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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit
Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and
Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their
Causes and Consequences*

Antigua and Barbuda

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022



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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of "Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences" was conducted during 2022, and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

OBJECTIVE**1**

DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Antigua and Barbuda does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country does not have protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.

The agencies in charge of drug control in Antigua and Barbuda do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming.

Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.

Antigua and Barbuda has programs or strategies aimed at land, maritime and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints. However, it does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs given there are no rivers.

Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.

Antigua and Barbuda has the following laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking:

- The Misuse of Drugs Act 1973, (as amended 1993, 2008, 2014, 2018, 2019)
- The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy Act 2003, (as amended 2008, 2017, 2020)
- The Electronic Crimes Act 2013, (as amended 2018, 2019, 2020)

- The Proceeds of Crime Act 1993 (as amended 2008, 2014, 2017, 2019)
- The Money Laundering Prevention Act (MLPA) 1996 (as amended 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021)
- The Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (MACMA) 1993, (as amended 1993, 2019, 2020)
- The Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, and the Government of the United States of America) Ratification Act 2000
- The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2005 (as amended 2008, 2010, 2016, 2017, 2020)

Priority Action 1.5: Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.

Antigua and Barbuda has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 1.6: Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Antigua and Barbuda implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) carries out investigations and surveillance aimed at identifying organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. Information is gleaned from profiling investigations at ports of entries, active surveillance of known and suspected subjects, and intelligence received from the Financial and Drug Intelligence Units. The Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda also has a dedicated Drug Investigation Unit and a canine drug interdiction unit. Information is also shared through the Regional Security Systems (RSS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).

The country has inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, there is an MOU between the Customs and Excise Division, the ONDCP, the Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda (RPFAB), the Immigration Department (ID), Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force (ABDF), and the National Joint Coordinating Committee (NJCC). The NJCC is comprised of members from each law enforcement body and affords for the efficient sharing of intelligence on money laundering, and organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Antigua and Barbuda has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the country has participated in investigations that involved multiple jurisdictions facilitated by the Egmont network, the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for the

Caribbean (ARIN-CARIB) and the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties. Using the provisions under the MACMA and Section 23 of the MLPA, Antigua and Barbuda have been able to assist other countries in seizing, freezing, and confiscating real property. The country has also assisted in serving warrants, conducting interviews, and producing documents for use as evidence in judicial proceedings.

The country has also used these provisions to assist in investigations in multiple jurisdictions. These include travelling to another jurisdiction to conduct interviews, to receive evidence and to serve judicial documents on persons and companies of interest.

Priority Action 1.7: Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.

Antigua and Barbuda’s Department of Analytical Services is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country has and participates in the following ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

Name of Courses	Presented By	Date	Organizations attended
Training Webinar on Wastewater Analysis and Drugs	OAS/CICAD	10/28/2020	Department of Analytical Services Antigua
Online training on the Induction to the use of the Raman TruNarc device	UNODC	December 16-17, 2020	ONDCP Department of Analytical Services Antigua
Operation of the Raman TruNarc Device	Department of Analytical Services Antigua	06/08/2021	ONDCP Department of Analytical Services Antigua

Antigua and Barbuda has the following mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- The Anti-Drug Strategy Unit of the ONDCP has the responsibility: “to co-ordinate the implementation of policies for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs” - ONDCP Act 2003 (Section 10 (1E)). The Anti-Drug Strategy Unit is where the National Drug Observatory is housed; it also coordinates the Drug Information Network of Antigua and Barbuda (DINAB) - see above for report. Also, reports are generated upon request at the national level. Agencies

involved are Customs, Ministry of Health, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board, Office of National Drug Control Policy

Priority Action 1.8: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges whereby synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products, being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet.

Priority Action 1.9: Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes.

The country does not use tools or resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals.

Priority Action 1.10: Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Antigua and Barbuda has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources, as well as ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets. Budgetary allocations for human and material resources, as well as ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure and management of assets, tools or products related to illicit drug markets are made annually for the Proceeds of Crime Unit and the Narcotics Department of the RPFAB, as well as for the Investigations and Legal Departments of the ONDCP.

