INTRODUCTION

Barbados is an island and has a total area of 431 sq. km. with 97 km of coastline. The country has a population of 270,000 (2003) with the following main ethnic groups: blacks and white and a literacy rate of 99.70% (2000). Barbados is a parliamentary democracy and an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth divided into 11 parishes. The country has a GDP per capita of US$6,674 (1995) and an inflation rate of .20% (2002). Barbados exports total US$206 million annually, which is approximately 11% of the GDP (2002) and relies on the principal exports of sugar and molasses, rum, chemicals and electric components.

I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/ NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

A. National Anti-Drug Plan and National Commission

Barbados indicates that it has prepared a National Anti-Drug Plan which is currently pending approval by the Minister of Home Affairs. The main areas that will be covered in this plan include: prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, research and diagnosis, anti-money laundering, law enforcement, chemical precursors and legislation. The implementation dates for this plan are reported as 2005-2010.

The country indicates that it has a proposed budget for the 5 year Plan (2005 – 2010) of approximately US$25,000,000; however, the annual budget has not been determined since the Plan is still pending approval.

Barbados reports that it has a national drug authority, the National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA), which coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, institutional building, program evaluation and legislation. The National Council on Substance Abuse is a statutory organization falling under the aegis of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is governed by a Board of Directors and was established in 1995 by an Act of Parliament.

The National Council on Substance Abuse of Barbados has an annual, independent budget, which for 2004 is approximately US$795,000. The sources for the budget of the national authority are government allocation, civil society contributions and international cooperation. The country indicates that this budget is inadequate for the Council.

CICAD views with concern that Barbados has not shown any progress on the decision to approve the National Anti-Drug Plan, which is a recommendation from the Second Evaluation Round (2001 – 2002). The non-existence of this Plan and its respective budget limits the development of its anti-drug efforts.

RECOMMENDATION:

B. International Conventions

Barbados has ratified the following Inter-American and United Nations conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials – CIFTA (1997);
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);

Regarding conventions signed but not ratified, the country has indicated the following: the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996); and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its three Protocols which are: against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992) is pending ratification.

The country indicates that it has signed bilateral cooperation agreements on drug issues with the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Cuba.

CICAD views with satisfaction the ratification of the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), a reiterated recommendation from the First Evaluation Round (1999 – 2000). However, there has been no progress in ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992) and of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996), which were also recommendations from the First Evaluation Round (1999 – 2000).

CICAD views with concern that there has been no progress in the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three Protocols, which was a recommendation from the Second Evaluation Round (2001 – 2002).

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**


   - **A. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;**
   - **B. PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN;**
   - **C. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.**
C. National Information System

The country reports that the National Council on Substance Abuse is the entity in charge of compiling and analyzing drug-related statistics. The country participates in the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC). In 2003, it carried out a survey of secondary school students and in 2004, a survey of emergency room patients. The country participates in the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT).

Barbados reports that it collects information from various agencies and has organized collections of drug-related documents; however, there is no formal mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of data collection capacity. Barbados states that the poor data collection systems in some national agencies with which it collaborates, as well as a lack of resources are obstacles encountered in its data collection efforts. In order to address this, the country indicates that with the support of CICAD, it implemented the Barbados Drug Information Network (BARDIN).

The country indicates that it has different ways to distribute drug-related information such as: web pages, official gazette, libraries, schools, universities, research institutes, the press/media, publications and reports by the national drug authority and other government agencies.

Barbados indicates that for dissemination of drug related information in 2004, it has a budget of US$35,000.00 for communications, public relations activities and advertising.

CICAD notes the country’s efforts to collect drug-related information, the implementation of the BARDIN network and the availability of a budget for the dissemination of drug-related information for 2004.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Barbados reports that it is currently implementing drug abuse prevention programs that includes as its targets primary, secondary and tertiary school students, women and prisoners. There is also a component directed at the workplace and community-based interventions as well as juvenile offenders and sports-based groups.

