention to those areas that include reiterated recommendations.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING:

1. FULLY IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ANTI-NARCOTICS COORDINATING SECRETARIAT (NANCOS) WITH FULL TIME STAFF, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
2. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
3. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), 1997, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
4. ACCEDE TO THE FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, 2000, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002:
 - THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
 - THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.
5. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.
6. DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM TO COLLECT, ANALYZE, MAINTAIN AND DISSEMINATE DRUG-RELATED STATISTICS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.

DEMAND REDUCTION:

7. FULLY DEVELOP AND ESTABLISH SCHOOL-BASED DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS.
8. ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRUG DEPENDENCY, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
9. DEVELOP A SYSTEM FOR THE ACCREDITATION OF DRUG TREATMENT FACILITIES.

SUPPLY REDUCTION:

10. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.



11. CONDUCT INSPECTIONS TO PREVENT AND DETECT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
12. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.
13. PROVIDE TRAINING COURSES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS, POLICE AND CUSTOMS OFFICERS ON THE CONTROL OF THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
14. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE SECURE HANDLING OF INFORMATION TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION AND TO STRENGTHEN CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

CONTROL MEASURES:

15. STRENGTHEN COORDINATION AMONG NATIONAL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING TO ENHANCE OPERATIONS.
16. DEVELOP A TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO ENHANCE THEIR CAPACITY TO ADDRESS DRUG TRAFFICKING.
17. REVISE THE NATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING LAW TO BRING IT INTO ACCORD WITH INTERNATIONAL NORMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
18. IMPLEMENT AND MAKE OPERATIONAL THE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT (FIU) A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.



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