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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Antigua and Barbuda

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

Antigua and Barbuda's National Drug Council (NDC) is the national drug authority, established in 1989. The NDC is under the Office of the Prime Minister and coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation, but not for alternative, integral or sustainable development programs.

The annual budget for the NDC is integrated with the budget of the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP). Said budget for the years 2014-2018 is as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$1,323,407	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$60,000

The NDC is responsible for implementing the National Drug Plan as part of the ongoing coordination and organization mechanism among agencies and other levels of government.

OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Antigua and Barbuda has a National Drug Plan 2010-2014, which remains in effect, including the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.

The following institutions participated in the implementation and updating the National Drug Plan 2010-2014: Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment; Ministry of Social Transformation and Human Resource Development, Youth and Gender Affairs (including the Substance Abuse Prevention Division); Ministry of Legal Affairs, Public Safety, and Labour; regional and/or local governments, civil society and other social actors.

The Anti-Drug Strategy Unit of ONDCP carries out the functions of promoting, coordinating, training and providing technical support on drug-related issues to both government and stakeholders, under a centralized governmental structure.

The National Drug Plan 2010-2014, does not take into account the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a human rights perspective, a gender approach or development with social inclusion.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

In Antigua and Barbuda, the issues of money laundering, unemployment, drug induced criminal behavior and persons possibly excluded from society due to mental health issues, are included in the drafting of social policies to address the socio-economic causes and consequences of the drug problem. However, the country does not consider gender issues in drafting national social public policy.

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Antigua and Barbuda has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources. A national drug information network exists that includes health institutions, civil society and other social stakeholders and law enforcement agencies (customs, defense force, immigration, police and ONDCP).

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students	X		2013
National household surveys (12-64 years)		X	
Patient register of treatment centers		X	
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers	X		2016
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law	X		2013
Studies on drug-related mortality	X		2016
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	

The following is the information collected in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors		X	
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products	X		2017
Quantities of seized pharmaceutical products	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		2018
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2016
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2016
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		2017

The indicators and information that the national observatory on drugs manages include and systematically analyze data that is disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level, and ethnicity.

The country has conducted evaluation of drug demand reduction programs, but none to evaluate programs on supply reduction or control measures.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

In Antigua and Barbuda, the Prison (Extramural Sentencing) Amendment Act of 2014, and the Probation of Offenders Act of 1921 provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. However, the country has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. The alternative measures also do not take into account gender differences in accordance to the relevant international instruments.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing, particularly for low-level drug-related offenses. There also are no special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that from the first to the second rounds (1999-2002), and from the fourth to the sixth rounds (2005-2014), Antigua and Barbuda had a national drug authority. However, no report was published for the third round (2003-2004)². In the seventh round (2014-2018), CICAD takes note that the country has a national drug authority that coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The national drug authority had a budget during the first and second rounds (1999-2002) and from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018).

CICAD notes that in the first round (1999-2000), Antigua and Barbuda did not have a national drug plan, but had a drug plan through the second round (2001-2002), and from the fourth to the sixth rounds (2005-2014). CICAD expresses concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not have a national plan, although a previous plan from 2010-2014 is in effect until a new one is in place. Furthermore, CICAD notes that this plan does not take into account the goals of the 2030 Agenda, and does not include a human rights perspective, gender approach, or include development with social inclusion.

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has social policies that address the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem.

CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources, and has a national drug information network. From the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the observatory has had studies on demand reduction and information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country conducts evaluations of drug demand reduction programs, but does not have studies to evaluate programs on supply reduction or control measures.

CICAD is pleased that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has had legislation that incorporates alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. However, CICAD expresses concern that the country does not have mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing such alternative measures to incarceration.

² “The Governmental Expert Group (GEG) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) was unable to conduct an evaluation of Antigua and Barbuda for the third round (2003-2004). During this round, the country did not provide the necessary information nor did it hold an adequate dialogue with the experts during the periods established for this purpose.”

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda does not have interinstitutional and multisectoral programs that promote social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing or special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Antigua and Barbuda has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention and treatment, but not in social integration. These programs include an age differences approach, but not human rights, intercultural, or gender approaches.

The guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account in establishing demand reduction programs.

The country has carried out an intermediate outcome evaluation of the drug abuse school prevention program titled “Moulding Young Minds.” However, the country has not conducted impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs.

Antigua and Barbuda does not implement coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders.

Measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse are implemented, using the technical guide, jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Antigua and Barbuda implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
• Elementary/primary	Moulding Young Minds	Universal
	Say No to Drugs	Universal
• Junior high & high school (secondary school)	Moulding Young Minds	Universal
	Say No to Drugs	Universal

The country does not have selective or indicated prevention programs, nor does it implement prevention programs in the following populations: pre-school, university students, street population, family, gender, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, individuals in the workplace, incarcerated individuals.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have a public national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination. There is a private treatment center, the Crossroads Centre Antigua providing crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities and social integration and services related to recovery and support. The country also does not provide early intervention (brief intervention, counseling) or dual pathology (co-morbidity) services. The treatment services offered do not include a gender perspective.