Some of the sustained programmes during 2003 – 2004 include:

- Drugs and Decisions – Primary school children ages 9 – 11 from 83 schools; 3,853 participants
- Peer Support – Secondary school students ages 13 – 14; 300 participants
- Drug Education Programmes – Secondary school students age 11 – 17; 5,650 participants
- Children Are People (CAP) – Children age 5 – 12; 100 participants
- Project S.O.F.T (Safeguarding Our Future Today) - a residential summer camp – Class 4 students age 10 – 11; 80 participants
- Intervention with high risk students – Students at the Edna Nicholls Centre; 200 participants
- The Safe and Unsafe Programme was also conducted for Primary school children ages 5 – 7 with 1,306 students

The country indicates that during the period 2003 – 2004, short refresher courses, non-degree courses, undergraduate courses as well as regional and international training abroad programs were offered. The short refresher courses were all prevention oriented; however, the country
indicates that 65 persons attended a CARIAD regional training course in 2004. The country also indicates that in 2003, 98 students participated in undergraduate courses from the University of the West Indies and 46 participated in 2004.

Barbados informs that it has two tertiary institutions that include content on prevention and/or treatment in the general undergraduate curricula. The country reports that this does not meet the national demand for professional training in prevention and treatment. States that it actively is pursuing the development of an accreditation system for demand reduction professionals by developing a partnership with the Florida Certification Board (USA) and with Canadian Accreditation Boards.

The country reports that during the past three years, it has not completed evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs. Neither has it conducted research on the impact of prevention programs nor best practices.

CICAD takes note that the country has a variety of prevention programs for school students. However, is concerned that there is a need to conduct complete evaluations of its prevention programs.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

5. **CONDUCT A COMPLETE EVALUATION OF A PREVENTION PROGRAM.**

**B. Treatment**

Barbados reports that it does keep a national registry of treatment services and programs. However, it does not have minimum standards of care nor instruments for the accreditation of these services and programs.

The country reports that there are three drug rehabilitation centers: Teen Challenge, Substance Abuse Foundation and the Drug Rehabilitation Unit at the Psychiatric Hospital. An additional community outreach service provided by an NGO Coalition against Substance Abuse (CASA) has been operating from 2002. Such centers offer the following drug treatment modalities: Ambulatory (outpatient), Residential (inpatient) and Clinics (am/pm) and are all available to adult males and females. In addition, there is a sustained programme in the prison: the Inmate Drug Rehabilitation Counseling Programme (IDRC) with a total of 300 participants.

Barbados indicates that it has the following drug treatment services in both public and private capacities: network for early detection, outreach and referral of cases, treatment and rehabilitation, social reintegration and aftercare, and self-help groups. The country offers only public detoxification treatment; however, all services are offered nationally. There are no treatment centers geared specifically towards women, neither is there any formal specialized treatment available for children under sixteen years of age, although the Ministry of Health’s Strategic Plan for the period 2003 – 2012 includes the provision of services for children and adolescents. These include clinical services, management and treatment of substance abuse.

Barbados indicates that the total number of patients who received treatment in private and public institutions for 2003 is 228 and for 2004 is 212.

CICAD notes that although the country reports that the Ministry of Health’s Strategic Plan for the period 2003 – 2012 includes the provision of services for children and adolescents, treatment programs targeting children and adolescents under 16 years of age are not yet implemented.
CICAD takes note that the country is currently developing documents to establish Minimum Standards of Care, which include a national mechanism to oversee adherence and to evaluate the quality of service, but considers that the process needs to be completed by the dates anticipated.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

6. **ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES.**

C. **Statistics on Consumption**

Barbados indicates that it does not have an estimate for the prevalence of drug abuse for the general population of the country. However, in 2002, with the support of CICAD, it conducted a school survey, on a subset of the school population aged 13 to 17 with a sample size of 2,178 students. The principal results are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Drug</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvents/Inhalants</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In accordance with the above-mentioned study, the country reports that the average age of first use of principal drugs is as follows: solvents and inhalants 10.9 years; alcohol – 11.3 years; tobacco – 11.5 years, cocaine – 12.4 years; marihuana 12.6 years; and crack – 12.6 years.

Barbados has provided an estimate on the percentage of school population that perceive tobacco, alcohol and illicit drug use as harmful to health and well-being, as the following table shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Perception of Harmfulness of Drug Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking cigarettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequently drinking alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting drunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequently taking tranquilizers/stimulants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequently inhaling solvents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequently smoking marijuana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequently taking cocaine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barbados reports that it does not have an estimate of drug-related morbidity among injecting drug users, neither has it produced estimates of the strength of association between drug use, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV.

