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

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

GRENADA

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2007-2009**

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- Drug Control Secretariat
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Health
 - Pharmacy Unit
- Royal Grenada Police Force
 - Criminal Records Office
 - Drug Squad
 - Police Headquarters
 - Audit Department
- Grenada Ports Authority
- Ministry of Legal Affairs
- Financial Intelligence Unit



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org



INTRODUCTION

Grenada has a total area of 344 km² and 121 km of coastline. The state of Grenada comprises three islands: Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. The country has a population of 109,480 (2008) with the following main ethnic groups: Black, European, and East Indian. Its literacy rate is 96% (2006). Grenada is a parliamentary democratic state divided into seven parishes. In 2009 the economy registered a per capita GDP of US\$ 4,742. Grenada experienced a deflation rate of negative 3.1% (2009), and the unemployment rate is 24.9% (2008). Grenadian exports are principally cocoa, nutmeg, fruits, vegetables and clothing, and total US\$ 78.1 million (2009).

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Grenada's National Anti-Drug Master Plan 2004–2008 expired on December 31, 2008.

The country reports that its political system does not consist of regional, provincial and municipal authorities, and therefore it does not carry out decentralization policies.

The National Council on Drug Control (NCODC), established in 2002, is Grenada's national anti-drug authority. The NCODC functions under the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development, and is comprised of an executive, five technical workgroups (legal affairs, financial affairs, law enforcement, air and maritime cooperation, and demand reduction), and a special interests workgroup.

The NCODC coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development, control measures, the drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation, and has a legal basis. The NCODC has a central technical office to carry out its mandates, the Drug Control Secretariat, which was established in 1989 and also functions under the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development.

The NCODC has an annual budget to finance its activities and those of the Drug Control Secretariat, which is integrated with the budget of the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. The NCODC received an annual budget of US\$300,000 for 2006, US\$300,000 for 2007, US\$350,000 for 2008, and US\$350,000 for 2009.

B. International Conventions

Grenada has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;



- The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, 1997;
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982;
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988; and
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its Protocols 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.

Grenada has not acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

The country informs that during the evaluation period, it has enacted the Integrity in Public Life Act of 2007, and the Prevention of Corruption Act of 2007, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption.

C. National Information System

The Drug Control Secretariat is the centralized office that organizes, carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information.

With regard to demand reduction studies, Grenada carried out a Situation Analysis Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Program at Her Majesty's Prisons, and a Sociological Analysis of Marijuana and Alcohol Use and Abuse Among Grenada's Youth in 2006; and a survey of secondary school students in 2009.



The country reports the availability of the following supply reduction information for years 2006–2009:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Information								
Drug availability indicators		X		X		X		X
Quantities of drugs seized	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		X		X		X	
Number of drug labs dismantled	X		X		X		X	
Recommended Information								
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		X		X		X	
Quantities of chemical substances seized	X		X		X		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		X		X		X	



II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Grenada reports that it is carrying out the following prevention programs targeting key population groups:

Population group	Estimated coverage		Name of program	Type of program
	Target population	% coverage		
Pre-school students	3,470*	100 %	Drug Prevention In Preschools	Universal
Primary school students	17,000*	100 %	Health and Family Life Education	Universal
Secondary school students	11,000*	100 %	Health and Family Life Education	Universal
Women	6,000	100 %	Females and Drugs	Selective
Men	5,000	100%	Drugs and Violence Prevention	Selective
Community	6,000	100 %	General Drug Prevention Programs	Selective
Workers in the workplace	6,000	60%	Program focuses on secondary and tertiary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills, and addresses issues of drug use in the workplace.	Selective
Incarcerated individuals	400	100 %	Program focuses on secondary and tertiary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills Pre release programs	Universal
University Students	400	100%	Program focuses on secondary and tertiary prevention, consisting of drug prevention education, social life skills, job training	Selective

* Approximate figures.

The country's school-based prevention programs and workplace prevention programs are compatible with CICAD's Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention and CICAD's Hemispheric Guidelines on Workplace Prevention.

Grenada offers courses and training in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research, including training for police officers, teachers, and nurses; technical, non-university training; courses on prevention and treatment in undergraduate curricula, continuing education courses for university graduates, diplomas and certificates, graduate specialization and regional and international training programs.



