



I. INSTITUTION BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Barbados reports that it has a draft national anti-drug plan, which is pending approval. The plan is due to be initiated in 2003 and will expire in 2008 and is to be approved by Cabinet. The areas covered by the country's anti-drug plan are: demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, institutional framework, programme evaluation and legislation. Estimates have been provided for financial allocations in support of the national anti-drug plan in the areas of demand and supply reduction and control measures, totaling US\$9.1 million. However, none of these estimates have been approved. A formal monitoring and evaluation mechanism has been incorporated into the draft national anti-drug plan.

The central coordinating authority responsible for coordinating the national anti-drug plan, the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA), was established by Act of Parliament 1995-13. The NCSA is managed by a Board of Directors representing government ministries, civil society, non-governmental organizations and Trade Unions and has an Executive Secretariat that serves as a central office to give effect to the council's mandate under the Act. The mandate covers all the areas comprising the country's anti-drug plan.

The NCSA has its own budget, which is independent of any other government agency. This budget derives funds from government allocations and contributions from civil society and other sponsors and donors. Of US\$650,000 proposed for expenditure in 2000, US\$600,000 was approved; of US\$659,000 proposed for expenditure in 2001, US\$585,000 was approved and US\$665,000 proposed for expenditure in 2002 was approved in full. No formal mechanism is currently in place to assess the adequacy or otherwise of the Council's budget. However, consultations are held between the Board of Management of the NCSA and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Barbados has stated that it has signed, but not yet ratified the United Nations (UN) Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime; 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; the Protocol Against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; and the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. The country reports that it is currently undertaking preparatory work on the legislative actions to fulfill the requirements of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.

No action has been taken regarding the signing and ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. However, domestic legislation has been enacted in line with its provisions. The Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, CAP 140A enables Barbados to give assistance to, and receive assistance from, overseas countries on the basis of reciprocity, in prosecuting crime. Under this legislation, assistance can be given to and received from any country which has a bilateral treaty with Barbados in respect of mutual assistance in criminal matters, and also to and from any country which is a party to the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna 1988. Additionally, a number of bilateral treaties with countries, providing for cooperation in criminal matters similar to the provisions of the Convention mentioned, have been entered into.

There is no centralized office at national level in Barbados that organizes, compiles and coordinates drug related statistics and related information. The country is making efforts to establish an information gathering mechanism under one system called Barbados Drug Information Network (BARDIN). The Government gathers and reports on such information under the aegis of several entities, among these Royal Barbados Police Force, Customs, the Anti-Money Laundering Authority and the NCSA. CICAD's Inter-American Uniform Drug Abuse Data System (SIDUC) was implemented for the first time in 2002. Previously, the Global Youth Tobacco Survey and the Rapid Assessment Studies were the instruments in use.



The NCSA is currently involved in a project that aims to strengthen the capacity of 15 CARIFORUM governments, technical entities and regional agencies to respond to changing drug abuse patterns and trends and contribute to the abatement of drug abuse in the region. The specific purpose of the project is to establish a sound database and "early warning" surveillance system to assist national and regional policy makers in demand reduction.

Drug related statistics are reported to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) Annual Reports Questionnaires on a regular basis, but Barbados does not publish its own annual report on drug related statistics. These statistics are contained in the Annual Reports prepared by the Commissioner of Police and through the NCSA's Annual Reports.

No formal mechanism exists to evaluate the effectiveness of the country's data collecting capacity. However, Barbados' data collection and research capability is growing steadily, as greater value is now being attached to its importance. Information on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes is disseminated through a variety of means including performing and visual arts. Furthermore, a National Drug Observatory is being developed with the support of the Caribbean Drug Information Network (CARIDIN) /Caribbean Epidemiological Centre (CAREC) project.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. APPROVE THE DRAFT NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN AS WELL AS BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS PROPOSED FOR ALL COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.**
- 2. RATIFY THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE RELATED PROTOCOLS.**
- 3. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
- 4. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.**
- 5. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.**
- 6. UPDATE DOMESTIC LAWS CONSISTENT WITH CURRENT OBLIGATIONS EMERGING FROM SIGNED INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.**

