

# Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

## Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control 2005-2006

# MEM

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism**



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





**OEA/Ser.L/XIV.6.2  
MEM/INF.2006 Add.27**

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

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

# **FEDERATION OF SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

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

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**CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Saint Kitts and Nevis, which provided information for this MEM national Fourth Round report:**

- The National Council for Drug Abuse Prevention;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of Health;
- Royal Saint Kitts and Nevis Police Force, Drug Squad;
- Customs 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 the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: [www.cicad.oas.org](http://www.cicad.oas.org).



## INTRODUCTION

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis is an island with a surface area of 261 km<sup>2</sup>. It has 135 km. of coastline. The population is 339,129 (2006) and its main ethnic groups are blacks, British, Portuguese and Lebanese. The literacy rate is 97.8%. The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis is a constitutional monarchy with a westminster-style parliament and it is divided into 14 parishes. The per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is US\$ 8,200 (2005) and inflation runs at 8.7% (2005). Annual exports are approximately US\$ 70 million.

## I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that its National Anti-drug Plan, which was approved in November 2000, expired. A new Plan is awaiting Cabinet approval. In its plan, the country covers actions in the areas of demand reduction, control measures, supply reduction and money laundering.

There is no identifiable budget for financing the country's National Anti-drug Plan. Instead, budget allocations for demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and other related areas are divided among government ministries to cover relevant aspects of the National Anti-drug Plan. The Act constituting the National Drug Council permits the Council to maintain its own funds and to accept appropriate donations.

The National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention (NACDAP) is the national authority that coordinates national anti-drug policies. The National Council was established in 2000, falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Security, Justice, Immigration and Labor, and reports to the Prime Minister.

The NACDAP is responsible for coordinating actions in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, institutional cooperation and programme evaluation. It has a legal basis and an executive secretariat. The Secretariat for the Drug Council has a limited budget that can cover some projects that may become necessary as part of the drug plan. However, where there is a need for significant expenditure, the funding is expected to come from the budget allocated to the particular ministry concerned. The country states that the budget is inadequate, given that it covers salaries and office needs, and has funds earmarked for training and other matters.

**CICAD notes with concern the lack of progress in the approval of a current National Anti-drug Plan, as well as the absence of an identifiable budget to facilitate the execution of a National Anti-drug Plan, once it is approved.**

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

1. APPROVE A NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.

### B. International Conventions

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis ratified the following international conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (August 26, 2004);
- Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997 (May 10, 2004);



- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (January 7, 1993);
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 (May 21, 2004), and its three protocols: the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- The United Nations Convention against Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (April 19, 1995);
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (May 9, 1994).

The country reports that it signed the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

The country has not acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003, or the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992.

**CICAD views with concern the lack of progress made by the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis in ratifying those conventions comprising the MEM's legal framework.**

**CICAD encourages the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis to complete the process of fully adopting the relevant international instruments.**

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

2. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.
3. ACCEDE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.

## **C. National Information System**

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have a centralized office at the national level. However, the country reports that there is a Joint Coordinating Center (NJCC) that is responsible for organizing, compiling and coordinating drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. Data is being collected and stored, but a formal system is yet to be put in place.

The country distributes information related to the drug problem through press, media, leaflets at clinics, talks to Parent Teacher Associations (PTA), and talks to workers in the workplace, for example, at industrial sites and on radio programmes.

There is a help line to provide drug-related information to the general public. However, there is no budget to disseminate information (publications and materials) related to the drug problem.

**CICAD notes with concern the absence of a centralized office at the national level to compile and coordinate drug-related statistics and the impact of this deficiency on compiling and analyzing relevant statistics and satisfying international reporting requirements. Despite this, CICAD acknowledges efforts at public outreach through media presentations and help line services.**

**RECOMMENDATION:**

4. ESTABLISH A CENTRALIZED OFFICE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPILING AND COORDINATING DRUG-RELATED STATISTICS AND OTHER DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION.