During the years 2006–2009, the following refresher or in service training courses were offered:

Name of short refresher courses or in-service training	Prevention	Treatment/Rehabilitation	Research	Offered to:	Number of participants			
					2006	2007	2008	2009
In Service Training	X	X	X	Nurses	60	0	0	0
In Service Training	X	X	X	Police officers	80	100	100	75
In Service Training	X	-	-	Teachers	75	200	200	300
Caribbean Institute on Alcoholism and Other Drug Problems (CARIAD)	X	X	X	Teachers, police officers, drug control officers, nurses	5	1	2	2

Grenada also provided the following technical non-university drug abuse prevention training courses during the 2006–2009 period:

Name of training course	Number of participants			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Participatory Education for Drug Abuse Prevention	100	100	150	40
Teacher Training in Drug Prevention	65	65	100	250

The St. George’s University, T. A. Marryshow Community College, University of the West Indies and the Grenada School of Nursing include prevention, treatment and research courses in the curricula of disciplines associated with the drug abuse field. Additionally, St. George’s University’s Medicine and Public Health programs offers a two-year Master’s Degree program in Public Health.

The country reports that it carried out an evaluation of the Drug Demand Reduction Project in 2008, but the findings have not yet been made available.

B. Treatment

The Ministry of Health is responsible for all aspects of designing and executing public policies regarding drug treatment. A portion of the national budget is allocated for the country’s treatment activities.

Grenada uses the CICAD Model for Standards of Care for the country’s two specialized treatment facilities for persons with problems associated with drug use. The country also has an official licensing procedure to authorize the operation of these facilities, which are managed by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health is also responsible for supervising operations at the



treatment centers. Additionally, An official register of Grenada’s specialized facilities is included in the Ministry of Health’s records.

Grenada’s primary health care (PHC) facilities conduct screening, guidance, referrals and brief interventions. Data on the number of PHC facilities that deliver specialized care are not available.

The country has two officially-licensed specialized drug treatment facilities, which are staffed by professional personnel specifically trained in the treatment of drug-use related problems. Grenada reports that there are no unlicensed specialized treatment facilities.

The country reports that it treated 384 cases in its specialized drug abuse treatment facilities in 2006, 477 in 2007, 662 in 2008 and 543 in 2009, and that all cases were referred from the general health care system. Grenada provides the following data regarding these cases:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male	361	434	601	494
Female	23	43	61	49
Total cases treated	384	477	662	543
Under 18 years old	19	27	19	15
19 - 25 years old	46	47	67	37
Over 25 years old	319	403	576	491
Total cases treated	384	477	662	543
Alcohol	160	183	288	295
Cannabis	54	61	91	60
Cocaine Hydrochloride	4	1	5	8
Crack	0	0	0	3
Benzodiazepines	1			0
Poly drug use inclusive of crack & cocaine	41	88	88	57
Poly drug use without crack or cocaine	124	144	188	120
Total cases treated	384	477	660	543
Outpatient	102	100	30	21
Residential	282	377	632	522
Total cases treated	384	477	662	543

Grenada reports that follow-up activities are included in one of its treatment center’s aftercare program.

Grenada reports that all of the cases treated in the country during the period 2006–2009 completed the prescribed treatment plans and expressed satisfaction with the treatment they received.



C. Statistics on Consumption

Grenada reports that an estimate of drug use indicators for the general population as a whole is not available. Grenada completed a survey of secondary school students regarding drug use in 2009. The final report on the findings of this survey was not published during the evaluation period.

The country reports that it carried out a national study of the prison population in 2009 that would permit an evaluation of the relationship between drugs and crime. Additionally, the country reports that another study was conducted on the topic "Substance Abuse and Crime Among Prison Inmates in Grenada". The study is designed to determine the prevalence of substance abuse among prison inmates, and determining factors possibly related to substance abuse and crime.

The country reports that the following regulations are in place for the prevention of alcohol- and drug-related accidents:

- Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 2001
- Road Traffic (Bus Routes) Regulations, 2002
- Road Traffic (Bus Routes) Regulations, 2003
- Education Act 2002

Grenada does not maintain records on alcohol- or drug-related traffic or workplace accidents.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Grenada reports that it does not have significant cultivated areas of cannabis crops, and no indoor marijuana cultivation has been detected.

Grenada has a forced manual eradication program in place for cannabis crops. This program resulted in the eradication of one hectare of cannabis in 2006, one in 2007, 1.5 in 2008 and one in 2009.

No illicit drug laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs have been found in the country.

B. Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

Grenada reports that it carries out alternative, integral and sustainable development programs and activities within the context of the fight against drugs. These include the Grenada Rural



Enterprise Project, 2004–2009; the Grenada Youth Upliftment Programme, which began in 2008; the Young Mothers Programme, which began in 2006; and the Adult Literacy Program and the Grenada Micro Enterprise Project, which were initiated in 2007.

