



I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING / NATIONAL ANTI DRUG STRATEGY

Trinidad and Tobago's National Anti-Drug Plan for the period 2001 to 2004 was approved in April of 2001. It was updated to include a component of Alternative Development and also reflects the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action as adopted by the United Nations. A budget has not yet been allocated for the National Drug Plan. This task has been assigned to the National Council on Drugs, which was expected to be ready in October 2002.

The National Drug Council is comprised of senior staff from the main agencies responsible for carrying out the National Anti Drug Strategy, which was established in 2000 through a Cabinet order. It has been given the mandate to coordinate and monitor the National Anti-Drug Strategy. The Council is currently establishing the systems and procedures for its operations.

Funding for the National Drug Council has come solely from government's allocations; however, there are no formal evaluation mechanisms to evaluate the adequacy of the budget in relation to its responsibilities.

The country recorded the enactment of six new laws to help strengthen its response to illicit drug trafficking and abuse, but does not clearly indicate their scope. No progress appears to have been made toward ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA).

The country does not have an Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID). For the purposes of demand reduction, it is a member of the Inter-American Drug-Use Data System (SIDUC) and has established a system for disseminating information on the drug problem to the general public. Each agency compiles data within its respective purview in accordance with the provision on submitting annual reports to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and responds to the Questionnaire in connection with the Annual Reports of the United Nations Drug Enforcement Program (UNDEP). There is no centralized body, however, responsible for organizing, compiling, and coordinating drug statistics and other information. In accordance with the "Report on the Recommendations of the First Round of Evaluation-2001", released in December 2001, the country will begin development of an integrated system for statistical data collection, analysis, and management with assistance from CICAD.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. ASSIGN THE RESOURCES NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL DRUG PLAN ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.**
- 2. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.**
- 3. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
- 4. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO DEVELOP AND APPLY AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND MAINTENANCE OF STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS ON DRUG RELATED MATTERS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION TO BEGIN ON A DATE TO BE INDICATED BY THE COUNTRY.**



II. DEMAND REDUCTION

The National Demand Reduction Strategy for 2000 has been incorporated into the National Anti-Drug Plan and covers prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, social reintegration and follow-up, thus incorporating the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction and related Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations. A budget has not been decided on, although for the period 2000-2002, the lead agency for demand reduction invested US\$689,768.00. The country was not able to provide figures for other agencies participating in demand reduction programs, however it has indicated that efforts will be made to have these by February 2003.

The National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Program (NADAPP) has prepared a strategic plan whose principal objectives are: reorganization to become a semiautonomous agency; improvement of the treatment and rehabilitation system; the conduct of research studies with a view to strengthening policies and programs; and the establishment of a database management system.

With regard to efforts to prevent drug use in schools, the country has programs at the primary, secondary, and higher education levels. The programs at the first two levels operate sporadically with coverage of 0.65% (primary level) and 4.54% (secondary level) of the national population. At the university level, programs have reached 595 students.

Community programs benefit 636 students and children workers and 8,953 adults throughout the country. Programs in the labor sector have made progress in carrying out the recommendation made by CICAD in the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000, and are offered in 35 private sector companies. There is at least one Employee Assistance Program operating in the public sector. NADAPP is currently working with other ministries to develop additional programs in this sector. The wide coverage (86%) achieved by programs for the prison population is worthy of special note.

A program is being conducted for 21 community leaders with assistance from several ministries and organizations. There are prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs for socially displaced persons and children not enrolled in school. NADAPP is expanding its programs for these young people. Programs of limited scope are currently being conducted in the form of street intervention to assist socially displaced persons. In that regard, in accordance with the "Report on Implementation of the Recommendations of the First Round of Evaluation-2001", Trinidad and Tobago will launch comprehensive programs in this area during the period from December 2002 to August 2003.

The processes used in a number of community prevention programs have been evaluated, although limited resources have not permitted the evaluation of their effectiveness and impact.

In the area of treatment and rehabilitation programs, the country has 7 public centers and 12 private centers in clinics, residences, and hospitals. The centers provided early detection, detoxification, treatment and rehabilitation, and social reintegration services. Most of the centers specialize in male patients; coverage for the female population is inadequate.

During the 2001-2002 evaluation period, 1,965 individuals received treatment in connection with drug use. The country recognizes the need to improve its system for collecting data on persons seeking treatment. In this regard, NADAPP is conducting workshops for the purpose of improving the record-keeping process in treatment and rehabilitation centers.

There are no minimum standards or accreditation process for drug abuse treatment services and programs. Draft legislation prepared by NGOs and state agencies will be included among the bills to be submitted to the Cabinet in 2003.