**II. DEMAND REDUCTION****A. Prevention**

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that it is implementing drug abuse prevention programmes targeting key population sectors. During the years 2004–2006, the country carried out the following programmes and Drug Prevention Activities:

**Programmes Targeting School Children**

Key Populations	Number of participants	Describe type of programme
• Primary:	2004: 749 2005: 818 2006: 730	DARE programme for approximately 600 children in St. Kitts and 200 children in Nevis annually; all enrolled children take part.
• Secondary (junior & high school):	2004: 2,607 2005: 2,938 2006: 2,670	Family Life Education programme in various forms in the Secondary School System

**Drug Prevention Activities**

KEY POPULATIONS	Describe type of programme
Tertiary (university):	Talks as requested to teachers-in-training, nurses-in-training
Community-based programmes for adults	Presentations to Parent Teacher Associations, church groups, “young adult” men’s groups, and women’s groups as requested
Women	As requested
Workplace	Talks as requested, particularly at industrial sites
Incarcerated individuals	Psychologist attached to the prison for counseling sessions only; also visits by a Psychiatric Consultant bi-weekly.
Other groups at risk	AA is available to anyone who wishes to avail themselves of the Service. Several Youth and Sports groups for both males and females attend lectures as requested.

During the years 2004–2006, short refresher or in-service training courses were offered for teachers, social workers, health care workers, police officers, drug treatment counselors, prison guards, and community leaders. Two psychologists and one prison officer received training in Martinique in 2004. Regional training for DARE officers was held in St. Kitts in 2006. Diplomas and certificates were also offered. The country reports, however, that the courses do not meet national demand for professional training in prevention and treatment.





Universities in the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis are mostly offshore teaching establishments. The Regional University and the University of the West Indies, did provide a one year course leading to a Certificate in Addiction Studies. Some graduates of this programme are currently in nursing and the police force. The course was discontinued and will be replaced by an online course.

**CICAD acknowledges the delivery of drug abuse prevention programmes to specific target populations at the primary and secondary school levels, as well as community-based activities for youth. Furthermore, CICAD notes the inadequacy of specialized training programmes.**

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

5. PROVIDE SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMMES.

### **B. Treatment**

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has not established guidelines or regulations on standards of care for drug abuse treatment, does not keep a national registry of treatment services and programmes, and does not have instruments for accrediting treatment facilities and services.

The country has three public outpatient treatment programmes targeting adults of both genders.

Regarding drug treatment centers, the country reports that there is currently one center (the main hospital) that provides a combination of services, very limited rehabilitation, and aftercare services funded by the State.

The country has a general medical clinic and clinics specific to mental health that include treatment for alcohol and substance abuse (dual diagnosis) for prisoners and adolescent offenders.

**CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have minimum standards of care for persons seeking treatment for drug abuse. CICAD also notes the lack of proper training for drug abuse treatment centers' personnel.**

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

6. ESTABLISH GUIDELINES OR REGULATIONS ON STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

### **C. Statistics on Consumption**

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis conducted a prevalence survey of a secondary school population in 2006. The country states that responses are being analyzed for publication.

**CICAD observes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has conducted a Secondary School Survey. However, an adequate evaluation of some specific areas could not be conducted, namely, the age of first use of drugs and the percentage of youth that perceive drug use as being harmful.**



### III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

#### A. Drug Production

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have a system to detect and quantify the total area of illicit crops of marijuana. The country does not provide information about cultivated areas of marijuana.

**As a result of inconsistencies in the information provided by the country, CICAD was unable to conduct an adequate evaluation of drug production.**

**CICAD notes that while the country has not reported marijuana production, 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 Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that it has the following laws and regulations for the control of pharmaceutical products:

- Pharmacy Act (1999);
- Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act (1999);
- Antibiotics and Therapeutic Substances Act.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products applicable to health professionals and entities. The Ministry of Health is the competent authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products.

The responsibilities of the Ministry of Health in the commercial sector include import and export control, license control, administrative sanctions, and registry of licensees. In the health care sector, the Ministry of Health's responsibilities include license control, inspection, administrative sanctions and the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities.

