



## **I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING / NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY**

Saint Lucia approved its National Anti-Drug and Substance Abuse Strategy (NADSAS), on February 20, 2000, which is valid until February 20, 2005. The NADSAS covers the following strategic programs: demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development, control measures and institutional framework. Saint Lucia's central coordinating authority is the Substance Abuse Advisory Council Secretariat (SAACS), which coordinates all activities relating to the NADSAS and is financed through the national budget. The budget for the SAACS in 2000 was US \$86,284 and the budget for 2001 was US \$92,625. The approved budget for 2002 for SAACS is approximately US\$93,709.

Saint Lucia has still not acceded the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Although Saint Lucia has signed the Inter-American Convention Against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), it has not been ratified. Saint Lucia has signed but not ratified the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (including its three Protocols) and the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. Furthermore, Saint Lucia has acceded to the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 1988. The country has not signed or ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

Saint Lucia also reports that it has national laws and regulations with respect to the issue of drugs in accordance with international conventions. In the report on the implementation of recommendations from the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000, Saint Lucia submitted that it had adopted regulations regarding controlled chemical substances.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO ACCEDE TO THE 1971 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES.**
- 2. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
- 3. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.**
- 4. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.**
- 5. RATIFY THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS.**



## SAINT LUCIA

6. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MAINTENANCE OF STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS AS AN IMPORTANT TOOL FOR NATIONAL EFFORTS AGAINST THE DRUG PHENOMENON IN ALL ITS ASPECTS.**

## II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Saint Lucia, through the NADSAS, covers prevention and treatment, but does not cover social reinsertion and aftercare. The NADSAS incorporates the UN Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action. Saint Lucia's prevention efforts include programs that target students age 3-17 and women. The country reports that it provides training for prevention practitioners, including teachers, community leaders, parents, health workers, police officers and prison officials. It notes, however, that there is presently no systematic approach to collect information on these training efforts. Professional specialized training in drug abuse prevention is currently available only in short refresher courses at the University of the West Indies (UWI). The country reports that it also has one public residential in-patient program that provides drug treatment and rehabilitation programs for minors and adults. Services at the national level include detoxification, treatment and rehabilitation programs, social integration, aftercare and self help groups. According to the country, some institutions adhere to their own treatment guidelines, but there are no standards which are applied uniformly throughout the country.

Saint Lucia does not have an estimate for the prevalence of drug use among the general population or any parts of the country. Nor does it provide information on the average age of first use of any drug, the perception of drug use by high school students, the rate of illicit drug related morbidity or drug related mortality. The country reports that a school survey was conducted in April 2002, but recognizes the need for a major survey that encompasses all age groups at the national level.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG CONSUMPTION, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE ITS PREVALENCE AMONG HIGH-RISK GROUPS AND ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF NEW DRUG USERS.**
2. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO EXPAND "DRUGS IN THE WORKPLACE" PROGRAMS TO INCLUDE THE PUBLIC SECTOR.**

## III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

### A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Saint Lucia reports no progress on creating a mechanism for assessing the extent of illicit cannabis cultivation, although it characterizes, apparently based on anecdotal evidence, the area cultivated in 2000 as a "large amount," further noting that for the 2000-2002 time frame, the potential capacity of raw material and the potential drug production capacity is "significant."



Saint Lucia reports the numbers of marijuana plants seizures as:

83,090 in 2000  
63,454 in 2001  
27,216 in 2002

Marijuana seedlings seizures according to the country were:

51,160 in 2000  
18,564 in 2001  
11,233 in 2002

According to the country no illicit laboratories has been destroyed.

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

Based on the information provided by the country, the existing law (Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Act of 2001) does not regulate precursor chemicals used to manufacture illicit pharmaceuticals. According to the Customs and Excise Unit and the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force there have been no seizures of chemical substances during the period under review. Information regarding pre-export notifications was not provided.

Saint Lucia reports that it has several entities assigned administrative responsibility for the control of pharmaceutical products and information exchange among responsible national authorities is conducted through joint forces and operations, joint training and interagency information systems. It also reports that it has a mechanism in place to monitor and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by those health professionals authorized to do so.

To enhance controls Saint Lucia reports there is currently a Pharmacy draft law that if approved, would regulate and control pharmaceuticals. According to Saint Lucia's Chief Pharmacist, there is at present no registration of pharmaceutical products.

Saint Lucia submits that it has penal, civil and administrative sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances in accordance with international conventions, but provides no statistics on the number of such sanctions imposed.