The country's competent personnel receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets. In this sense, the following type of training programs are carried out: drug investigation training financial investigation training, trade-based money laundering, cash seizure detention and forfeiture, asset recovery, combatting cash smuggling, and tracing illicit financial flows confiscation, criminal finances, and cryptocurrency.

OBJECTIVE

2

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.

Priority Action 2.1: Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, or other substances subject to international control.

Priority Action 2.2: Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Antigua and Barbuda improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. In this sense, TruNarc Handheld Narcotics Analyzer and Hardened MobileTrace Narcotics device are used.

Priority Action 2.3: Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs.

Priority Action 2.4: Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Antigua and Barbuda participates in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)'s Project ION (International Operations on NPS). The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) and Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda (RPFAB) – Narcotics Investigation Department serve as the focal points.

Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

OBJECTIVE
3

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER ITS TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 3.1: Promote inter-agency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Antigua and Barbuda has the Anti-Drug Strategy Unit (ADSU) as the competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country has the following instruments and mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- The Precursor Chemicals Act 2010
- The Pharmacy Act 1995 (as amended 2011, 2019)
- The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Act 2008
- The Cannabis Act, 2018 (as amended 2021)
- The Misuse of Drugs Act 1974 (as amended 1993, 2008, 2014, 2018, 2019)

Antigua and Barbuda does not have an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances.

The country’s competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, as listed in the table below:

Name of the competent national authority	Does it carry out regular inspections and audits?	Is it responsible for controlling domestic trade?	Does it consider the CICAD Model Regulations?
Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board	Yes, every three (3) years for renewal of licenses or as necessary upon suspicion of non-compliance	Yes	No

Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.

Antigua and Barbuda does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, or precursors, which pose a threat to public health.

Priority Action 3.3: Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Antigua and Barbuda has Precursor Chemicals Act of 2010 incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

Priority Action 3.4: Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions, and law enforcement measures.

Antigua and Barbuda has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances	x	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place	x	
Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances	x	
Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions	x	

The country has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions		x

The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions		X
Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances		X
The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including, in particular, information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief		X
Requirements to ensure that imports and exports are properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other shipping documents must include the names of the substances, the quantity, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. These documents are kept for a period of no less than two years and may be made available for inspection by competent authorities	X	

Antigua and Barbuda complies with the request for information in Article 12, Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

Priority Action 3.5: Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

Antigua and Barbuda does not use the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances nor does it have alternative mechanisms to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States.

The country does not use the INCB's Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

Priority Action 3.6: Train relevant drug investigation, control and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Antigua and Barbuda receives the following training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances:

Training Programs	Institution in charge (national or international)
Drug Investigations for Female Officers Online Training Course (31st May to 11th June 2021)	Regional Security Systems (RSS)
Advanced Narcotics Investigations Course – (19th – 23rd July 2021)	International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), San Salvador

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) Synthetic Opioids, Precursors and Dangerous Substances Awareness, Safe Interdiction and Intelligence Sharing Webinar for practitioners from the Caribbean and Latin America (6-7 August 2020)	Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)/INCB
Early Warning System for New Psychoactive Substances and other Emerging Drugs (14 July 2020)	Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDPCP)
Focal Point & Webinar on NCB Global Intel Sharing Systems and Safe Handling of NPS and Dangerous Substances for Customs Officers from CCLEC Member Countries (17-18 August 2020)	INCB

Priority Action 3.7: Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Antigua and Barbuda there are no budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment or supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

Priority Action 3.8: Use, as appropriate, CICAD’s Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

Antigua and Barbuda does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

OBJECTIVE

4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.

Priority Action 4.1: Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Antigua and Barbuda has special processes for issuing authorizations for importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes on average, for an import authorization to be issued:

Product type	Average time to issue import permits	Average time to issue export permits
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines	Does not happen	-
Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	5 working days	-
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	Does not happen	-
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	Depending on the quantity 24 to 48 hours	-

The country has an updated register of individuals or companies importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.2: Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have training or 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.

Priority Action 4.3: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Antigua and Barbuda has the following regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes:

The Cannabis Act 2018 provides for the regulation and control of cannabis for religious use by documented members of registered religious organizations, to uphold the constitutional rights afforded to each citizen of Antigua and Barbuda; and to provide for the regulation and control of cannabis for medicinal and scientific use within Antigua and Barbuda.