Grenada reports that it has a mechanism in place to evaluate the impact of its alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, which considers the number of persons who participated in and completed the programs, the number of jobs created by the programs, and the number of related small businesses established.

The country estimates that between 2006 and 2009, over 3,000 persons participated in various job training and skills training programs conducted by the government of Grenada, and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, the government has provided over US\$300,000 in small loans to persons to establish small business enterprises. More than 5,000 families have benefited from housing improvement programs.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

All pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are controlled in Grenada. The country has the following laws in place to control pharmaceutical products:

Title	Date of entry into force
Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act	1992
Pharmacy Act, Cap 241	1990
Food and Drugs Act, Cap 110	1990
The Poison Sales Act, Cap 243	1990
The Licenses Act, Cap 172	1990
Medicinal Products Act, No. 10	1990

The Grenada Pharmacy Council, under the Ministry of Health, is responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. The country reports that it does not produce pharmaceutical products, and therefore does not carry out manufacturing control activities.

Grenada has an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health’s Pharmacy Unit. All pharmacies, importers and distributors are registered with the Pharmacy Unit and there is a regular exchange of information between the Pharmacy Unit and the Customs and Excise Department regarding importation of pharmaceuticals.

Grenada has an administrative system in place for the control of pharmaceutical products, which includes inspections. The country also has a mechanism through which members of the health sector can share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities to report and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and apply sanctions.



The country has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities regarding controlled pharmaceutical products and the related sanctions, and provides the following data:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Regulated Activities				
Number of licenses issued to:				
Importers	23	1	29	14
Distributors	5	1	11	11
Number of permits issued for importation	20	35	29	31
Regulated Entities				
Number of inspections conducted of:				
Pharmacies	6	13	39	24
Importers	2	2	0	10
Distributors	2	2	0	6

Grenada informs that the Pharmacy School provides training for personnel in the public and private sector in the management, handling and dispensing of pharmaceuticals, as well as relevant legal matters. The courses that were carried out included topics related to the control of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

The Pharmacy Unit uses the National Drug Control System (NDS) to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

Grenada's national laws provide for the imposition of penal, civil and administrative sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and trafficking of pharmaceutical products. The penal sanction applicable for any of these offenses is a maximum fine of EC\$500,000 (US\$186,219) or twenty years of imprisonment or both. No sanctions were imposed during the period 2006 - 2009. Also, no pharmaceutical products were seized or disposed of in 2009.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

Grenada reports that the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, Cap 3 is in place for the control of chemical substances. All chemical substances listed in the United Nations international conventions are controlled.

Grenada has a mechanism through which the institutions responsible for preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances can communicate and share information.

The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Legal Affairs, and the Customs and Excise Department are responsible for law and regulation enforcement for the control of chemical substances.



Actions carried out to control the diversion of chemical substances include a national registry of licensees and import/export control, which are the responsibility of the Customs and Excise Department; and license control, inspections, control of distribution, pre-export notifications, transaction audits, control of final commercialization, and imposition of sanctions, which are the responsibility of the Pharmacy Unit. Transport control is not included.

The Procurement Unit of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the importation of precursor chemicals. The Ministry of Health is responsible for reporting to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) on matters pertaining to the importation of these substances. The Customs Act Number 35 of 1960, and the Statutory Rules and Order (SRO) Regulations 17 of 1961, which deal with imports and exports in Grenada, can be applied to prevent diversion of controlled chemicals, since all products imported, in-transit or exported must be detailed in the relevant Customs documents.

Training courses are offered for administrative, police and customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. Training is provided regionally and internationally, and police and customs officers attend these courses.

The Pharmacy Unit uses the National Drug Control System (NDS) to facilitate the management and control over movements of chemicals.

Grenada's national laws provide for the imposition of penal, civil and administrative sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances. The penal sanction applicable for any of these offenses is a maximum fine of EC\$500,000 (US\$186,219) or twenty years of imprisonment or both¹. No sanctions were imposed during 2006 - 2009.

Grenada imports chemical substances, but does not handle them in transit. The country reports that it received three controlled chemical substance imports in 2006, three in 2007, one in 2008 and four controlled chemical substances imports in 2009. Grenada does not export chemical substances.

The country provides the following data regarding pre-export notifications received and answered during the period 2006–2009:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pre-export notifications received	0	0	4	6
Number of responses sent	0	0	4	6
Number of timely replies sent (maximum of 15 days)	0	0	4	6

Grenada reports that all pre-export notifications were approved. Grenada uses the National Drug Control System (NDS) to process pre-export notifications.