The country reports that no new drugs or patterns of administration have been reported in the past three years. It does not have an estimate of the number of drug-related deaths within its borders. The country indicates that at present there is no system in place to support drug related morbidity and mortality.
Barbados informs that it does not have any data on drug use and related accidents and crime; however, the country reports that there was a pilot study of drug consumption conducted in 2002 on persons recently arrested. From a sample of 430 people (male and female), the results, by percentage, are shown below.

| Consumption Prevalence among Arrestees by Substance and Gender 2002 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                         | Alcohol        | Marijuana      | Cocaine        |                |
|                         | Lifetime       | Year           | Month          | Lifetime       | Year           | Month          |
| Overall                 | 92.4           | 78.7           | 69.7           | 65.9           | 56.0           | 50.2           | 17.2           | 11.2           | 10.1           |
| Male                    | 92.6           | 78.8           | 70.1           | 48.0           | 28.0           | 28.0           | 17.5           | 11.9           | 10.6           |
| Female                  | 96.0           | 80.0           | 64.0           | 71.0           | 57.8           | 51.9           | 12.0           | -              | -              |

Barbados indicates that it does not keep records on alcohol and drug-related traffic accidents, neither does it keep records on drug-related accidents in the workplace.

CICAD observes lack of progress in the country’s capacity to collect information that allows to estimate the magnitude of its illicit drug consumption in the general population. Data such as prevalence, incidence and risk perception of drug consumption will allow the country to establish priorities for its prevention programs.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

7. **CONDUCT A STUDY TO ESTIMATE THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG CONSUMPTION IN GENERAL POPULATION.**

### III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

**A. Drug Production and Alternative Development**

Barbados reports that it is not a drug producing or growing country. It indicates that although there are instances where small quantities of plants have been seized these would have been cultivated for personal use and not for export or sale; hence the country does not consider itself to be a drug producing territory.

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

Barbados reports that, during the period 2003-2004, it has not found any illicit, organic or synthetic drug laboratories. The country indicates that no precursors or synthetic drugs were seized during the period.

**Pharmaceutical Products**

The country reports that the Barbados Drug Control Service is the body in charge of controlling the export, import, production and distribution, and prevention of diversion of the pharmaceutical products listed in the United Nations conventions.

In the country, pharmaceutical products included in the United Nations lists are controlled. The Barbados Drug Control Service is responsible for the following areas pertaining to the commercial
sector: import/export control, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection, investigation and regulatory control. It is not responsible for administrative sanctions, the registry of license holders or the control of transportation. In the health sector, the Barbados Drug Service controls all areas, except administrative sanctions.

There is no qualitative, formal mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of the entities in either the commercial or the health sector.

The principal obstacle faced by the Barbados Drug Control Service to properly fulfill its responsibilities is the lack of resources and inadequate legislation. Further, the country indicates that this Drug Service is in the process of being restructured.

Barbados reports that it has a mechanism to control and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health professionals through prescription requirement, distribution through pharmacies or other authorized outlets, monitoring distribution or purchases, monitoring of prescribing, inspection/investigation, and registry of licensees. Measures not included are: special licenses / permits to prescribe certain drugs and administrative sanctions. It also includes the regulation and control of Internet distribution of these substances, which is illegal in Barbados.

The country has a formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of its control and regulation measures. This evaluation mechanism includes three criteria: the number of complaints received involving use, extending prescriptions or distributing pharmaceutical products without authorization, and the number of investigations and inspections that have been undertaken.

Barbados does not provide information regarding legal and/or regulatory provisions established to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and does not identify the administrative, civil, or criminal sanctions applied in such cases.

The country indicates that there were no seizures of pharmaceutical products during the period under review.

CICAD views with satisfaction that the country controls all pharmaceutical products in the United Nations lists. Even though the country has indicated that the Barbados Drug Control Service is being re-structured, CICAD is concerned that administrative sanctions, registry of licensees and transport control are not under the operational scope of this Service as the national entity responsible for controlling pharmaceutical products and preventing their diversion.

CICAD views with concern that the country does not include special licenses / permits to prescribe certain drugs and administrative sanctions in its mechanism to control and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health professionals.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**


9. **INCLUDE SPECIAL LICENSES / PERMITS TO PRESCRIBE CERTAIN DRUGS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS, IN BARBADOS’ MECHANISM TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.**
Controlled Chemical Substances

The Barbados Drug Control Service and the Barbados Customs and Excise Department are the agencies in charge of controlling the exportation, importation, production and distribution and preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances listed in the United Nations conventions. Nevertheless, it states that it controls only 12 chemical substances, included in the conventions and in the Model Regulations of CICAD, mentioning, ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, lysergic acid, 1-phenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, acetic anhydride, acetone, antranalic acid, ethyl ether, phenylacetic acid and piperidine.

