

MEMEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

Guyana

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

2007-2009



Organization of American States

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

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

GUYANA

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- The Permanent Secretary from the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- The National Council for Drug Education, Rehabilitation and Treatment (NACDER), Ministry of Health.
- Guyana Police Force.
- The Food and Drug Department and the Drug Inspectorate.
- The Customs Anti Narcotics Unit.
- The 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

Guyana has a total area of 214,970 km² and 2,462 km of borders (Brazil 1,119 km, Suriname 600 km, and Venezuela 743 km) with 459 km of coastline. The country has a population of 767,245 (2006). The main ethnic groups in the country are East Indian descent and African descent and its literacy rate is 98.8%. Guyana is a republic within the Commonwealth of Nations, and is divided into 10 regions. Guyana's exports total (2009) US\$768.2 million, relying on the principal exports of sugar, gold, bauxite/alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum, and timber. Guyana's population as projected for (2009) 786,014, GDP per capita (2009) US\$ 2,308.50 and inflation rate (2009) 3.6%.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Guyana had a National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2005-2009 during the evaluation period. The country reports that the plan covered the following areas: illicit drug supply reduction and control, drug demand reduction, and strengthening of the legal, institutional and managerial framework.

The Plan's strategic priorities and goals included improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, increasing the capacity of the National Anti Narcotic Unit, improving the intelligence-gathering system, development of databases, strengthening pertinent legislation and training activities.

The Ministries of Home Affairs, Health, Finance, and Labour, Human Services, and Social Security, the Office of the Chancellor, the Office of the President, the Attorney General's Chambers and Ministry of Legal Affairs are responsible for executing the anti-drug strategy.

Guyana indicates that the anti-drug strategy does not have a separate budget, but that each agency finances its anti-drug activities from its own budget. Guyana has a monitoring and evaluation system for the strategy that is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The National Anti-Narcotics Commission (NANCOM) is Guyana's national anti-drug authority. It was established in 1996 and is under the responsibility of the Office of the President. The authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, international cooperation, and program evaluation. NANCOM has a legal basis, and a central technical office to carry out its mandates. The functions of this office are carried out by the Secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The National Anti-Narcotic Coordinating Secretariat (NANCOS) is the central technical office, which has no independent budget as its expenses are funded through the annual budgetary allocations to the Ministry of Home Affairs.



B. International Conventions

Guyana 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 Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 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 against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three Protocols:
 - The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air ;
 - The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
 - The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

C. National Information System

Guyana established the Drug Information Network (DIN), a centralized office that organizes and carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information, which is located in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The country reports that the DIN does not have an assigned budget to carry out its functions.

Guyana reports that the documents with information regarding demand reduction studies carried during 2006-2009 were destroyed in fire at the Ministry of Health in 2009.



The following supply reduction information is available for the period 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	
Eradication of marijuana cultivations	x		x		x		x	

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Guyana reports that the delivery of prevention activities to school and university students, through the 'Edutainment' program, is in the planning stage. 'Edutainment' is an entertainment and school anti-drug program, designed to entertain and educate the target audience on critical issues relating to drug prevention such as drug addiction, alcohol abuse and peer pressure.

The country reports that during the period 2006-2009, training for police officers, teachers, counselors, prison guards, and community leaders, technical, non-university training, and regional and international training programs in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research were offered in the country. Courses on prevention or treatment in undergraduate degree curricula, continuing education courses for university graduates, university-level diplomas or certificates, and graduate or postgraduate specialization were not offered.



The country reports that it conducted one in-service training course in the area of treatment/rehabilitation. The Structured Relapse Prevention & Motivational Interviewing course was first offered to 20 persons in 2008 and to 50 persons in 2009.

B. Treatment

The Ministry of Health is responsible for designing and executing public policies regarding treatment, including control and regulation of treatment services, financing, program supervision, and human resources training. The country reports that in 2009, a budget of US\$ 45,000.00 was allocated for treatment activities.

Guyana informs that it does not have official operating standards for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use nor an official licensing procedure to authorize the operation of these facilities. The country informs further that it does not have an official register of specialized facilities, nor a monitoring system for specialized facilities that provide drug treatment services.

Guyana's Primary Health Care facilities (PHC) perform specific activities to address problems associated with drug use. The country reports that PHC facilities are the referral system for patients to join the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for Drugs. The country informs that data on the number of PHC facilities that deliver specialized care for problems associated with drug use are not available.