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Barbados is in the process of implementing its Demand Reduction Plan as part of its National Anti-Drug Plan. This plan comprises prevention, treatment social re-integration and aftercare. The plan does incorporate the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations. However, Barbados plans to introduce a national demand reduction strategy in 2003, which will be carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs. There have been approved budgetary allocations for the national demand reduction strategy for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 which covered the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, aftercare and social reinsertion, as well as research and training. Following are the budgetary allocations assigned:



Areas covered	Total resources Allotted for the period covered (US\$)		
	2000	2001	2002
Prevention	\$73,294	\$136,904	\$145,000
Treatment & Rehabilitation	\$50,000	\$25,069	\$32,500
Aftercare & Social Reinsertion	\$56,000	\$60,000	\$75,000
Research	\$15,000	\$51,734	\$50,000
Training	\$20,000	\$35,000	\$20,000

A national system of drug abuse prevention programmes that targets key populations is being implemented. Enrolled students at primary, secondary and tertiary level are benefiting from such programs, which are national in terms of their geographic coverage. Additionally these programmes are extended to community-based initiatives for enrolled school children and out-of-school youth, as well as adult women and men in the workplace, prisoners and athletes.

Training has been provided for prevention practitioners, namely teachers and parents.

University degrees/professional training courses in drug abuse prevention and research are being offered in Barbados. "Drugs and Behaviour" and "Drugs and Society" are taught at the University of the West Indies and "Drug Abuse Counselling" is taught at the Barbados Community College. An indication has been given, however that the Medical School, Departments of Psychology, Social Work, Sociology and Public Health and the Nursing School of the University of the West Indies offer courses, the content of which includes prevention and treatment for substance abuse. These courses have partially met national demands for professional training in prevention and treatment. The country informs that funds are needed to reactivate the Certificate in Addiction Studies programme offered by the University of the West Indies through the School of Continuing Studies.

Barbados reports that process evaluation of drug abuse prevention programmes has been undertaken relative to the year 2001 by the NCSA. However, no research has been undertaken on the impact of prevention programmes or "best practices" during the period under evaluation 2001-2002. Draft Minimum Standards have been formulated by the Ministry of Health and are pending approval by drug treatment providers and Cabinet.

There is in existence a national registry of treatment services and programmes but no instruments are in place for the accreditation of such services and programmes.

Outpatient, inpatient and 24-hour clinics exist in public and private centers for the purpose of administering drug treatment. The services provided extend from early detection and outreach and referrals to detoxification, treatment and rehabilitation, social re-integration and aftercare.

Barbados reports that there are 2 private treatment facilities in rural Barbados and 1 in urban Barbados which is a government-operated facility located within the confines of the Psychiatric Hospital. There is no formal/informal monitoring system in place as yet to coordinate and evaluate treatment and rehabilitation programmes and modalities to assess their effectiveness.

Barbados is unable to provide an estimate for the prevalence of drug abuse among the general population of the country. The country has advised that the only national prevalence study that has been done on drugs is the Global Youth Tobacco Survey Phase 1 that covered the limited population of secondary school children ages 13-15.



No information has been provided on the average age of first use of alcohol or any drug provided on the questionnaire. This is attributed to the fact that available data based on previously conducted studies done in 1997-2000, is not nationally representative. Prevalence data on the Secondary School population was collected in 2002 using the Global Tobacco Survey, Phase 2, and SIDUC methodologies.

There is available an estimate of the number and percentage of high school students who perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well being. However, since only baseline data has been collected no trends or changes in perception within this population can be ascertained. Once the research undertaken has been reported and expanded with the application of the recently adopted SIDUC, which is specially equipped to capture, analyze and report statistics, these perceptions can be correlated with actual drug use among the same population.

Barbados states that there is no estimate of illicit drug related morbidity among injecting drug users in the country and that the country has not produced estimates of the strength of association between drug use and hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV. The country reports that studies have, in fact, been done on this area but not on a consistent basis and that it is anticipated that the SIDUC methodology would facilitate the collection of this type of data.

No new drugs or new patterns of drug abuse have been reported in Barbados in the period under evaluation (2001-2002). No estimates have been provided on the number of drug-related deaths. Barbados has not disclosed whether there is a system in place for collecting data on drug content, or drug toxicity levels in the body associated with drug-related mortality, but has admitted to the need for a coordinated effort on the part of the NCSA and the medical fraternity to eliminate the social stigma associated with causes of death such as HIV and AIDS, which may be drug-related.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. ESTABLISH CENTRALIZED, COORDINATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS THAT WOULD FACILITATE DATA COLLECTION AND INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION TO ENABLE COUNTER DRUG SERVICE BODIES TO ADEQUATELY FULFILL THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.**

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Barbados reported that there is no large-scale illicit crop cultivation and accordingly, alternative development programmes are not applicable.