¹ Exchange values as of October 20, 2009.



Grenada reports that no chemical substances were seized or disposed of in 2009. The country reports that there is a mechanism by which competent authorities can share information on the volume of seizures and confiscations in cases of controlled chemical substances, if seizures are made.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Grenada provides the following information regarding the quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies during the period 2006–2009.

Type of illicit drugs	Quantities of drugs forfeited				
	Unit of measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cocaine HCl	kg	20.58	4.54	101.26	109.09
Crack	gr	786	764	1,444	741
Cannabis plants	units	12,873	8,536	19,573	13,502
Leaf cannabis (grass)	kg	333.19	316.66	454.37	226.79
Cannabis seed	gr	90	480	810	166.7
Marijuana cigarettes	units	2,033	1,884	1,489	2,470

Grenada provides the following information regarding persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking between 2006 and 2009:

Number of persons formally charged				Number of persons convicted			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
73	42	64	29	2	2	4	7

No public officials were charged with or convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking during the evaluation period.

Grenada’s Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, Cap 3, of the Revised Laws of Grenada 1990, criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs. The country provides the following information regarding persons charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession:

Number of persons formally charged				Number of persons convicted			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
577	397	359	479	104	122	184	114



Grenada does not have any laws that permit the possession of drugs for personal use and does not have alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.

The Royal Grenada Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department are the national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. These agencies utilize interagency committees, joint operations, intelligence sharing and interagency communication systems to promote timely information exchange and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking.

Grenada has conducted several training courses, workshops, seminars and briefings for law enforcement, security officers, customs officers, prosecutors and the judiciary to address illicit drug trafficking. The courses and seminars include the following:

Year	Name of course	Location	Participating countries	Participating agencies
2008	Passenger Profiling	Grenada	Grenada	Royal Grenada Police Force Drug Squad
2009	Surveillance	Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia	Royal Grenada Police Force Drug Squad Customs Department of the United Kingdom
2009	Level 1 Investigation	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Royal Grenada Police Force Drug Squad Serious Organized Crime Agency of the United Kingdom

Grenada has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code in all of the country's ports, in accordance with the ISPS Code Implementation Plan. In addition to the ISPS Code, the Royal Grenada Police Force provides security services at all ports.

The Royal Grenada Police Force, the Customs and Excise Department, and the Grenada Ports Authority coordinate and participate in the implementation of the counterdrug port security program. In order to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counter drug control activities in ports, the following mechanisms are used by the country: standing interagency task forces, reviews of manifests and other documents for targeting purposes, regular interagency meetings, informants, shipping documents, and law enforcement and other agencies in other countries. The country has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete inspection or examination in person.

Grenada carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities through cooperation and collaboration, including patrols and boarding of vessels. These activities are also carried out in collaboration with other countries.



The National Police and the Coast Guard coordinate monitoring and interdiction activities with the participation of Customs. Grenada reports that it carried out 42 anti-drug maritime interdiction operations, and captured one vessel in 2006, carried out 25 operations and captured one vessel in 2007, carried out 15 operations and captured one vessel in 2008, and carried out eight operations and captured three vessels in 2009.

During the period 2006–2009, Grenada reports the following maritime counterdrug operations undertaken in partnership with other countries:

Number of requests made	Number of operations undertaken	Partner countries involved
6	6	Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, Martinique

Grenada does not carry out aerial interdiction to prevent illicit drug trafficking activities.

Grenada reports that provisions in its general drug control legislation and regulations can be applied in controlling the Internet sale of drugs. The country informs that no authorities have been specifically appointed to control the sale of drugs over the Internet, and that it does not have procedures, investigation techniques, training or equipment to detect suspicious transactions or diversion of drugs through the Internet. There is no mechanism for citizens to report the illicit sale of drugs through the Internet.

Grenada has carried out activities to increase awareness among administrative, judicial, law enforcement, postal, customs and other authorities regarding illicit sale of drugs through the Internet.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Grenada reports that the Royal Grenada Police Force regulates licit activities for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, including manufacturing, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement, transfer, registration, possession, carrying and storage, in accordance with the Firearms Act, Cap 105 and the Explosives Act, Cap 96 of the Revised Laws of Grenada, 1990. The country informs that the marking, transport control and marketing control of these materials is not applicable.

The country’s laws establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, and transactions of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, and impose sanctions for non-compliance.