Guyana informs that data are not available on the number of cases treated in unlicensed treatment facilities. The country further reports that no treatment centers offer aftercare programs, and that it does not carry out activities through treatment centers or specialized studies to follow-up on patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plan.

C. Drug Use Statistics

Guyana does not have an estimate of drug use among the general population as a whole or for a part of the country or a part of the population. The country does not conduct surveys on a regular basis.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Guyana reports that it does have significant cultivated areas of cannabis, and informs that during the evaluation period, it did not detect marijuana plants grown indoors. The country conducts forced manual eradication for cannabis crops and aerial surveillance to aid in eradication. It does



not have a system to follow up on the replanting of illicit crops in areas where they were previously eradicated. The country reports that in 2009 it eradicated 19.50 hectares, 44.05 hectares in 2008 and 64.70 hectares in 2009 (using forced manual eradication).

Guyana informs that laboratories for drugs of organic or synthetic origin have not been found during the evaluative period 2006-2009.

B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

The Ministry of Health is the authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products.

To control pharmaceutical products in the health care sector and to prevent their diversion, the country utilizes register control, inspections, administrative sanctions and transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. Monitoring distribution, the control and monitoring of prescriptions are not included.

Private sector responsibilities include: Import/export control, register control, manufacturing control, monitoring distribution, inspections, administrative sanctions, and registry of licensees. Registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured are not included. The country reports that it does not have free trade zones.

Guyana has an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products whose formula contains one or more controlled substances.

Guyana reports that its regulatory system for the control of pharmaceutical products includes five inspectors.

The National Anti-Narcotics Commission (NANCOM) and the Inter-Agency Task Force on Narcotics and Illicit Weapons are means through which members of the health sector can communicate and share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities. They can also file cases of violations with the courts directly.



The country informs that it has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and sanctions imposed in connection with them. The country provides the following information on regulated activities and entities for the period 2006 – 2009:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Regulated Activities				
Number of licenses issued to:				
Importers	14	14	14	14
Exporters	0	0	0	0
Manufacturers	2	2	2	2
Distributors	14	14	14	14
Other	0	0	0	0
Number of permits issued for:				
Importation	31	38	43	35
Exportation	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Regulated Entities				
Number of inspections conducted of:				
Pharmacies	47	31	14	69
Importers	14	14	14	14
Exporters	0	0	0	0
Manufacturers	2	2	2	2
Distributors	14	14	14	14
Wholesalers	14	14	14	14

Guyana informs that during the evaluation period it did not offer training courses for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products, and does not have an automated information management system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

The illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products are controlled by the Regulations of the Food and Drugs Act. The penalties are contained in Section 33, which reads as follows: (a) on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than \$6,500 GYD (US\$ 32) and to imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months; (b) upon conviction on indictment, to a fine of not less than \$6,500 GYD (US\$ 32) nor more than \$325,000 GYD (US\$ 1,609) and to imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years.

Guyana reports that information on pharmaceutical products seized and disposed of is not available.



C. Control of Chemical Substances

Guyana reports that the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, 1988, regulates the control of chemical substances. All of the substances listed in the international conventions are controlled in Guyana. The country does not control any additional substances.

Guyana has mechanisms through which the institutions responsible for preventing and imposing sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances can communicate and share information.

The Food and Drugs Division of the Ministry of Health is responsible for enforcement of administrative chemical substance controls. The Ministry is responsible for the issuance of licenses to import and carry out inspections, while the customs department has the responsibility for exports and imports of chemical substances and to detain and investigate any suspicious shipment. In addition, the Guyana Police Force and the Customs Anti-Narcotic Unit have the responsibility to investigate and prosecute cases of diversion of chemical substances.

Guyana's Food and Drugs Department carries out the following activities for the control of chemical substances: national registry of licensees, license control, import/export control, inspections, transaction audits, and pre-export notifications. The Ministry of Health imposes administrative sanctions, while a magistrate or judge imposes judicial sanctions. Guyana indicates that these actions are carried out as part of an integrated procedure. Importers, exporters, manufacturers, distributors, are authorized to handle chemical substances. The country reports that these entities are required by law to maintain an up-to-date account of the amounts received, used, and sold. Distribution, final commercialization and transport are not controlled.

Guyana has a regulatory and administrative system for the control of chemical substances that includes five inspectors.