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

The Barbados Drug Service has principal responsibility for controlling and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Included in its scope of responsibilities are import and export controls, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection and investigation, regulatory control, administrative sanctions, registry of licenses including pharmacies and transport control. The pharmaceutical products listed in International Conventions are controlled in Barbados.

The Barbados Drug Service is also responsible for regulating and preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances. All controlled chemical substances listed in the United Nations Conventions and CICAD Model Regulations, including substances on Tables I and II, are controlled in Barbados. There are in place formal mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of control



mechanisms, specifically mandatory requirements for importers to inform the Barbados Drug Service of the arrival of controlled chemical substances, and the date and quantity. Difficulties in accessing training for drug service regulatory staff, particularly in the areas of enforcement and intelligence gathering, have been identified as a mayor problem encountered in effectively fulfilling control mechanisms.

Mechanisms exist in Barbados to monitor and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by authorized health professionals. These mechanisms are prescription requirements; special distribution through pharmacies or other authorized outlets; monitoring the distribution of purchases; monitoring prescribing inspection, investigation administrative sanctions; and registry of licensee. The effectiveness of these mechanisms is evaluated through the adoption of specific criteria, namely number of licenses to practice issued, number of complaints received regarding unauthorized use and prescribing or distribution of pharmaceutical products, number of investigations initiated, number of inspections initiated and percentage of health professionals in regulatory compliance. Specific data on these criteria for the years 2000-2002 inclusive are not available.

As a consequence of the lack of centralized coordinated information management systems that would facilitate effective data collection and information distribution, the Barbados Drug Service and ancillary bodies are unable to adequately fulfill their responsibilities.

Operational information exchange and collaboration among national entities responsible for the control of pharmaceuticals is facilitated through interagency committees and joint forces and operations. There are no formal mechanisms by means of which these measures can be assessed. The major problem that constrains effective information exchange and collaboration is the absence of practical working relationships on the part of the Barbados Drug Service with other entities. On the other hand, law enforcement entities such as the Royal Barbados Police Force and Customs appear to have a closer practical working relationship, fostered by interagency collaboration. Such collaboration permitted the application of the tenets of international conventions on pharmaceuticals.

Operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities responsible for controlled chemical substances is attained through interagency committees and joint forces and operations. There are, however, no formal mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of these means. There is need for more joint training among relevant enforcement agencies to sensitize them to the need for high levels of vigilance in monitoring controlled chemicals that enter Barbados legitimately, but could be diverted and misused.

There is more than one national entity in Barbados responsible for exchange of information and collaboration with similar regulatory agencies regarding the control of pharmaceutical products. Included in the scope of responsibility of these entities are: import and export control, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection and investigation, regulatory control, administrative sanctions, registry of authorized health of entities including pharmacies and other outlets, and transport control. Pursuant to the legal authority vested in these agencies, information is exchanged relative to the validity of import and export documents issued. There is no formal mechanism to evaluate their effectiveness. The lack of effectiveness in information exchange and collaboration has been identified as a major impediment, and this is attributed to the absence of a national centralized information gathering and management system.

Nevertheless, the principal achievement in ensuring effective information exchange and collaboration is levels of compliance with the various international conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and controlled chemical substances.



Several national entities are responsible for exchange of information and collaboration with similar regulatory bodies in the area of control chemical substances in Barbados. Included in this scale of responsibilities are the same measures listed for the control of pharmaceuticals. Information on import and export licenses applications and reviews is exchanged among these entities. There are no formal mechanisms to assess their effectiveness.

The domestic legislation related to Tables I and II of the international conventions governing controlled chemical substances has to be revisited and revised to allow for the expansion of the list and ensure more effective information exchange and collaboration.

No response has been made on whether there are in Barbados national laws and/or regulations for penal, civil and administrative sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances or whether such sanctions have been applied during the period under evaluation 2000-2002, inclusive. Data are not as yet available from the Customs and Excise Department of Barbados on the number of pre or re-export notifications for controlled chemical substances that have been sent, by year, by the competent authority of the exporter or transit country. As a consequence an estimate could not be provided on the percentage of pre-export notification for controlled chemical substances that were replied to, on time, by Barbados relative to the number of such notifications received, by year.