Training courses are not offered for personnel in the public and private sectors that handle pharmaceutical products. In addition, there is no automated information management system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products. The country reports that the major obstacle encountered by national entities to effectively fulfilling their control responsibilities is the lack of appropriately designated personnel.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis' national laws make provisions only for penal sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products. No sanctions were applied under its laws during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The country has not identified activities regarding the sale and distribution of controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs over the Internet. Further, the country has not enacted legislation to control the sale of pharmaceutical products via the Internet.

**CICAD notes the limitations of the legal and administrative framework, as well as the mechanisms designed to monitor and prevent diversion, in the area of control of pharmaceutical products.**



**CICAD notes that the country does not have regulations or specific mechanisms in place to prevent and control the illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet.**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

7. DEVELOP A MECHANISM TO MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS APPLICABLE TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND ENTITIES.
8. 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.
9. IMPLEMENT ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE CONTROL IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

### **C. Control of Chemical Substances**

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not have legislation in place to control chemical substances. However, the Precursor Chemical Bill of 2006 was introduced to control chemical substances and is awaiting approval.

The country has not adopted a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances applicable to health professionals and entities.

Training courses are not offered for administrative, police and customs officers working in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. There is no automated information management system in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

The country reports the absence of a clearly defined competent authority as a major problem in the implementation of chemical substance control.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis does not export chemical substances or handle these substances in-transit. The country reports that it imports chemical substances. During 2004, 2005 and 2006, none of the pre-export notifications received were rejected.

**CICAD was unable to conduct an adequate evaluation on chemical substances, as a result of inconsistencies in the information provided by the country. CICAD notes that the country does not have legislation in place to control chemical substances.**

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

10. APPROVE AND ENACT THE BILL TO CONTROL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES CONSISTENT WITH THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 12 OF THE UNITED NATION CONVENTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1988.



## IV. CONTROL MEASURES

### A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

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

**Number and Quantities of Illicit Drugs Seized, 2004–2006**

Type of Drugs	Quantities of Drugs Seized			
	Unit of measure	2004	2005	2006
Heroin	Kilos	1.37	0	0
Cocaine Hydrochloride	Kilos	-	-	21
Crack Cocaine	Kilos	6.24	5.36	30.77
Cannabis Seeds	Kilos	0.45	0.73	0.01
Cannabis plants	Plants	3,445	6,258	29,072

No public officials were formally charged with or convicted of acts of corruption related to illicit drug trafficking, nor offenses related to illicit drug trafficking, during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The country has not enacted any laws that permit the possession of drugs for personal use, nor do any local provisions make lawful the possession of drugs for personal use. The laws and regulations do not provide for any exceptions to the offense of possession for personal use. No judgments have been issued that found lawful possession for personal use.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that 63 persons were formally charged with illicit drug possession in 2004, 91 in 2005 and 78 in 2006. Furthermore, 13 persons were convicted of illicit drug possession in 2004, 22 in 2005 and 18 in 2006.

Community service may be assigned as an alternative sanction for persons charged with or convicted of illicit possession for personal use. The country reported that its results have not been evaluated.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that the National Joint Coordinating Center (NJCC), which comprises Police, Customs, Coast Guards and the Defense Force, is the entity responsible for facilitating operational information exchange and collaboration among national and international authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. Its principal achievements in applying these means are access to information and the use of the NJCC as a base for coordinating operations.

To facilitate the timely exchange of operative information and collaboration with other countries between the national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking, the country uses the Center for Drug Information Programme (CDI).

Extradition of nationals is permitted under national law. The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis identifies the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Attorney General Chambers as central authorities responsible for extradition cases for illicit drug trafficking. The country reports that it has not made any extradition requests during years 2004–2006. The country also reports that it did not receive any extradition requests from other states in illicit drug trafficking cases during 2004, 2005 and 2006.



No specialized training courses or briefings for law enforcement, security, customs officers, prosecutors or the judiciary have been offered to address the illicit drug trafficking problem.