The country offers training courses for police and customs officers involved in the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

Guyana informs that it does not have automated information management systems in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

Guyana's national laws provide for the imposition of penal sanctions for the illicit production of controlled chemical substances, as follows: (i) upon summary conviction, to a fine of \$100,000 GYD (US\$ 489) and to imprisonment for five years; (ii) upon conviction on indictment, to a fine of \$200,000 GYD (US\$ 978) and imprisonment up to 10 years. Diversion and trafficking are covered in this section and the penalties vary depending on the court in which the matter is tried.

Guyana reports that information on the number of times that penal sanctions were applied during the years 2006–2009 is not available.



Guyana does not export chemical substances or handle these substances in transit.

Guyana reports that it imports chemical substances. Information regarding the number of imports or pre-export notifications received is not available. The country does not have a computerized information system to process pre-export notifications.

Guyana reports that it did not seize any controlled chemical substances during the period under evaluation.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Guyana provides the following information on quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies during the years 2006-2009:

Type of Illicit Drugs	Quantities of Drugs Forfeited				
	Unit of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009 Jan -Aug
Heroin	Kilograms	-	-	0.11	2.04
Cocaine HCl	Kilograms	60.73	183.63	47.99	329
Crack	Kilograms	4.74	5.58	1.92	1.90
Cannabis plants	Kilograms	17,600.65	21,510.61	33,709.86	182,934.64
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	Kilograms	790.44	702.11	1,239.25	3,483.64
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	Grams	0	57	0	0

Guyana reports that the country has specialized studies for the characterization and profiling of seized substances.

The country provides the following information regarding the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking:

Number of Persons Formally Charged				Number of Persons Convicted			
2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
508	376	257	354	264	76	42	74

Guyana reports that in 2008 and 2009 one public official was formally charged with offenses related to illicit drug trafficking.

Guyana's Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act, 1988, criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs.



Under Guyana’s law, a Court convicting a person for an offense under section 4, of the Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act of 1988 may order that such person, as it thinks fit, be subject to a period of imprisonment in a centre specified by the court.

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
418	394	238	300	52	150	65	150

Guyana has alternative sentencing measures for illicit cannabis possession. The country reports that possession of less than five grams involves the imposition of fines or an order for the performance of community service.

Guyana informs that its Police Force and the Customs Anti Narcotic Unit (CANU) are responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking in the country. Electronic communication is used to promote and facilitate the timely exchange of information and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking. These national authorities also use intelligence sharing through electronic communication and collaboration with international organizations to promote and facilitate the timely exchange of operational information and collaboration with national authorities of foreign countries with responsibility for the control of illicit drug trafficking.

Guyana offered a number of specialized training courses and briefings for law enforcement, customs officers, prosecutors and the judiciary to address illicit drug trafficking during the period 2006-2009.

Guyana has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code developed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The country reports that 38 facilities have implemented the Code, which represents approximately 75% of its ports. Guyana informs further that it has other port security programs. The Maritime authority is responsible for implementation of the International Ship and Port Security Code in Guyana. In addition, the Police, Coast Guard, CANU, and the Customs Trade and Administration participate in counterdrug port security activities.

Guyana informs that CANU and the Coast Guard participate in counter-drug monitoring and interdiction activities in Guyana’s ports and that those mechanisms are in place to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counter drug control activities. The components of these mechanisms include common interagency databases and mutual access to databases.

Guyana has a control mechanism to monitor the movement in and out of its ports which is the responsibility of the Maritime Administration Department (MARAD), CANU, the Coast Guard, the Guyana Police Force and the Customs Trade and Administration. The mechanism is a manual



record system for both commercial and non-commercial activities. Information is gathered from reports made by vessels to the harbor pilot, port authority or other entity. Guyana reports that authorized officials have access to this information.

The country has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete physical inspection.

Guyana indicates that CANU along with the Coast Guard are the agencies primarily responsible for carrying out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities. The country indicates that the following agencies coordinate and participate in these activities: Public Prosecutor's Office, Customs, National Police, National Guard, Coast Guard and Navy. The Maritime authority, the Guyana Police Force, MARAD, Coast Guard, CANU, and the Customs Trade and Administration participate in counterdrug port security activities, while Customs, National Police and the Coast Guard are agencies responsible for coordinating detection and monitoring activities and "at sea" interdiction operations.

Guyana reports that during 2008 and 2009 it carried out nine maritime interdiction related activities with no vessels seized. The country informs further that it did not conduct any maritime counterdrug operations in partnership with other countries during this period.

Guyana informs that it does not carry out aerial interdiction for illicit drug trafficking activities. The country, however, carries out aerial surveillance for cannabis cultivation.