Data on pharmaceutical products seized by number and quantities, and disposed of by substance, by quantity and by year is still being awaited from the relevant bodies. However, information on the methods routinely used to dispose of pharmaceutical products was given, namely dilution, dissolving, neutralization, incineration, and sale. Information and data on the seizures of controlled chemicals and disposition of same is also being awaited. Controlled chemical substances are officially disposed of with the use of the same measures as pharmaceutical products. Illicit drugs are stored in an exhibit room pending completion of adjudication after which they are incinerated.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. ESTABLISH FORMAL MECHANISMS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND COLLABORATION AMONG NATIONAL AUTHORITIES.**
- 2. ENACT NATIONAL LAWS AND/OR REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING PENAL, CIVIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Barbados reports that during the year 2000, there were 89 seizures of cocaine hydrochloride; in 2001 there were 87 seizures and for the first half of 2002, 26 seizures were reported of the same drug. Routinely, illicit drugs seized are disposed of through a range of methods, including diluting, dissolving and incineration.

According to statistics provided, 933 people were charged in Barbados in 2000 for illicit drug trafficking and 1,014 in 2001. For the first half of 2002, 740 people were charged for illicit drug trafficking.

In 2000, a total of 894 people were charged for illicit drug possession and in 2001, 867 people were charged for the same offence. According to the local authorities, possession of a controlled



drug is illegal and so all persons found in possession are subject to be arrested and charged, in the absence of a determined threshold. Trafficable quantities are identified as follows: cannabis or its resin, 15 g.; cocaine, 1 g.; heroin, 2 g.; opium, 55 g; morphine, 3 g; and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), 1 g.

During the year 2000, the number of people that were convicted for drug trafficking was 90, and 85 were convicted for the same offense in the year 2001. These figures represent 10% of the total number of people charged in 2000 and 8% of the total number of persons charged in 2001. A total of 200 people were convicted in 2000 for illicit drug possession for personal use, representing 22% relative to the number of persons charged. 190 persons were convicted for illicit drug possession for personal use in the year 2001, representing 20% relative to the number of persons charged. Data for the year 2002 is not as yet available.

Operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities in Barbados responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking is facilitated by means of interagency committees, joint forces and operations and joint training. The formal mechanism adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of these means is a combination of debriefing sessions and meetings among agencies. This will assist in improving future operations.

Information relating to persons involved in drug use, abuse and trafficking is exchanged on an international level by these entities. Information exchange could be better facilitated, however, with increased use of computerization.

No requests were made by Barbados or received from other countries for judicial cooperation regarding illicit drug trafficking during the years 2000, 2001 and 2002. The country has made no requests of other states or received such requests for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases during these years in accordance with international agreements.

Barbados criminalizes acts of corruption in accordance with some of the provisions of the Inter American Convention against Corruption.

No public officials have been convicted in Barbados during the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 for corruption crimes related to illicit drug trafficking or for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking.

Barbados has witnessed with concern the phenomena of displacement trends in terms of drug distribution networks traditionally positioned in urban areas being decentralized to rural localities with its attendant social dislocation, violence, petty crime, robberies, and occasionally death as a result of a failed drug deal.

B. Firearms and Ammunitions

There is more than one national entity in Barbados responsible for controlling the movement of firearms and ammunition and preventing their diversion, namely the Royal Barbados Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department. Together, the scope of responsibilities included in these entities is: issuance of import/reexport/in-transit licenses and authorizations; information exchange with relevant national entities; cancellation of licenses and authorizations; record keeping; and confiscation and forfeiture of illicit trafficked firearms and ammunition.

Interagency committees, joint forces and operations, joint training, interagency information systems/networks and interagency communications systems/networks are used to facilitate collaboration between the Royal Barbados Police Force, Customs and Excise, the Customs Enforcement and the National Joint Headquarters. These entities exist under the authority of 4 ministries: Ministry of Finance, Office of the Prime Minister, Office of the Attorney General and



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Minister of Home Affairs. Although it is stated that a formal mechanism exists to evaluate the effectiveness of these national entities, this mechanism is not specifically identified.