**CICAD notes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has been proactive in the enforcement of national laws criminalizing the trafficking of illicit drugs and has benefited from the exchange of information among relevant local agencies.**

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

- 11. DEVELOP AND DELIVER SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES OR BRIEFINGS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, SECURITY, PROSECUTORS, CUSTOMS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS TO ADDRESS THE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING PROBLEM.**

### **B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials**

The Commissioner of Police is responsible for the following control activities related to firearms and ammunition: issuance of import and in-transit licenses and authorizations, issuance of export licenses, cancellation of licenses and authorizations and confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition. Together with the Customs Department, the Commissioner of Police is responsible for information exchange within the country among relevant national entities, and information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that with respect to the control of activities related to explosives the Commissioner of Police is responsible for issuance of export licenses and cancellation of licenses and authorizations. The Customs Department is responsible for the following control activities: issuance of import and in-transit licenses and authorizations, confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition, information exchange within the country among relevant national entities, and information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries.

The Firearms Act and the Customs Control and Management Act are the current national laws in the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis that criminalize the illicit trafficking in and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These laws also establish administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

The country reports that 11 persons were formally charged with illicit possession of firearms and ammunition in 2004, nine in 2005 and four in 2006. Furthermore, one person was formally charged with illicit possession of and trafficking in explosives in 2004; no individuals were charged in 2005 and 2006.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis reports that 11 persons were convicted of illicit possession of firearms during 2004, five in 2005 and one in 2006. Five persons were convicted of illicit possession of ammunition during 2004, four in 2005 and one in 2006.

The Firearms Act and the Customs Control and Management Act require the country to 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.

The country reported the confiscations of firearms, ammunition and explosives for the years 2004–2006 in the following table. No confiscations were made of other related materials during the same period.

**Quantities of Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Confiscated**

	2004	2005	2006	Total
Firearms	18	09	06	33
Ammunition	295	37	82	414
Explosives	1	0	0	1

**CICAD recognizes the existence of national laws that criminalize the illicit trafficking in and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD also acknowledges that mechanisms are in place to facilitate control activities as well as information exchange among national authorities, both domestic and foreign.**

### C. Money laundering

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has various legal instruments in force criminalizing money laundering and specifying sanctions to be applied for violations. These instruments are: the Financial Matters Information Unit Act of 2000; Money Laundering Act (Prevention) of 2000; Proceeds of Crime Act of 2000, with its amendments of 2001 and 2002; and Regulations of 2002 on Financial Services and the Anti-Terrorist Act of 2002. As stipulated in these laws, the sanctions for failure to comply include fines, imprisonment and incarceration for up to 20 years.

The country reports that the following are considered to be predicate offenses of money laundering: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, trafficking in human beings, organ trafficking, prostitution, pornography, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism and its funding, fraud and forgery. If a person has been convicted of a predicate offense, it is possible to initiate a trial for money laundering. The country's law requires that a person be convicted of a predicate offence in order to obtain evidence that certain goods are proceeds of such a crime and subsequently convict the person for laundering those proceeds.

The Financial Matters Information Act of 2000 permits undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, controlled deliveries and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses to suppress the crime of money laundering. The police is in charge of conducting these activities.

With regard to administrative controls to prevent the crime of money laundering, the country reports that banks, offshore banks, currency exchanges, stock exchanges, insurance companies, casinos, real estate companies, lawyers, notaries, accountants and cross-border movements of currency and negotiable bearer instruments are considered regulated sectors. These sectors must inform the Financial Intelligence Unit about suspicious or unusual transactions that have been observed through established control measures, including the client registry, verification of client identity, transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement officer, existence of independent audits, know-your-client policies, know-your-employee policies, and the prohibition on holding anonymous accounts.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is the authority that receives, requests, reviews, communicates, and sanctions information regarding suspicious operations that might involve money laundering. It has authority to consult bank accounts directly and to request from institutions any information or document



related to financial matters, whether for the purpose of financial intelligence or for bringing charges. The FIU has four staff members, and acquired membership in the Egmont Group in June 2004.

The annual budget approved for the FIU in 2004 was US\$ 53,869.66; in 2005, US\$ 56,963.67; and in 2006, US\$ 78,201.87.