The Barbados Drug Control Service and the Barbados Customs and Excise Department have joint responsibilities for the import/export; license control (manufacture and distribution); monitoring distribution; inspection; investigation; regulatory control; registry of licensees; transport control; pre-export notifications and prescribed quantities carried by visitors to the country. There are presently no administrative sanctions.

The country reports that it does have a qualitative mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the Barbados Drug Control Service in the form of Annual Reports on its operations.

Among the main problems or obstacles of the Barbados Drug Control Service as a national authority to properly fulfill its responsibilities, are financial constraints and inefficient data and information gathering.

The country does not provide information regarding the legal and/or regulatory provisions to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, or about the types of criminal, civil or administrative sanctions established and the number of sanctions applied during the evaluation period.

Barbados does not provide any information on pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances sent to importing or transit countries; neither does it provide any information on pre-export notifications received.

Barbados reports that during the period 2003 – 2004, there were no seizures of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes with concern that the country controls only 12 chemical substances from the United Nations conventions.

CICAD views with satisfaction that the country has a mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the Barbados Drug Control Service through annual reports on its operations. However, is concerned that administrative sanctions are not included under the scope of responsibilities of either the Barbados Drug Control Service nor the Barbados Customs and Excise Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

10. Expand the list of chemical substances controlled by Barbados to include those listed under the United Nations conventions, which are currently not controlled by the island.

11. Include under the scope of the Barbados Drug Control Service and/or the Barbados Customs and Excise Department, the responsibility of administrative sanctions.
IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The country reports that there have been no seizures of cocaine base in the last two years, but it indicates that in 2003, the number of kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride seized increased to 157 compared to 76 in 2002. Regarding Cannabis plants, in 2003, the number of seizures fell to 8 compared to 16 in 2002, but the number of plants seized increased from 83 to 180. The country has not provided the respective information for 2004.

Barbados indicates that it routinely disposes of its seized illicit drugs by incineration. The country notes that samples are tested for evidential purposes (court) and are thereafter destroyed by incineration. It also notes that the statistical data given regarding seizures are based on substantial amounts landed or found on the island. The country states that it does not compile information regarding the amount of drugs seized from persons accused of illicit drug possession and trafficking.

Barbados indicates that in 2002, 178 persons were charged for illicit drug trafficking, while for that same period 140 persons were convicted. In 2003, the number of persons charged for illicit drug trafficking increased to 198, while the number convicted decreased to 105. Being in possession of 15 or more grams of marijuana and one or more grams of cocaine in Barbados is considered trafficking. The country indicates that during 2004, there were 167 cases of cannabis trafficking and 42 cases of cocaine trafficking.

Barbados reports that in 2002, 779 persons were charged for illicit drug possession while 448 were convicted. In 2003, the number of persons charged for illicit possession decreased to 629 while the number of convictions increased to 473. The country states that during 2004, there were 614 cases of cannabis possession and 80 cases of cocaine possession. However, no information has been provided regarding the number of persons convicted for these offenses.

The country indicates that possession for personal use is criminalized and that upon conviction of that offense, a person may be referred to rehabilitation.

Barbados indicates that it has an information exchange and collaboration system among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. A formal mechanism is in place to evaluate the effectiveness of these means, namely joint meetings, with the aid of reports of the Heads of the involved agencies. No major impediments are encountered in ensuring effective information exchange and collaboration.

The principal achievement of the application of this mechanism, as indicated by the country, is an improved level of cooperation, coordination and planning, and better use of the resources. Barbados indicates that, when the need arises, statistics as well as the outcomes of investigations are exchanged on an international level by each of the entities participating in the abovementioned mechanism.

During the period 2002 - 2003, the country has indicated that there have been no formal requests, based on international agreements regarding judicial cooperation to investigate and convict drug traffickers. There was one request for judicial cooperation in 2004.

There were no requests made by the country for extradition, for the years 2002-2003, neither were there any replies granting requests for the same years.

The Office of the Attorney General in Barbados is the central authority responsible both for making and receiving requests for extradition. It indicates that it has extradition treaties with all of the countries of the Commonwealth and the United States of America.
Barbados indicates that between 2003 and 2004, it dealt with three drug-related requests for extradition. It states that under its national law, extradition of its nationals is not permitted, but there are some exceptions for illicit drug trafficking cases or other transnational crimes.