Guyana informs that it does not have legislation or regulations to control the sale of drugs via the Internet.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Guyana reports that it has official entities that regulate and authorize the importation, exportation, purchase, sale, transfer, registration, marking, transport, possession, manufacture, transit, carrying and storage of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. Movement and marketing of these items are not regulated.

The country reports that the regulated activities are the responsibility of the Guyana Police Force and Customs Trade and Administration, in accordance with Section 18 (4) of the Firearms Act.

Guyana's laws establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit and legal transfer of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These laws criminalize trafficking in and illicit production of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.



Material	Titles and Articles of Current Laws	Sanctions
Firearms	Firearms Act. Chapter 16:05	One (1) year imprisonment and fine one hundred thousand Guyanese dollars (\$940.00 US\$).
Ammunition		
Explosives		

Guyana’s law requires that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, for importation, and for official use after confiscation or forfeiture.

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

Guyana informs that in 2006 it did not authorize the entrance of one shipment of other related materials, due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits, one shipment of ammunition in 2006 and two shipments of other related materials in 2007.

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

Guyana reports that it has a national registry for confiscation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. This registry is not computerized. The country reports that the records are kept permanently.

Guyana reports that no statistics are available regarding quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized and forfeited in narco trafficking cases and quantities of these materials seized and forfeited in relation to the number of arrests for narco trafficking and types of firearms seized from persons formally charged with illicit activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials linked with narco trafficking during the years 2006–2009.

Guyana indicates that no international firearms traces were received or completed during the period 2006-2009.

C. Money Laundering

Guyana’s Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act #13 of 2009 criminalizes money laundering. The sanctions for non-compliance, as specified in Section 3(6), are, for a natural person: up to \$100 Million GYD (US\$ 490,003.00) and 7 years imprisonment, and for a corporate body: fines up to \$500 Million GYD (US\$ 2,450,020).

Guyana has established illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, illicit smuggling of migrants, trafficking in human beings, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against public administration, fraud or financial crimes among others as predicate offences to money laundering.



In Guyana, it is not necessary for a person to be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offense. In addition, Section 3(5) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009 permits the perpetrator of a predicate offense also to be convicted for money laundering.

National law permits the use of electronic surveillance in money laundering investigations (Section 33 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act 2009). Undercover investigations, use of informants, controlled deliveries and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses are not permitted.

Guyana belongs to the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), and its most recent evaluation was carried out in 2004.

Guyana reports that under the Anti-Money Laundering And Countering The Financing of Terrorism Act #13 of 2009, 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, and casinos and gambling, are subject to the obligation to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering.

The country reports that financial institutions and designated non-financial business professions are subject to the obligation to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering.

Guyana has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) established by the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act #13 of 2009, Sections 8 and 9. The Unit is autonomous and has an annual budget assigned. Guyana's FIU is not a member of the Egmont Group.

Guyana reports that limitations do not exist on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases, nor do limitations exist on obtaining financial documents in money laundering cases subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

Guyana does not have an entity for the management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited for money laundering offenses. Guyana does not indicate whether the country's constitutional legislation includes mechanisms concerning the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities, or whether the country's legislation permits the presale or disposition of seized goods. Guyana reports that the disposal of seized goods must await the outcome of a legal trial that results in a judicial order that the goods be confiscated to the state.

No information was provided regarding investigations initiated through a financial intelligence report, penal proceedings initiated for money laundering offenses, persons formally charged in investigations, or persons convicted during the years 2006-2009.



D. Judicial Cooperation

Guyana reports that extradition, including extradition of nationals, is possible for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. The country has also complied with the obligation to designate a competent authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests.

Guyana's law permits the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, including taking evidence or statements from persons, effecting service of judicial documents, executing searches and seizures, examining objects and sites, providing information and evidentiary items, and identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities or other items for evidentiary purposes. The country indicates that secure technological resources are used to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations.

Guyana reports that bank secrecy or other confidentiality laws are not an impediment to providing reciprocal judicial assistance. Guyana's law does not permit granting a controlled delivery request, and the country does not have a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad.

Guyana reports that information regarding active extradition requests made by the country, passive extradition requests answered or requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made or answered in illicit drug trafficking or money laundering cases during the period 2006-2009 is not available.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD acknowledges that Guyana has an institutional framework to guide its anti-drug efforts and activities. This framework includes the National Drug Strategy Master Plan, and a national drug authority which coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, international cooperation and program evaluation.