With respect to professional training, apart from short refresher courses and student courses, the University of the West Indies offers a three-year master's program in social work. The country's training supply capacity is sufficient to cover 60% of the applications received.

Studies to determine attitudes towards drug use among high school students, prevalence, incidence, age of first use, and consequences of drug use are scheduled for the next two years. In the "Report on Implementation of the Recommendations of the First Round of Evaluation-2001", Trinidad and Tobago reported that it expected to complete a study by 2004 that would provide population indicators enabling the country to determine the prevalence of and trends in drug use. The country has not reported on progress made in this regard.

In general, the National Prevention System and the service infrastructure for demand reduction appear to have made limited progress. The programs for the student population are limited in coverage and sporadic in frequency. Community intervention targets a limited number of low-income populations. On the other hand, appreciable progress appears to have been made in the labor sector and prison programs. With regard to treatment infrastructure, the country does not have minimum standards of care, and its record-keeping systems are not reliable. As for research, no studies have been conducted to measure the amount of drug use, nor have treatment programs been evaluated.

Trinidad and Tobago provided information on new trends in drug abuse, firearms and ammunition seizures, and money laundering. It reports that ecstasy has been found in clubs frequented by adolescents. There has been a slight increase in the number of the firearms seized. With regard to money laundering, the number of suspicious transactions reported was 85 in 2000, 236 in 2001 and 52 in 2002 (up to March).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTIVE AGENTS.**
- 2. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO CONDUCT STUDIES TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF DRUG USE IN THE COUNTRY.**
- 3. ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ABUSE.**

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

During the evaluation period 2001-2002, the identified crop area has remained stable at approximately 130 has. For the period from 2000 to 2002 present, a total of 16 has. have been abandoned or are no longer under cultivation. Although alternative development programs are envisaged in the National Anti-Drug Plan, they have still not been established. The National Council on Drugs plans to begin research in this field in 2003.

B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical/Chemical Substances

Pursuant to the Dangerous Drug Act and the Pesticides and Toxic Chemical Products Act, the agencies responsible for controlling all controlled chemical substances and pharmaceutical products cited in the United Nations conventions are the Chemical, Food, and Drug Division and the Drug Inspection Office of the Ministry of Health. Controls are applied in respect of imports, distribution, and transportation; permits are issued and inspection visits are made.



These agencies exchange operational information with respect to controlled chemical substances through inter-institutional committees and joint training. The effectiveness of the means utilized is evaluated in interagency meetings. The country considers that such problems as inadequate communication lines, the lack of a national system for compiling information, and the absence of any clear delineation of functions and responsibilities between the various agencies undermine the effectiveness of information exchanges.

The country has not responded to the indicators on: legal and/or regulatory provisions for the application of penal, civil, and administrative sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances; the control of international transactions and seizures related to controlled chemical substances and pharmaceutical products; or international cooperation in this area.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ENSURE THAT NATIONAL LAWS ON CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF 1988.**

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Trinidad and Tobago has reported 1,439 drug seizure operations related to illicit drug trafficking from 2000 to 2002.

Type of drugs	2000	2001	2002*
Cocaine Hydrochloride	595.5kg	830.22kg	
Cannabis plants	7,915,207	3,861,378	34,400
Cannabis Leaf (grass)	4,879.81kg	985 kg	
Cannabis Seed		400 lbs	

* This information is up to 03-08-2002

All narcotics are destroyed by means of incineration under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Health and the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. In 2000, there were 1,411 cases; for 2001, there were 702 cases, and in 2002 there were 11 cases resulting in being charged for illicit drug trafficking. In 2000, there were 2,547 persons charged for illicit drug possession and 3,594 persons for 2001. The country does not provide information regarding persons convicted for illicit drug trafficking and possession. In 2000 and 2001, 2,481 and 2,855 persons were convicted, respectively, but convictions for trafficking have not been distinguished from those for illegal possession.

Mechanisms have been set up to deal with information exchange and collaboration among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. Trinidad and Tobago in 2002 received and responded to 11 and 2 requests respectively for judicial cooperation and extradition from other countries based on international agreements.

Trinidad and Tobago has laws to criminalize corruption in accordance with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption; there are no data available on public officials convicted for crimes related to illicit trafficking in drugs.



B. Firearms and Ammunitions

There are national agencies responsible for controlling the movement of firearms, but no formal mechanisms to evaluate their effectiveness. Under its Firearms and Explosive Act of 1980, the country criminalizes illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition and establishes sanctions for non-compliance. The report shows that no one was arrested, tried or convicted for illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition for the evaluation period of 2001-2002 under review.