CICAD takes note that the country has a system that facilitates operational information exchange for controlling illicit drug trafficking. However, CICAD is concerned that the country does not compile information on the quantities of drugs seized from person’s accused of illicit drug possession and trafficking.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

12. **CREATE A SYSTEM TO COLLECT AND COMPILE INFORMATION REGARDING THE AMOUNT OF DRUGS SEIZED FROM PERSONS ACCUSED OF ILLICIT DRUG POSSESSION AND ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.**

**B. Firearms and Ammunition**

The Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPF) and the Barbados Defense Force (BDF) are the agencies responsible for the control of activities in relation to firearms and ammunition. The RBPF is responsible for the control of explosives and other related material and the BDF is responsible for their storage. The Comptroller of Customs is responsible for the importation into Barbados. It reports that interagency committees, joint forces/operations, joint training, interagency information systems/networks and interagency communications networks are used to promote or facilitate information exchange and collaboration among the responsible entities.

There is a mechanism to formally evaluate the effectiveness of these agencies by means of reports and meetings. The country informs that it has not encountered any impediments to effective information exchange. The benefit of this mechanism is shared information on statistics, tactical and strategic information, which has resulted in proved coordination and cooperation, better deployment of resources and an increased understanding of the roles of each of the agencies involved.

The Firearms Act 1998-32 and the Firearms Amendment Act 2002-12 criminalize the illicit possession, trafficking and manufacture of these items. Sanctions imposed are US$50,000.00 or 20 years imprisonment or both. In 2002, there were 63 persons charged for illicit possession of firearms and ammunition and 8 convictions. During 2003, there were 53 persons charged for that offense and 12 convicted. In 2004, 46 persons were charged, however the country has not provided the number of convictions. No persons were charged for illicit possession of explosives during these years. The country reports that there were no persons arrested or charged for the offenses of trafficking and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country reports that the Firearms Act 1998-32, which provides for fine and imprisonment, establishes the administrative control over the import and export of firearms, ammunition and explosives. During the evaluation period 2003 - 2004, no sanctions were applied. The country indicates that each in-transit shipment requires an import or export permit which is issued by the Commissioner of Police.

Barbados indicates that the Firearms Act 1998-32 and the Firearms Amendment Act 2002-12 require the country to issue import or in-transit licenses or authorizations before permitting the entry of a shipment, and require verification that an importing country has first issued the necessary license or authorization before an export license is issued. No information is provided regarding the need for verification with an in-transit country before permitting the embarkation of shipments.
During the years 2002 - 2004 no shipments of these items were denied entry for any reason. Barbados provides the following information regarding the number of import and export permits issued during this same period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORT PERMITS</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>FIREARMS</th>
<th>EXPLOSIVES</th>
<th>AMMUNITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPORT PERMITS</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>FIREARMS</th>
<th>EXPLOSIVES</th>
<th>AMMUNITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No details were provided on legislation that require in-transit countries to issue authorizations before authority to embark shipments is given. The country points out that during the years 2002 – 2004 there were no instances where export licenses or authorizations were denied because the importing or in-transit country had not issued the necessary authorizations. The country further indicates that the Customs Act, along with the Firearms Act of the Customs Act state that imported goods, in-transit or in-transshipment are only deemed to be prohibited goods, where there is an enactment prohibiting or restricting the importation or exportation of goods, provided that such imported goods are re-exported as may be directed by the Comptroller of Customs. Also, the Firearms Act provides that any person who wishes to import or export a firearm must apply to the Commissioner of Police for a license for that purpose.

During the years 2002 – 2003, Barbados reports that 8 firearms and 146 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. In 2002, one firearm was seized in connection with arrests for illicit drug trafficking offenses; likewise, one was also seized in 2003.

In keeping with the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related materials (CIFTA), national laws require that firearms be marked at time of manufacture and that the method of ensuring that seized weapons do not return to illicit trade is to destroy them. A non-computerized national database maintains import, export, and in-transit records of firearms, ammunition and explosives. These records are kept for seven years.

The Royal Barbados Police Force shares information on statistics and outcomes of investigations with agencies in other countries via Interpol and the National Joint Headquarters. Interagency committees, joint forces operations, joint training, interagency information systems/networks and interagency communications systems/networks are the means used to facilitate collaboration among the national entities.

Barbados reports that no requests were made to or received from other countries concerning shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related material during the years 2002 – 2003. No information is provided regarding 2004.