National laws also criminalize the trafficking in and illicit production of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials with sanctions that range from six months to five years of imprisonment, and/or fines of EC\$5,000 (US\$1,862). Commercial transactions in firearms,



ammunition, explosives and other related materials between persons and legal entities (domestic or foreign) are also regulated.

The Commissioner of Police handles the issuance of licenses or permits for the manufacture, shipment, import, export, purchasing, sales, transfer, registration, possession and carrying of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The Royal Grenada Police Force is responsible for transport licenses, and the Comptroller of Customs manages transit licenses.

The country reports that the issuance of storage licenses or permits is not applicable, since all firearms which are imported by firearms dealers are stored by the Royal Grenada Police Force. Grenada's legislation does not require marking of firearms.

Grenada has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between both national and hemispheric institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country does not manufacture or export firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other related materials.

Grenada maintains a computerized registry of all firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials that are confiscated. This registry is continuous. Additionally, there is a specific registry, managed by the Royal Grenada Police Force's Commissioner of Police that follows up from the initial sale through subsequent transfers.

The country reports that it seized and forfeited one long gun (AR-15, 5.56mm), one short gun (German Luger, 9mm), and seven rounds of ammunition (German Luger, 9mm); and arrested four persons in two operations related to narco trafficking during 2008. No other seizures or forfeitures were made during the period 2006–2009.

Grenada did not receive any international firearms trace requests during the period 2006–2009.



C. Money Laundering

Grenada reports that the following national laws and regulations criminalize money laundering and related crimes, and impose the indicated sanctions:

Titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws that criminalize money laundering and related crimes	Sanction
Proceeds of Crime Act No. 27 of 1992	A fine of EC\$200,000 (US\$74,487) or 20 years imprisonment or both if he or she is a natural person. A fine of EC\$500,000 (US\$186,219) if it is a Corporate Body.
Proceeds of Crime Act No.3 of 2003	On Summary conviction – Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, a fine of EC\$500,000 (US\$186,219) or both. On Indictment – Imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, an unlimited fine, or both.
Terrorism Act No. 5 of 2003	On indictment, imprisonment not exceeding 20 years, or unlimited fine or both. On summary conviction, not more than 5 years or EC\$500,000 (US\$186,219) or both.
Money Laundering Act No. 18 of 1999	Fine of one million dollars or imprisonment for 27 years or both.

The country's laws establish that all offences that are punishable with imprisonment for a term of five years or more are considered predicate to money laundering. This includes illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against public administration, and fraud or financial crimes. There are no legislative provisions for migrant smuggling or trafficking in human beings, therefore these conducts have not been established as predicate offenses.

Grenada's Proceeds of Crime Act No. 3 of 2003, Section 43 establishes that a person must be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offense. This same law permits the perpetrator of the predicate offense to be convicted for money laundering.

Undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, controlled deliveries, sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses and other special investigative techniques are not permitted under Grenada's national law in money laundering investigations. The country reports that the enactment of legislation to include such techniques would require constitutional amendment.

Grenada is a member of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force. Its most recent evaluation was completed in 2008.



Under Grenada's Proceeds of Crime Act No. 3 of 2003, the banking sector, offshore banks, the currency exchange sector, stock exchanges, the insurance sector, transfers of funds, cash or valuables, real estate, lawyers, notaries, accountants, casinos, and bullion dealing and money broking activities are subject to the obligation to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering. Likewise, the country reports that all regulated institutions (financial institutions and relevant business activities) are subject to the obligation to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering.

The Financial Intelligence Unit Act No. 1 of 2003 established Grenada's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The FIU functions under the authority of the Royal Grenada Police Force and the Ministry of National Security.

The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group, and has access to the Group's secure network. Grenada reports the following numbers of information requests received and answered through the Egmont Group's secure network during the period 2006–2009:

Year	Information requests received	Responses to information requests sent
2006	1	1
2007	3	3
2008	2	2
2009	5	5

No limitations exist on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases, and documents are not subject to any secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

There is no entity for the management or disposition of assets seized and forfeited in illicit drug trafficking or money laundering offenses in Grenada. The country reports that the High Court has the authority to appoint a receiver as the need arises. The country's legislation includes mechanisms concerning the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities. In accordance with Sections 10 (1) and 11 of the Proceeds of Crime Act No. 27 of 1992, the Court may order property seized in connection with illicit drug trafficking activities to be forfeited to the Crown. The country's legislation also permits the presale or disposition of seized goods.

