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Prevention programs targeting prisoners and 3 depressed urban communities have been implemented. The prevention programs for prisoners are ongoing and cover 40% of the respective population. The programs cover 10% of the population in the depressed urban communities. There are no prevention programs targeted at school children. Evaluations on existing programs have not been conducted. Periodic short refresher courses/in-service training are offered in the area of prevention. Guyana recognizes that these programs do not meet the demand for professional training and acknowledges that the shortage of trained staff negatively impacts research in drug prevention.

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Guyana has not conducted surveys on prevalence of drug use nor has it provided any information on average age of first use. Information on drug-mortality and drug morbidity is not available. No new patterns of drug use have been reported.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
1. DEVELOP PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING SCHOOL CHILDREN.
2. CONDUCT A GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY ON PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE.
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III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Marijuana is the only illicit crop cultivated in Guyana. The country reported that in 2001, there were 47-75 “lectures” eradicated manually but the size in acres and hectares is not provided. In Guyana, marijuana is cultivated in the forest making it impossible to reliably estimate the areas under cultivation. According to Guyana, this makes it unsuitable for alternative development programs.
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12. ESTABLISH A NATIONAL ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

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15. IMPLEMENT THE FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIVE UNIT (FIU).

16. INCORPORATE AS MONEY LAUNDERING PREDICATE OFFENSES, THE TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS, ORGAN TRAFFICKING, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY, KIDNAPPING AND TERRORISM.

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

The Food and Drugs Department is responsible for controlling and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Currently, its responsibilities do not include monitoring, distribution or transport control. Formal mechanisms exist to facilitate information exchange among national and international entities.

Guyana has not established an entity to regulate/control chemical substances. However, import/export, license, monitoring and regulatory controls are in place. Formal mechanisms do not exist to facilitate information exchange among national and international entities. No pre-export notifications were issued or received, nor were any controlled chemical substances seized during the years 2000 – 2002. Penal and administrative sanctions are in place; however, no sanctions were applied during the years 2000 – 2002.

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IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The number of drug seizures has increased during the years 2001 – 2002, particularly, the number of and the seized quantity related to leaf cannabis.

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<tr>
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<th>Quantity Seized (in kgs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crack cocaine</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf cannabis</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis Resin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine Hydrochloride</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basuco</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL 2001-2002

GUYANA
The number of persons arrested for illicit drug trafficking decreased from 352 persons in 2000 to 273 persons in 2001. The number of persons charged decreased from 513 persons in 2000 to 420 persons in 2001. No data are provided for number of persons arrested or charged for illicit drug possession.

Information is not available regarding the number of judicial cooperation requests made to Guyana. There were no extradition requests made by Guyana during the evaluation period 2001 – 2002, nor were any requests received.

Guyana has provisions to criminalize acts of corruption. However, no information is provided on the number of public officials convicted of corruption crimes. The number of public officials convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking is unknown.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

The Guyana Police Force is the national entity responsible for controlling the movement of firearms and ammunition. Administrative controls are in place to prevent diversion of firearms and ammunition. However, Guyana does not have legislation related specifically to illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition; instead, legislation that criminalizes trading in prohibited goods is applied to illicit trade in firearms and ammunition. Guyana does not have any pre-export laws.

No information is provided related to the number of persons arrested, charged or convicted of illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition during the evaluation period 2001 - 2002. In 2000, there was 1 arrest made for trafficking of firearms in relation to illicit drug trafficking offenses; in 2001 there were 7 arrests made for the same offense. A national database maintains records of both firearms and ammunition imported into Guyana. This database is not computerized. The Guyana Police Force is the entity responsible for international cooperation. Information regarding requests received from or made to other countries is not available.

C. Money Laundering

According to Guyana, money laundering has been linked to illicit drug trafficking and illicit trafficking in firearms, as well as corruption and fraud. Although legislation has been passed, the administrative infrastructure has not been fully established. Predicate offenses addressed include: illicit drug trafficking, illicit trafficking of firearms, extortion, corruption/bribery, fraud and counterfeiting/counterfeiting. Predicate offenses not covered are: trafficking of human beings, organ trafficking, prostitution, pornography, kidnapping and terrorism. Administrative controls cover banks, offshore banks, currency exchanges, insurance, real estate, notaries and accountants. Financial institutions are obligated to comply with all reasonable requests from enforcement agencies for production and examination of financial records. Control measures for suspicious or unusual transactions include reporting large transactions, client registry, verification of client identification, transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement official, existence of independent audits, know-your-clients policies and know-your-employee policies. Information related to suspicious transactions reported is not provided.

A financial investigative unit (FIU) has not yet become operational. Members of the proposed unit are currently undergoing training. As the investigative arm has not yet been established, no property has been confiscated relating to money laundering. No international extradition requests have been made or received. Information regarding international requests to freeze assets is not available.

Training of judges and prosecutors to administer money laundering cases is planned for the near future; however, members of the police force have received training as financial investigators.

V. Conclusions

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) recognizes Guyana’s ongoing efforts related to the development of a renewed Anti-Drug Plan, as this will enable Guyana to continue to move forward. CICAD also recognizes the efforts Guyana is making in some of the areas in demand reduction but underscores the need for prevention programs for school children. It urges Guyana to implement mechanisms to enable it to conduct surveys among the general population, as this will provide valuable information for future direction.

Progress has been made in the area of money laundering with the training of the police force. However, CICAD underscores the importance of the implementation of the financial investigative unit (FIU). There is a need to expand predicate offenses to include the areas currently not covered. The lack of specific legislation related to firearms and ammunition and the limited control or record keeping in this area is a significant weakness. The lack of information regarding arrests, charges and convictions related to illicit drugs possession is also a concern.

CICAD recognizes that the time and resource commitments of the MEM process are considerable. Nonetheless, it reiterates the importance of this process, which originated from, and has the support of, the Heads of the Americas process. It is also deeply concerned that many of the recommendations from the First Evaluation Round 1999 – 2000 are still outstanding and that specific questions arising out of the current evaluation process 2001 - 2002 have not been responded. Finally, Guyana is urged to fully participate in the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

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