The Firearms Act Chapter 179 criminalizes the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition and imposes sanctions for non-compliance. No persons were charged or convicted for the trafficking of firearms and ammunition in Barbados between 2000-2002.

No information is provided on titles and relevant articles of national laws and/or regulations that establish administrative controls that prevent the diversion of firearms and ammunition nor is it provided on sanctions in cases of non-compliance imposed for the indicated period (2001-2002).

Barbados states that the country does not manufacture or export firearms or ammunition. There is no data provided on national laws and/or regulations requiring the issue of licenses and authorizations by importing or in-transit countries or on the number of times a shipment of firearms or ammunition was not authorized for export by Barbados due to the non-issue of requisite licenses or authorizations during the period 2001-2002.

No firearms or ammunition were confiscated by local authorities in Barbados between 2000 and 2002. However, mechanisms in place to prevent the return of confiscated items are: destruction, donation to a government agency and sale to government agencies.

The country reports that there is a manual system for the collection of information on the international movement of firearms.

The Royal Barbados Police Force is responsible for exchange of information and for collaboration with similar agencies in other countries. Information is exchanged with similar bodies on specifics of weapons used in various crimes. Mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation include interagency committee, joint forces and operations, joint training, interagency information system/networks and interagency communication system/networks. The National Joint Headquarters employs these cooperative mechanisms that are strengthened further by a memorandum of understanding applying to various aspects of cooperation between the two agencies.

As a consequence of the fact that Barbados has not manufactured or exported firearms or ammunition, no requests have been made for information concerning the shipment of firearms and ammunition made in Barbados to other states and related activities such as routes and sources of shipment.

C. Money Laundering

Money laundering has been criminalized in Barbados under the Proceeds of Crime Act Chapter 143, the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act Chapter 131, the Money Laundering (Prevention and Control) Act 1998-38 Amended. Although terrorism does not exist as a predicate offence to any of the statutes that criminalize money laundering, offences under common law or statute that lead to loss of life or damage to property are punishable as serious offenses and as such constitute predicate offenses for Money Laundering.

Administrative controls aimed at preventing money laundering exist in the sectors of banking, offshore banks, currency exchanges, stock exchange and insurance as well as cross-border movements of currencies. Although lawyers and accountants are not specifically identified under the Money Laundering Act, any person whose business involves money transmission services, investment services or services of a financial nature is subject to the legislation.



Barbados reports that 1 person was charged in the year 2000 for money laundering, while 2 persons were charged in 2001. One person was convicted of money laundering in each of the years 2000 and 2001

It is mandatory in Barbados for financial institutions and others responsible to report suspicious or unusual transactions to competent authorities to comply with the control measures requiring reporting of large transactions, verification of client identity, transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement official, existence of independent audits, know-your-client policies and know your-employee-policies. The country did not respond to whether the existence of a client registry was among the control measures required locally in the absence of a definition of such a mechanism.

During the period under evaluation 2001-2002, no sanctions were imposed on financial institutions for failure to report suspicious transactions or for failure to comply with money laundering control measures.

Bank documents and/or financial records can be provided in money laundering cases. There were 3 money-laundering cases during the year 2000 in which bank documents and/or financial records were provided. In this instance the bank provided certain information to the Royal Barbados Police Force and a request for such information was not needed.

No property has been forfeited in Barbados in money laundering cases. The Royal Barbados Police Force is the only entity that manages and/or disposes of assets seized and forfeited for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offences. The Royal Barbados Police Force, which falls under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs, possesses manuals for the internal management of assets seized. These documents are supplemented by specific provisions under the proceeds of Crime and Money Laundering Acts that specify how assets are to be managed in cases governed by the Act. The value of property managed in the period 2000-2001 is US\$165,000.

A Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) exists in Barbados. The FIU, which is autonomous in nature, falls under the purview of the office of the Attorney General and is responsible for receiving, requesting and analyzing and reporting to competent authorities information on transactions that may constitute money laundering. The functions of the FIU are to conduct analysis and where it has reasonable grounds to believe that a business transaction involves criminal activity or proceeds of crime, shall furnish the report or information to the Commissioner of Police. Information is shared by the FIU with other state agencies as well as foreign counterparts. The FIU has investigative powers along with the Royal Barbados Police Force. The power to enforce sanctions resides with the courts.