CICAD views that Barbados has some provisions in place to control the trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.
C. Money Laundering

Barbados indicates that it has national laws that criminalize money laundering and impose sanctions for non-compliance. The Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act carries a summary conviction of a fine of approximately US$100,500 and/or five years imprisonment. This Act also establishes administrative controls to prevent money laundering involving banks, offshore banks, currency and stock exchanges, insurance, and cross border movements of currency and negotiable bearer instruments. The cancellation of licencees is the principal administrative sanction for violation of these controls. The country further indicates that it has taken note of the FATF 40 Recommendations that require real estate agents, lawyers, notaries and accountants to be captured by the same reporting framework applicable to traditional financial institutions.

The country reports that provisions for criminalizing money laundering are also provided for under the Proceed of Crime Act of 1990 with penalties of approximately US$1,005,025 and/or 25 years imprisonment upon conviction or indictment, as well as under the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act of 1990 and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 1992.

The predicate offenses encompassed under the cited legislations include illicit drug trafficking, and the trafficking of firearms, human beings and organs, as well as prostitution, pornography and kidnapping. The country indicates that under the existing legislations, a trial for money laundering can be initiated if a person has been convicted for one or more of these predicated offenses and that a person is not required to be convicted for a predicate offense in order to obtain evidence that certain goods are proceeds of such a crime and subsequently convict a person for money laundering those proceeds. Predicate offences under the Barbados Money Laundering Act are defined as any criminal offence punishable by death, life imprisonment or not less than 12 months.

The predicate offenses of extortion, corruption, terrorism and its financing and fraud are covered by different legislations. Punishments for all the above offences exceed 12 months in prison and they are therefore automatically predicate offences for money laundering.

Regarding special investigations to repress money laundering, Barbados reports that no national laws currently exist to authorize actions such as undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, controlled deliveries and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses. However, the Interception of Communication Bill is currently being drafted to facilitate electronic surveillance.

The country reports that in 2002, one person was charged for money laundering, in 2003, one person was also charged and in 2004, two persons were charged for this offense. There have been no convictions since these matters are still pending trial.

Barbados indicates that it is mandatory for financial institutions and others responsible to report suspicious or unusual transactions to competent authorities, and that there is no law that exempts the same entities from liability for reporting such transactions in accordance with the obligating laws. The country indicates that it is also mandatory for such institutions to comply with or have in place the following control measures: reporting of large transactions, verification of client identity, a transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement official, existence of independent audits, “know your client” policies and “know your employee” policies and prohibition of anonymous accounts. Barbados did not indicate whether existing control measures include a client registry.
According to the country, 76 suspicious transactions were reported and investigated in 2002, and 35 suspicious transactions were reported for 2003, and 35 were reported in 2004. Barbados reports that no criminal charges and convictions were recorded from matters of suspicious transaction reports between 2002 and 2004.

The country reports that it has both a system that tracks suspicious transaction reports, and their resulting outcomes and a method for evaluating the effectiveness of this system. It indicates that the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) evaluates the effectiveness of their system on an ongoing basis through a series of supervisory reviews and appraisals. Barbados indicates that no sanctions were imposed for failure to report suspicious transactions or to comply with other money laundering control measures during 2003 – 2004.

In the control and sanctioning of money laundering cases, Barbados reports that bank documents and other financial records can be acquired and used for the purposes of gathering financial intelligence and indictment. The country indicates that bank documents and/or other financial records were sought and provided immediately in 3 cases of money laundering in 2002 and 1 case in 2003. No cases of forfeited property for the years 2002 – 2004 were reported.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is the entity responsible for the management and/or disposition of assets seized and forfeited for both illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses. This Office has its own budget and makes the application to forfeit upon conviction for a relevant offence. The proceeds go into a consolidated fund. When assets are seized pending a final determination of a relevant case, the management of the assets effectively falls to the Commissioner of Police.

Barbados indicates that it has an autonomous Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), administered by the Attorney General with its own budget that receives, requests, analyzes and reports to competent authorities information on transactions that may constitute money laundering. In addition to analyzing and reporting on findings, the country indicates that the Unit also investigates and regulates relevant activities and can directly consult with bank accounts in carrying out these responsibilities.

The FIU was involved in a total of 72 cases in 2002 and it investigated 71 cases in 2003 as reported by the country. No information was provided on the number of cases investigated in 2004. There were no charges and convictions stemming from any investigations during 2002 – 2004.