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

- 1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO ESTABLISH REGULATIONS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND CICAD MODEL REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**



## IV. CONTROL MEASURES

### A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Saint Lucia reports a general increase in the number of drug seizures between 2000-2001, from 587 to 787 drug seizures, although the quantity of drugs seized declined in that time frame, approximately 2,000 kg. to 840 kg. Marijuana was the primary drug found in these seizures, with cocaine being the second most common drug seized. Significant amounts of the marijuana and cocaine seizures were the result of controlled delivery operations. The number of persons charged for illicit drug trafficking decreased from 65 in 2000, to 47 in 2001 and 3 in 2002 (partial data). In comparison, the number of persons charged for illicit drug possession increased, from 613 in 2000, to 752 in 2001 and 55 in 2002 (partial data). A total of 56% of persons charged for illicit drug trafficking in 2000 were convicted; in 2001 that number declined to 48%. In comparison, 80% of all persons charged for illicit drug possession for personal use were convicted in 2000; that number declined to 69% in 2001 and to 43% in 2002.

Saint Lucia states that it has laws criminalizing all acts of corruption described in the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, although it reports no convictions of public officials during the 2000-2002 time frame.

### B. Firearms and Ammunition

In identifying the applicable firearms statutes, Saint Lucia reports that it is in the process of revising its laws that date from 1957 so that they may be in accordance with the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. The Royal Saint Lucia Police Force is the central entity responsible for firearms issues and implements the Gun Control Act, which governs the issuance of firearm licenses. According to the Custom Control and Management Act #23 of 1990, an import license is needed for a shipment of firearms to enter the country. Saint Lucia reports that all seized firearms are automatically forfeited. In 2000, there were 87 arrests for illicit trafficking offenses and 87 firearms confiscated. The country does not provide statistics for the number of persons prosecuted or convicted; nor does the country provide data for the years 2001-2002. The effectiveness of these controls cannot be determined due to the paucity of information provided.

The statistics for the numbers of persons prosecuted and convicted for illicit trafficking offenses during the period 2000 to 2002 are as follows:

Year	Prosecuted	Convicted
2000	7	5
2001	14	10
2002	14	7



### C. Money Laundering

In the First Evaluation Round 1999 - 2000, Saint Lucia reported on the existence of a Saint Lucia Money Laundering Act, but provides no new information regarding laws criminalizing money laundering for the period under review 2001 – 2002. Saint Lucia reports there were no persons prosecuted for money laundering offenses and no assets forfeited during the time under review. There have been no new developments during this time period regarding laws criminalizing money laundering. The Proceeds of Crime Act 1993 and the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act 1999 still function as the guides for this area.

A Money Laundering Unit with sole responsibility for investigation in this area has been formed within the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force.

There have been no prosecutions for money laundering offenses during this period, therefore no assets forfeited.

According to the Money Laundering Unit there was only one investigation being conducted based upon a suspicious activity report.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **UPDATE THE 1957 FIREARMS LEGISLATION TO REFLECT CURRENT INTERNATIONAL MINIMUM STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), AS WELL AS THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION OF THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.**
2. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ESTABLISH A MECHANISM OR BODY SPECIFICALLY CHARGED WITH HANDLING AND ADMINISTERING ASSETS SEIZED AND CONFISCATED FROM ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.**

### V. CONCLUSIONS

CICAD recognizes that the time and resource commitments of the MEM process are considerable, especially for smaller countries. Nonetheless, CICAD reiterates the importance of this process, which originated from, and has the support of, the Heads of State and Government in the Summit of the Americas process. CICAD encourages Saint Lucia to provide the information necessary for a comprehensive evaluation, in all areas of concern, specifically supply reduction and law enforcement. CICAD is also deeply concerned that many of the recommendations listed in this report were originally issued in the First Evaluation Round 1999 – 2000. Given the limited information provided, CICAD cannot effectively evaluate Saint Lucia's progress on drugs.



## **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO ACCEDE TO THE 1971 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES.
2. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).
3. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.
4. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.
5. RATIFY THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS.
6. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MAINTENANCE OF STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS AS AN IMPORTANT TOOL FOR NATIONAL EFFORTS AGAINST THE DRUG PHENOMENON IN ALL ITS ASPECTS.
7. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG CONSUMPTION, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE ITS PREVALENCE AMONG HIGH-RISK GROUPS AND ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF NEW DRUG USERS.
8. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO EXPAND "DRUGS IN THE WORKPLACE" PROGRAMS TO INCLUDE THE PUBLIC SECTOR.
9. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO ESTABLISH REGULATIONS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND CICAD MODEL REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
10. UPDATE THE 1957 FIREARMS LEGISLATION TO REFLECT CURRENT INTERNATIONAL MINIMUM STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), AS WELL AS THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION OF THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.
11. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999 – 2000 TO ESTABLISH A MECHANISM OR BODY SPECIFICALLY CHARGED WITH HANDLING AND ADMINISTERING ASSETS SEIZED AND CONFISCATED FROM ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.





SAINT LUCIA