A total of 64 disclosure reports and/or cases were analyzed and/or investigated by the FIU in Barbados in 2001. No charges were laid and no one was convicted. There is in place a system for tracking the results of these reports as well as for evaluating the effectiveness of analysis on financial disclosures, reports, and cases. Through communication between the Financial Investigating Unit of the Royal Barbados Police Force and the FIU the progress of investigations is evaluated.

Barbados is affiliated with the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). However, no Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) have been signed with counterparts of other countries. Nonetheless the FIU may exchange information with any financial intelligence unit of another country that is party to an agreement with Barbados in respect to exchange of information. Provisos exist for protecting the confidentiality of the information and controlling the use to which it is put under such agreements.

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Barbados has made no requests between 2000 and 2002 for extradition in money laundering cases to other states in accordance with international agreements, nor has it received requests from other states under such agreements during the same period. No requests have been made by the country to other countries to freeze assets and money laundering cases under international agreements for the same period. One request was made in 2001 from another country for Barbados to freeze assets in a money laundering case, and there was a reply for Barbados granting this request. There have been no requests emanating from Barbados to other countries for bank documents and/or the financial records for use in money laundering cases in accordance with international agreements. One request was received by Barbados from another country in 2001 to obtain the bank documents and financial records in accordance with international agreements and a reply was granted to this request.

All judges and state prosecutors are trained to enforce criminal laws to repress money laundering. Information has not been specified on specialized training offered to these target groups between 2000 and 2002. In 2001, however, a total of three officials employed with the FIU received specialized training along with officials in the public sector departments that perform anti-money laundering functions. The three administrative officials trained within the FIU have continued to perform the same functions. Whether all the public sector officials trained in money laundering have continued to perform the same or similar tasks cannot be ascertained.

RECOMMENDATION:

- 1. DEVELOP A DATABASE/REGISTRY TO MAINTAIN A RECORD BY DATES, DESCRIPTION AND SERIAL OR LOT NUMBERS OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION IMPORTED, EXPORTED OR IN-TRANSIT.**

V. CONCLUSIONS

Progress made by Barbados in fulfilling the recommendations made throughout the evaluation period (2001-2002) has been limited.

Barbados completed its national anti-drug plan in 2001 with the use of technical assistance from CICAD. The plan, which covers the period 2002 – 2007 includes all pertinent aspects of demand and supply reduction, and is awaiting executive approval. Despite the absence in 2002 of a centralized mechanism to collect, organize, and compile drug-related statistics, advances have been made in the development of a Drug Observatory. The country has failed to ratify a number of international conventions related to the problem of drugs.

With reference to demand reduction, Barbados' national capacity continued to be strengthened during the period under evaluation through expansion of coverage of training in drug abuse prevention and research. However, there is still a need to institute evaluative mechanisms so that the quality and impact of programme administration can be accurately assessed.

Regarding supply reduction, it should be noted that Barbados is not essentially a drug producing country. Thus far, its institutional framework has proven adequate to monitor and regulate the movement of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances. These measures, along with counter money laundering initiatives continue to show steady progress.

CICAD acknowledges Barbados' commitment to and active participation in the MEM, although responses to information requests made by the GEG need to be improved upon. It further recognizes the progress made, and encourages the country in its efforts.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **APPROVE THE DRAFT NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN AS WELL AS BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS PROPOSED FOR ALL COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.**
2. **RATIFY THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE RELATED PROTOCOLS.**
3. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
4. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.**
5. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.**
6. **UPDATE DOMESTIC LAWS CONSISTENT WITH CURRENT OBLIGATIONS EMERGING FROM SIGNED INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.**
7. **ESTABLISH CENTRALIZED COORDINATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS THAT WOULD FACILITATE DATA COLLECTION AND INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION TO ENABLE COUNTER DRUG SERVICE BODIES TO ADEQUATELY FULFILL THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.**
8. **ESTABLISH FORMAL MECHANISMS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND COLLABORATION AMONG NATIONAL AUTHORITIES.**
9. **ENACT NATIONAL LAWS AND/OR REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING PENAL, CIVIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**
10. **DEVELOP A DATABASE/REGISTRY TO MAINTAIN A RECORD BY DATES, DESCRIPTION AND SERIAL OR LOT NUMBERS OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION IMPORTED, EXPORTED OR IN-TRANSIT.**