The country does not have mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services, or mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services. Additionally, there are no mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs, also there are no supervisory mechanisms for establishments

that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use.

Antigua and Barbuda has not established or maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Antigua and Barbuda participates in ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration, taking into account the gender perspective, such as, through the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS) model of The Training and Certification Program for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER).

The CICAD/OAS and the University of the West Indies (UWI) certify personnel that work on prevention and treatment services, but no information was available as to the level of certification. Similarly, the country does not certify personnel that work in social reintegration services.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have an accreditation process for public treatment centers, since there is only one private treatment center. The country also does not have supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention and care and treatment services are met.

The country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention and treatment, but not in social integration. These programs take into consideration an age differences approach, but not gender, intercultural, or human rights approaches. CICAD observes that the country also implements measures aimed at minimizing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for society and public health, and following the guidelines of specialized international organizations. Regarding the evaluation of the programs, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Antigua and Barbuda carries out an intermediate outcome evaluation of a prevention program, but not impact evaluations. CICAD notes with concern that the country does not implement coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with other social stakeholders.

CICAD recognizes that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has been maintaining universal prevention programs for primary and secondary students. However, CICAD notes with concern that there remain to be target populations that are not covered.

CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda does not have a national system of comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices aimed at people with problematic drug use. Moreover, throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has not had a public treatment center and only has had a private treatment center offering crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, social integration and services related to recovery support, but not early intervention or dual pathology. CICAD views with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda does not have mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services, or mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services. Additionally, there are no mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs, also there are no supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use.

CICAD notes that in the fourth round (2004-2006), Antigua and Barbuda offered some training in demand reduction. However, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not offer training in demand reduction, but participates in training programs offered by specialized international organizations and personnel working in prevention and treatment services.

CICAD notes with concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda does not have an accreditation process. Likewise, the country does not have monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with quality criteria in prevention and treatment services. CICAD also notes that the country has not conducted an assessment to determine the national needs for care and treatment services offered.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Antigua and Barbuda does not design, implement or update national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. However, the country takes into account traditional licit use. There is a zero-tolerance approach towards the production of illicit drugs for sale/distribution, outlined in the Misuse of Drugs (Amendment) Act of 2018, where the head of each household can grow up to 4 marijuana plants for personal use.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Antigua and Barbuda has a Drug Information Network to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The Anti-Drug Strategy Unit of the Office of the National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDPCP) participates in this Network. However, there are no periodic studies and research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. The country also does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The country does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system or implement mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Antigua and Barbuda has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development initiatives in rural or urban areas as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Antigua and Barbuda does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, since no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security. Likewise, the country does not exchange information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health, society, economy or security sectors.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Antigua and Barbuda, therefore they are not addressed in the design, implementation and strengthening of comprehensive policies, plans or strategies.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda does not design, implement or update national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has a drug information network that collects and analyzes information related to the illicit supply of drugs. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. The country also does not prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda does not promote or implement mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system or implement mechanisms for the identification of NPS.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has not had alternative, integral and sustainable development programs and also notes that the country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda does not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socioeconomic approaches to micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effect on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security. Similarly, the country does not exchange information on the effects of this phenomenon in the health, social, economic or security sectors.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. However, there are programs to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints. There are also laws that provide for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking, which do not include a human rights perspective.

The country implements and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in regulatory processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence in interdiction operations. There are no updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Department of Analytical Services and the Drug Inspectorate are the institutions responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS). However, the country does not have or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

In Antigua and Barbuda, the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board is the competent authority, responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities in accordance with guidelines.

The country informs the industry and users in general, through the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act of 2008, the Precursor Act of 2010 and the Pharmacy Act of 2011, of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Analyses are carried out that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health.

There is legislation incorporating the control measures in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. However, the country does not use the information system for pre-export notifications (International Narcotics Control Board-INCB PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances. There also are no training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Antigua and Barbuda has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. Licenses are issued to manufacturers and distributors, and regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products are carried out.

The Pharmacy Act of 1995 and Pharmacy Regulations of 2012, Precursor Chemicals Act of 2010 and the Misuse of Drugs (Amendment) Act of 2018, have criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Antigua and Barbuda has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country does not have training and awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. There also is no regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control. However, the country has acquired a gas chromatography to detect and analyze NPS.

There are regulatory frameworks and guidelines, such as the Precursor Chemicals Act of 2010 that addresses the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Antigua and Barbuda has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks, such as the Money Laundering Prevention Act (MLPA) of 2010 and The Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) of 2008 to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. There are protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) and the Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda (RPFAB) implement policies mandating parallel financial investigations to be carried out for drug trafficking and other offenses.

There are mechanisms in the country allowing for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. Antigua and Barbuda also has established the National Anti-Money Laundering Oversight Committee and Memorandum of Understanding between national government agencies. The National Joint Coordination Centre is responsible for the dissemination of information to the relevant agencies.

A Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) exists in the country within ONDCP. Similarly, Antigua and Barbuda has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

OBJECTIVE 7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

Antigua and Barbuda has legislation, regulations and procedures as well as other specific measures, such as the MLPA of 2010 and the POCA of 2008, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

Through the ONDCP Act of 2003 and its amendments, the country has a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The country does not have regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets. However, the country participated in specialized training programs for the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Antigua and Barbuda has national information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. These mechanisms operate through the Joint Intelligence Group by sharing information between national stakeholders. However, the country does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has programs to detect and seize drugs. The country also implements and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in regulatory processes and procedures on drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as specialized investigative techniques and intelligence in interdiction operations. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has institutions responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS. However, the country does not have or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances. CICAD observes that throughout the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has not had protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. There also are no updated diagnoses or studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has had a competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade and informing the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances. CICAD also notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), analyses are carried out including the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances in the international field, their analogs and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. However, CICAD expresses its concern that the country does not use the information system for pre-export notifications (INCB-PEN Online), and does not have training programs on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has been maintaining an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances and has issued licenses to manufacturers and distributors. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has had civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical substances. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda carries out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these pharmaceutical products.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, there is no regulatory framework or guidelines to govern the acquisition of said substances. There is also no training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to these substances.

CICAD recognizes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has acquired a gas chromatography to detect and analyze NPS. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has regulatory frameworks and guidelines that address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have an EWS to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control.

CICAD also recognizes that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has updated and strengthened the legislative and institutional frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. There are also mechanisms for interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. Furthermore, CICAD views that there is a financial intelligence unit, and mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks in accordance with the FATF recommendations.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during seven rounds (1999-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has had legislation, regulations and procedures to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes. Moreover, the country has had a competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. In addition, CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. However, CICAD notes with concern that Antigua and Barbuda does not have regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has national information gathering mechanisms for the exchange of intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Antigua and Barbuda carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third States and with relevant international organizations, such as training in money laundering, money laundering investigations and drug investigations.

The country exchanges technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulation, studies, research, and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. Said technologies are carried out by the use of information networks such as International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and through the regional networks such as the Regional Intelligence Fusion Center (RIFC) and the Joint Intelligence Group (JIG). There are secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. The country also promotes the exchange of best practices with foreign counterparts on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the national drug plan, through sharing of typologies and attendance at regional meetings.

Antigua and Barbuda participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as, firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, corruption, among others. Similarly, the country participates in joint counter drug operations and money laundering investigations. There also are bilateral mechanisms to coordinate and collaborate with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Antigua and Barbuda updated the regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The corresponding regulatory and procedural framework is the Money Laundering Prevention Act (MLPA) updated up to 2018. The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluated the country in 2017.

There are mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, the country has competent authorities with legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as, INTERPOL and Caribbean Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (ARIN-CARIB), among others. The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) Act of 2003 provides the legal power to exchange information. The country is a member of the Egmont Group. Moreover, the Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda (RPFAB) use an INTERPOL portal, the Regional Security System (RSS) network to share information that which is sent and received by the Commissioner of Police.

OBJECTIVE 3 | STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Antigua and Barbuda enacted and adopted legislation and administrative measures and action to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X	
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 1996		X	
	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X	

OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Antigua and Barbuda has bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (between Antigua and Barbuda and the United States of America) Ratification Act of 2000. There are laws to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and related crimes. Including the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act of 1993, the MLPA updated up to 2018, the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) updated up to 2018, the Misuse of Drugs (Amendment) Act of 2018, the ONDCP Act of 2003, and the Firearms Act of 1973.

The country has the Extradition Act of 1993, which permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. There are extradition agreements on drug trafficking and related crimes. Antigua and Barbuda has a law that permits extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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CICAD takes note that in the first round (1999-2000), Antigua and Barbuda had an entity that coordinated the exchange of drug-related information among national and international entities. These type of exchanges continued through the second and fourth rounds (2002-2006) with the pertinent international organizations. CICAD expresses satisfaction that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. In addition, in the seventh round (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda carries out activities of technical assistance and horizontal cooperation among member states of the OAS, third States and with relevant international organizations.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that since the fourth to the seventh rounds (2005-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has been sharing information with other countries on criminal investigations or prosecution of money laundering. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country reviewed and updated the regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. There also are mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to expedite responses to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, the competent authorities exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks.

CICAD views with satisfaction that since the first through the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has had laws and regulations regarding drugs and money laundering, chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, as well as on firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related material. Furthermore, in the second round (2001-2002), there was legislation on corruption. CICAD recognizes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country updated legislation on drugs and money laundering. In addition, CICAD notes that during the seven rounds (2014-2018), Antigua and Barbuda has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and the conventions of the Organization of American States related to the world drug problem.

CICAD notes that in the fourth round (2005-2006), Antigua and Barbuda had legislation that provided for mutual assistance in criminal matters and in the seventh round (2014-2018), there are bilateral and regional agreements on mutual legal assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also takes note that between the fourth and the seventh rounds (2004-2018), the country has had legislation permitting for extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, the country permits the extradition of its nationals.

CICAD recognizes Antigua and Barbuda for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

1889 F Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
www.cicad.oas.org