The country indicates that it possesses both a system to track the results of reports made to the FIU and a method to evaluate the effectiveness of the analysis on these reports. The reported nature of the evaluations undertaken are on-site inspections and updates that the Financial Intelligence Unit receives from the police on the progress of the investigations. The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group and has signed Memoranda of Understanding with Canada and Guatemala. However, the country reports that its laws enable the FIU to share information with state agencies and their counterparts in other countries without the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

The Office of the Attorney General is the central authority responsible for requests for extradition, freezing of assets and lifting of bank secrecy. The country indicates that no extradition requests for money laundering were made or received during 2002 – 2004. It also states that while no requests were made by the country to freeze assets in money laundering cases, one request to freeze assets was received by the country in 2003. Barbados reports that the request was granted within three days of it having been made. With respect to requests made or received by the country to lift bank secrecy, Barbados indicates that no such requests were made during 2002 – 2004. The country informs that the provisions in international cooperation treaties facilitate requests to and from other countries for freezing of assets and lifting of bank secrecy in money laundering cases.
Regarding training to enforce laws and regulations to control and repress money laundering, the country indicates that a total of 9 administrative officials (6 of whom continue to perform the same function) were trained in 2002, while 8 (7 of whom continue to perform the same function) were trained in 2003. Barbados reports that education of the Judiciary in this area is an ongoing process. All magistrates attended a workshop and conferences in 2004. In addition, 8 officers attended various training courses/seminars on drug-related matters including the Cambridge Symposium, Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering.

CICAD observes that the country has an adequate structure and resources to control money laundering. However, it is concerned that special investigation techniques are not authorized in its current legislation.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

13. **INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES, LIKE UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATIONS, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, USE OF INFORMANTS, CONTROLLED DELIVERIES AND SENTENCE REDUCTION FOR COOPERATING WITNESSES, FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.**

**D. Corruption**

Barbados reports that during the years 2003 – 2004, it has not enacted or amended any laws that criminalize or define the acts of corruption as a minor administrative misdemeanor. The country further indicates that there were no public officials charged for corruption offenses or any other offenses related to illicit drug trafficking. No information pertaining to 2004 is provided.

CICAD views with concern that during the evaluation period 2003 – 2004, Barbados has not enacted or amended any laws that criminalize or define the acts of corruption as an administrative misdemeanor.

**E. Organized Crime**


These Acts cover only two principal crimes related to transnational organized crime activity, namely participation in an organized criminal group and money laundering. The Acts do not include other relevant crimes such as corruption, obstruction of justice, trafficking in persons, or illicit trafficking of migrants. The country indicates that the Firearms Act covers the illicit manufacture, importation and exportation of firearms.

Barbados informs that the Acts also include cooperation measures such as extradition, mutual joint legal assistance, seizure and confiscation and interdiction operations, but do not provide for measures for victim protection and assistance or the use of various special investigation techniques.

The Royal Barbados Police Force assumes responsibility for enforcing laws against transnational organized crime. The country indicates that a training program, entitled the Financial Crime Intelligence (Money Laundering) - Caribbean Anti-Money Laundering Programme, exists for officials for enforcing these laws. A total six officials were trained in 2003. There were 5 persons trained by the Police in money laundering and financial issues in 2004.
Mechanisms exist to evaluate the efficiency of the main institutions responsible for the prevention, control and repression of transnational organized crime, and to properly screen employees before and following hiring. Sanctions applied against employees are dismissal and criminal prosecution.

Barbados reports that there were no persons arrested, tried or convicted for transnational organized crime during the years 2002 – 2004. However it provides no information on the number of requests for assistance made and received in relation to transnational organized crime for the same years.

CICAD recognizes that Barbados has legislation to combat transnational organized crime, as well as legislation governing the illicit manufacture, importation and exportation of firearms. However, CICAD notes that each of these pieces of legislation can be strengthened to include corruption, obstruction of justice, trafficking in persons and illicit trafficking of migrants as crimes related to transnational organized crime. CICAD also notes that the following should be included: victim protection and assistance as cooperation measures and undercover operations, telephone line tapping and controlled deliveries as and special investigation techniques.