CICAD notes that the National Anti-Narcotics Commission does not have an annual budget and that each agency takes responsibility for expenditures related to implementation of its anti-drug programs.

Regarding international conventions, CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the evaluation period the country ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA); the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. CICAD recognizes that the country has ratified all of the international instruments recommended by the MEM regarding drug control and related criminal activities.

With regards to a national information system, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guyana has established a drug information network that organizes and carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. CICAD observes that the country undertook priority studies on supply reduction within the evaluation period.

In the area related to demand reduction, regarding prevention, CICAD notes that Guyana has, at the planning stage, the delivery of prevention activities to school and university students through “Edutainment”, an entertainment and school anti-drug program designed to entertain and educate the target audience on critical issues relating to drug prevention such as drug addiction, alcohol abuse and peer pressure.

Concerning treatment, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have official operating standards for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use nor an official licensing procedure to authorize the operation of the country’s treatment facilities.

CICAD notes that Guyana does not conduct surveys on a regular basis, and that the country does not have statistics on drug use among any sectors of the population. Therefore, it is unable to estimate the magnitude of drug use and identify problematic drug use and abuse in the country.

In the area of supply reduction, regarding drug production, CICAD notes that Guyana conducts manual eradication of cannabis crops and uses aerial surveillance to aid in eradication.



With regards to control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD takes note that Guyana has an authority responsible for coordinating the control of pharmaceutical products, including an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent their diversion. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has laws that provide penal and administrative sanctions. Additionally, the country carries out inspections and has a system to gather information on administrative activities.

CICAD observes that in the area of control and prevention of the diversion of pharmaceutical products, the country does not apply controls for distribution and prescription. Likewise, CICAD notes that Guyana did not offer training courses for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products and that the country does not have an automated information management system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

Concerning the control of chemical substances, CICAD takes note that Guyana has a legislative and institutional framework for the monitoring and control of controlled chemical substances, which includes the issuance and control of licenses and inspections, and that the country applies penal and administrative sanctions.

CICAD notes that Guyana does not apply controls on the distribution, transport and final commercialization of controlled chemical substances. The country does not have an automated system that allows safe and efficient handling of information to facilitate the control of the diversion of chemical substances. CICAD observes that the country has no data on pre-export notifications received or the number of penal sanctions imposed during the evaluation period.

In the area of control measures, with respect to illicit drug trafficking, CICAD notes that Guyana has provided specialized training courses for law enforcement officers and the judiciary to address illicit drug trafficking and that the country maintains a database for the number of persons charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD notes with concern that country has not carried out research and training activities related to the prevention and control of the illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet.

With reference to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, CICAD notes that Guyana has laws that criminalize and establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country also maintains a national manual registry of confiscations.

Concerning money laundering control, CICAD recognizes that Guyana has a law that criminalizes money laundering and predicate offenses. CICAD also notes that an individual need not be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of money laundering and the proceeds of that offense.

CICAD recognizes that the country has enacted new legislation called "The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act #13 of 2009".



CICAD notes that the country's law only permits the use of electronic surveillance and that it does not contemplate the use of other special investigation techniques in the investigation of money laundering cases.

On the subject of judicial cooperation, CICAD observes that the country has laws which make extradition possible for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes.

CICAD notes that the country does not have information regarding active extradition requests made by the country, passive extradition requests answered or requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made or answered in illicit drug trafficking or money laundering cases during the period 2006-2009.

CICAD recognizes Guyana'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 Guyana 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:

DEMAND REDUCTION

1. FULLY DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT SCHOOL-BASED DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMMES.
2. ESTABLISH OFFICIAL OPERATING STANDARDS FOR SPECIALIZED FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE TREATMENT SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.
3. CONDUCT A DRUG USE SURVEY AMONG THE SCHOOL POPULATION.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

4. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
5. CARRY OUT ACTIVITIES TO MONITOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS TO PREVENT THEIR DIVERSION.
6. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE SECURE HANDLING OF INFORMATION TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
7. IMPLEMENT CONTROLS ON THE DISTRIBUTION, TRANSPORT AND FINAL COMMERCIALIZATION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICALS SUBSTANCES TO PREVENT THEIR DIVERSION.

CONTROL MEASURES

8. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE 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.
9. INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATIONS, USE OF INFORMANTS, CONTROLLED DELIVERIES AND SENTENCING REDUCTION FOR COOPERATING WITNESSES IN THE INVESTIGATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.

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