The country provided the following data on the number of suspicious transaction reports received and investigated during the evaluation period:

#### Suspicious Transaction Reports

Year	Reports Received by FIU	Reports Forwarded by FIU
2004	111	12
2005	53	54
2006	50	20

Regarding confiscation, freezing of accounts and forfeiture, the country reports that according to its legislation, the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis permits the sharing of confiscated assets in proceedings that involve more than one country. The FIU assists in obtaining freeze, forfeiture and confiscation orders.

The country reports that there was one request made in 2004 to extend an existing order to freeze assets and two requests in 2005 (one to extend an existing freeze and one to obtain a new freeze order). No requests were received in 2006. All requests received in 2004 and 2005 were answered favorably.

Regarding international cooperation, the country reports that the central authority responsible for receiving and sending requests for international cooperation is the Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs. The extradition of its citizens is permitted by the country's legal framework.

**CICAD recognizes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a legal framework that includes the areas of prevention, law enforcement, and international cooperation for the control of money laundering. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not criminalize money laundering as an autonomous offense.**

#### **RECOMMENDATION:**

#### **12. CRIMINALIZE MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS OFFENSE.**





## CONCLUSIONS

CICAD notes with concern the lack of progress in approving a national anti-drug plan, instituting an identifiable budget to facilitate the execution of that plan, and establishing a centralized office to permit the compilation and coordination of drug-related statistics, which are fundamental elements of the country's drug control programme.

CICAD views with concern the lack of progress made by the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis in ratifying those conventions comprising the MEM's legal framework and encourages the country to complete the process of fully adopting the relevant international instruments.

CICAD notes with concern the absence of a centralized office at the national level to compile and coordinate drug-related statistics and the impact of this deficiency on compiling and analyzing relevant statistics and satisfying international reporting requirements. Despite this, CICAD acknowledges efforts at public outreach through media presentations and help line services.

CICAD recognizes efforts in public outreach to key target populations, including school age children, and encourages the country to sustain such efforts. Furthermore, as a first step towards introducing a nationwide structured drug abuse treatment programme, CICAD urges the introduction of minimum standards of care as a matter of priority.

Ongoing measures to strengthen the legislative framework in relation to the monitoring of controlled chemicals and pharmaceuticals should be combined with a properly coordinated and ongoing training programme targeting health officials and enforcement personnel.

CICAD recognizes that the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has a National Joint Coordinating Center responsible for facilitating operational information exchange and collaboration among national and international authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. However, CICAD notes that no specialized training courses have been offered to address the illicit drug trafficking problem.

CICAD recognizes the existence of national laws that criminalize the illicit trafficking in and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD also acknowledges that mechanisms are in place to facilitate control activities among national authorities.

CICAD recognizes the admission of the country's Financial Intelligence Unit to the Egmont Group, since the country is now positioned as part of the global network to share and exchange information in combating money laundering.

The Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has been participating actively in the process of establishing and implementing the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). However, the country needs to step up efforts to comply with the reporting requirements of the MEM, enabling an adequate evaluation of progress in drug control. CICAD recognizes the progress made in specific areas of drug control and encourages the country to fulfill the recommendations made by CICAD during the evaluation rounds.





## LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis 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 A NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.
2. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003.
3. ACCEDE TO THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
4. ESTABLISH A CENTRALIZED OFFICE AT NATIONAL LEVEL FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPILING AND COORDINATING DRUG- RELATED STATISTICS AND OTHER DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION.

### DEMAND REDUCTION

5. PROVIDE SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMMES.
6. ESTABLISH GUIDELINES OR REGULATIONS ON STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

### SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. DEVELOP A MECHANISM TO MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS APPLICABLE TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND ENTITIES.
8. 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.
9. IMPLEMENT ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TO ENSURE AN EFFECTIVE CONTROL TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
10. APPROVE AND ENACT THE BILL TO CONTROL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES CONSISTENT WITH THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 12 OF THE UNITED NATION CONVENTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1988.

### CONTROL MEASURES

11. DEVELOP AND DELIVER SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES OR BRIEFINGS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, SECURITY, PROSECUTORS, CUSTOMS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS TO ADDRESS THE ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING PROBLEM.
12. CRIMINALIZE MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS OFFENSE.



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