Grenada reports that it initiated 22 investigations through a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the Financial Intelligence Unit in 2006, 32 in 2007, 41 in 2008 and 65 in 2009. The country reports that it initiated one penal proceeding for money laundering offenses in 2006, one in 2007 and four in 2009. No penal proceedings for money laundering offenses were initiated in 2008.

Grenada reports that one person was formally charged in money laundering investigations initiated in 2006, one in 2007, and four in 2009. No persons were formally charged in money laundering investigations in 2008. Grenada reports that one person was convicted in money laundering cases in 2007 and one in 2009. No persons were convicted in money laundering cases in 2006 or 2008.



D. Judicial Cooperation

Grenada reports that extradition, including extradition of nationals, is permitted under national law for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. In accordance with the international legal framework, the country has designated a competent authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests. The national law does not provide for persons whose extradition has been denied in a drug trafficking or money laundering case to be tried for the offense in Grenada.

The country reports that its national laws permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

Bank secrecy or other confidentiality laws do not impede the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance.

Grenada has a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad. The Central Authority of Grenada is responsible for recovering such assets, in accordance with Article 16 of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Treaty (Government of Grenada and Government of the United States of America) Act No.5 of 2001.

Grenada provides the following information regarding the number of active extradition requests made regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases during the period 2006–2009.

Active extradition requests regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Active extradition requests regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

The country reports that it did not respond to any passive extradition requests during the period 2006–2009 regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

Grenada reports the following number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases that were made and answered during the period 2006–2009:

Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
2	1	0	1	4	0	2	1
Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered regarding illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered regarding money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
2	1	0	1	4	0	2	1



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD observes that Grenada has an authority to carry out anti-drug activities, but notes that its national anti-drug plan expired in 2008.

CICAD notes that the country has enacted new legislation in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country has not acceded to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2003.

CICAD observes that Grenada has a centralized office that organizes, carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information, and notes the data gathering processes that have been implemented by the country. CICAD also notes that three demand reduction studies were completed during the evaluation period.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD notes with satisfaction the extent of coverage of prevention programs targeting key population groups, and the evaluation of the Drug Demand Reduction Project in 2008. CICAD also views with satisfaction that the country conducted specialized training in drug abuse prevention, treatment and research at the country's universities and colleges, and for officials in the public sector.

CICAD takes note of the activities carried out by Grenada to develop its treatment capacity, the incorporation of CICAD's Model Standards of Care at its two officially-licensed specialized drug treatment facilities, as well as the availability of information on the number of persons treated.

CICAD notes that Grenada has conducted a survey of secondary school students regarding drug use in 2009, which is pending publication. CICAD also notes that Grenada has regulations in place for the prevention of alcohol and drug-related traffic accidents.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD takes note of the country's activities for the eradication of illicit crops. CICAD also observes that, regarding alternative, integral and sustainable development programs and activities within the context of the fight against drugs, the country has carried out the Grenada Rural Enterprise Project and other social programs; and that it has a mechanism in place to evaluate their impact.

CICAD recognizes that Grenada has regulations and administrative controls to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products; and the efforts carried out to strengthen its capacity to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, through the Grenada Pharmacy Council and the Pharmacy Unit in the public and private sectors.

CICAD also recognizes that Grenada has regulations and administrative controls to prevent the diversion of chemical substances in the public and private sectors. However, CICAD observes that the country's administrative regulations for chemical substances do not include transport control.

In the area of control measures, CICAD notes that the country has provided training for its officials to address illicit drug trafficking. CICAD also observes that the country does not have specific laws



or regulations for the control of sales of drugs over the Internet, but has general legislation to address these issues. CICAD also notes that the country does not have specific authorities in place to prevent the sale of drugs on the internet.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by the country to maintain an electronic database to monitor the movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD notes that the country has established mechanisms to issue licenses or permits for the shipment, registration, and storage of firearms. However, CICAD views with concern that Grenada's legislation does not require the marking of firearms.

CICAD notes that Grenada has a legislative framework that provides for the prevention of money laundering. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not permit special investigative techniques in money laundering investigations.

CICAD notes that the country has a legislative framework that enables international cooperation, including extradition and reciprocal judicial assistance.

CICAD recognizes Grenada's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Grenada 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:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. APPROVE A NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN THAT SERVES AS THE FRAMEWORK FOR ALL ANTI-DRUG ACTIVITIES.
2. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005 - 2006.

CONTROL MEASURES

3. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
4. ESTABLISH THE REQUIREMENT FOR FIREARMS TO BE MARKED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).