CICAD views with satisfaction that Barbados conducts training sessions for officials involved in law enforcement and that mechanisms exist for the evaluation of efficiency of the main institutions responsible for prevention and control of organized crime.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

14. **INCORPORATE IN THE COUNTRY’S LEGISLATION, CORRUPTION, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND ILlicit TRAFFICKING OF MIGRANTS AS CRIMES RELATED TO TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.**

15. **INCORPORATE IN THE COUNTRY’S LEGISLATION, THE VICTIM’S PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE AS COOPERATION MEASURE.**

16. **CONSIDER FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME CASES, THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES SUCH AS UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS, TELEPHONE LINE TAPPING AND CONTROLLED DELIVERIES.**
V. CONCLUSIONS

CICAD views with concern that Barbados has not shown any progress on the decision to approve the National Anti-Drug Plan, which is a recommendation from the Second Evaluation Round (2001 – 2002). The non-existence of this Plan and its respective budget limits the development of its anti-drug strategy. Another issue of concern is the fact that there has been no progress in the ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992 recommended from the First Evaluation Round (1999 – 2000) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three Protocols, which was a recommendation from the Second Evaluation Round (2001 – 2002).

CICAD views with satisfaction however, that Barbados has ratified the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), a recommendation from the First Evaluation Round (1999 – 2000). CICAD also views with satisfaction that country has a budget for the dissemination of drug related information for 2004, and has implemented the Barbados Drug Information Network (BARDIN).

CICAD recognizes that Barbados is implementing prevention programs in primary and secondary schools. In addition, CICAD notes with satisfaction that drug orientation and rehabilitation programs are being implemented among the prison population. However, the country needs to conduct and complete evaluations of prevention programs.

CICAD is concerned, however, that there are no established minimum standards of care for drug treatment and rehabilitation. The lack of progress in the country’s capacity to collect information that allows to estimate the magnitude of its illicit drug consumption in the general population is also a matter of importance and concern. Data such as prevalence, incidence and risk perception of drug consumption will allow the country to establish priorities for its prevention programs.

In the Supply Reduction area, CICAD recognizes that the country controls all pharmaceutical products in the United Nations lists. However, in the case of controlled chemical substances, the country only controls 12 from the United Nations lists. Barbados is encouraged to continue its efforts in this latter area.

CICAD recognizes that some progress has been made in the development of a system facilitating operational information exchange for controlling illicit drug trafficking and in provisions to control the trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Barbados is encouraged to continue its efforts in these areas and also by considering in the investigation of money laundering cases, the use of special investigative techniques for repressing money laundering and the criminalization of the acts of corruption.

CICAD recognizes Barbados’ ongoing participation in the MEM process and encourages the country to continue its efforts to strengthen its drug strategies.
VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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

INSTITUTION BUILDING


4. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (2000), REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002 AND ITS PROTOCOLS:
   a. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;
   b. PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN;
   c. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.

DEMAND REDUCTION

5. CONDUCT A COMPLETE EVALUATION OF A PREVENTION PROGRAM.

6. ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES.

7. CONDUCT A STUDY TO ESTIMATE THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG CONSUMPTION IN GENERAL POPULATION.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

8. INCLUDE UNDER THE SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BARBADOS DRUG CONTROL SERVICE, THE ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS, REGISTRY OF LICENSEES AND TRANSPORT CONTROL.

9. INCLUDE SPECIAL LICENSES / PERMITS TO PRESCRIBE CERTAIN DRUGS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS, IN BARBADOS’ MECHANISM TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

10. EXPAND THE LIST OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES CONTROLLED BY BARBADOS TO INCLUDE THOSE LISTED UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS, WHICH ARE CURRENTLY NOT CONTROLLED BY THE ISLAND.

CONTROL MEASURES

12. CREATE A SYSTEM TO COLLECT AND COMPILE INFORMATION REGARDING THE AMOUNT OF DRUGS SEIZED FROM PERSONS ACCUSED OF ILLICIT DRUG POSSESSION AND ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

13. INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES, LIKE UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATIONS, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, USE OF INFORMANTS, CONTROLLED DELIVERIES AND SENTENCE REDUCTION FOR COOPERATING WITNESSES, FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.

14. INCORPORATE IN THE COUNTRY’S LEGISLATION, CORRUPTION, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF MIGRANTS AS CRIMES RELATED TO TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME.

15. INCORPORATE IN THE COUNTRY’S LEGISLATION, THE VICTIM’S PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE AS COOPERATION MEASURE.

16. CONSIDER FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME CASES, THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES SUCH AS UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS, TELEPHONE LINE TAPPING AND CONTROLLED DELIVERIES.