Although mention was made of an efficient system for the registration of legal and illegal firearms, the information sent by the country does not appear to document this affirmation. There are entities responsible for the exchange of information and collaboration with other countries regarding the control of firearms and ammunition. Information was supplied to other countries in response to three requests regarding shipments of firearms.

The country has laws and regulations governing imports and exports, which establish administrative controls to prevent the diversion of firearms and ammunition, including shipments of firearms in transit.

C. Money Laundering

The Illicit Proceeds Act of 2000 criminalizes the laundering of proceeds from illicit trafficking in drugs, firearms, trafficking in human organs, prostitution, and pornography, as well as from kidnapping, extortion, crimes against the government, and fraud. The Dangerous Drugs Act of 1991, amended in 1994 and 2000, provides for administrative controls to prevent money laundering in various sectors of the economy. Current legislation does not include terrorism and trafficking in human beings among the predicate crimes for money laundering, and some of the administrative controls recommended by specialized international agencies and instruments are absent, but legislation is being drafted to correct these omissions.

There is legislation and regulations that make it mandatory for financial institutions and other responsible entities to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the authorities. For the evaluation period 2001-2002, 373 cases of suspicious transactions were reported. All of these cases were investigated, but no criminal charges were brought. No sanctions for failure to report suspicious transactions were imposed on financial institutions or other entities subject to this requirement.

Trinidad and Tobago does have a mechanism for the disposal of goods and assets seized in money laundering cases. On completion of cases against the individual/company, the court can hire a receiver to dispose of the property as the court may direct.

Trinidad and Tobago made two requests to other states for extradition in money laundering cases, both of which were granted. The country also received two requests and granted both. Seven officials benefited from specialized training for judges and other administrative regulators in money laundering issues. Five of these officials are still employed in the area of their training.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999- 2000 TO ENSURE THAT NATIONAL LAWS ON FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), AS WELL AS WITH THE CICAD MODEL REGULATIONS.**



2. **ESTABLISH A REGISTER TO IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED OR CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.**
3. **UPDATE THE LAW ON MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE THE CRIMES OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND TERRORISM.**
4. **ESTABLISH ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING, INCLUDING CUSTOMER RECORDS, VERIFICATION, AND "KNOW-YOUR-CUSTOMER" POLICIES.**

V. CONCLUSIONS

Trinidad and Tobago has made progress as evidenced by the Cabinet's approval of the National Plan for the Fight against Drugs. In the area of demand reduction, the country has expanded the coverage of programs targeting the labor sector and prison population, but progress on the national prevention system and treatment infrastructure appears to have been limited.

The country also made headway in 2000 in updating its laws on money laundering to increase the number of predicate offenses and establish administrative controls for financial institutions and other sectors subject to requirements in this area, such as reporting suspicious or unusual transactions to the authorities. Sectors not previously covered by these provisions have also been included. It must be noted, however, that a number of gaps in current legislation persist and that the application of existing controls has been inadequate.

The infrastructure for preventing and controlling the diversion of controlled chemical substances in Trinidad and Tobago suffers from a number of weaknesses, and there is no regulatory framework for fulfilling commitments undertaken in the international instruments. The personal record system with respect to trafficking in firearms, ammunition, and related materials is inadequate, which impedes effective monitoring of law enforcement in this area.

Trinidad and Tobago has been participating actively in the process of establishing and implementing the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). The country has also shown a high degree of commitment to fulfilling the recommendations made by CICAD during the First Round of Evaluation 1999-2000.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **ASSIGN THE RESOURCES NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL DRUG PLAN ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE.**
2. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.**
3. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
4. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO DEVELOP AND APPLY AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND MAINTENANCE OF STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS ON DRUG RELATED MATTERS, WITH IMPLEMENTATION TO BEGIN ON A DATE TO BE INDICATED BY THE COUNTRY.**
5. **DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTIVE AGENTS.**
6. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO CONDUCT STUDIES TO DETERMINE THE LEVEL OF DRUG USE IN THE COUNTRY.**
7. **ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ABUSE.**
8. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ENSURE THAT NATIONAL LAWS ON CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES OF VIENNA 1988.**
9. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ENSURE THAT NATIONAL LAWS ON FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA), AS WELL AS WITH THE CICAD MODEL REGULATIONS.**
10. **ESTABLISH A REGISTER TO IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED OR CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.**
11. **UPDATE THE LAW ON MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE THE CRIMES OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND TERRORISM.**
12. **ESTABLISH ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING, INCLUDING CUSTOMER RECORDS, VERIFICATION, AND "KNOW-YOUR-CUSTOMER" POLICIES.**