Section 13 of the Act establishes the Medicinal Cannabis Authority, which has power to enforce policy for the licensing and regulating of the cultivation, processing, production of infused products, testing facilities, research, dispensing, sale, import, export and use of medicinal cannabis; as well as review, investigate and approve or deny applications in relation to the issuing of licenses and other authorizations.

Section 45 of the Act allows a medical professional that is registered by the Authority and approved by the Minister to issue medicinal cannabis recommendations.

Section 57 of the Act allows for the following licenses to be obtained:

- a) A Medicinal Cannabis Cultivation License, which shall be issued to allow for the growing, harvesting, drying, trimming, curing, storing or packaging of medicinal cannabis
- b) A Medicinal Cannabis Dispensary License, which shall be issued to allow for the dispensing of medicinal cannabis to patients
- c) A Medicinal Cannabis Special Dispensing License, which shall be issued to a person that is certified by the authority to dispense Medicinal Cannabis at an authorized Medicinal Cannabis Dispensary
- d) A Medicinal Cannabis Lounge License, which shall be used to establish an authorized place for patients to medicate
- e) A Medicinal Cannabis Testing Facility License, which shall be issued to allow for the qualitative and quantitative analysis and testing of Medicinal Cannabis to ensure that Medicinal Cannabis entering the market is safe
- f) A Medicinal Cannabis Processing and Extraction License, which shall be issued to allow for the processing and extraction of raw medicinal cannabis material into extracted or isolated products
- g) A Medicinal Cannabis Infused Products Manufacturer License, which shall be issued to allow for activities relating to the processing and manufacturing of medicinal cannabis products, including but not limited to, edibles and other derivative products, but does not include the extraction of Medicinal Cannabis; No. 28 of 2018 37 The Cannabis Act, 2019
- h) A Medicinal Cannabis Transport License, which shall be issued to allow for the transport of medicinal cannabis
- i) A Medicinal Cannabis Research and Development License, which shall be issued to allow for the conduct of scientific research relating to the development of medicinal cannabis
- j) A Medicinal Cannabis Import or Export License, which shall be issued per transaction, to allow for the importation or exportation of medicinal cannabis and which will follow the International Narcotics Control Board regulations regarding controlled substances export and import procedures, with the addition of phytosanitary certification and other agriculture documents for medicinal cannabis plant material.

OBJECTIVE

5

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have an updated register of individuals or corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Antigua and Barbuda carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.2: Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Antigua and Barbuda has the following penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

Type of Penalty	Year when it was last updated
Criminal	2012

Priority Action 5.3: Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Antigua and Barbuda offers the following periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

- The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) Lecture on Synthetic Drugs and Novel Psychotic Substances-July 2019
- National Seminar on Synthetic Drugs and Novel Psychotic Substances- March 2019

- Global Smart Program Training (TruNarc Training)- December 2020
- TruNarc training Part 2- June 2021

The country does not share information with other regional or global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.4: Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities to the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.

Antigua and Barbuda does not use the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) nor does it have alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, or exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use.

The country has not received training on the INCB's I2ES System.

OBJECTIVE

6

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.

Priority Action 6.1: Train law enforcement personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, including through the use of existing information systems and intelligence data exchanges.

Antigua and Barbuda participates in the following periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations:

- Drug Investigations for Female Officers – Regional Security System (RSS) Training Institute – Jamaica – 31st May to 11th June 2021
- Advanced Narcotics Investigations Course – International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) – San Salvador - July 19 to July 23, 2021
- INL & RSS HQ Law Enforcement Regional Tabletop Exercise 2021 – RSS – Barbados – 18th to 29th October 2021
- Advanced Narcotics Investigation – RedTrac – Jamaica – 20th to 24th June 2022
- Drug Investigations for Female Officers Online Training Course - RSS TI - Jamaica – 31st May to 11th June 2021
- Advanced Narcotics Investigations Course - ILEA, San Salvador – 19th – 23rd July 2021

Priority Action 6.2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Antigua and Barbuda participates in the following periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering:

- Trade Based Money Laundering Course – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) - Webinar- August 2020
- RSS Asset Recovery Unit (ARU) Cash Seizure Detention and Forfeiture course – RSS- Webinar - October 2020
- RSS Asset Recovery Course – RSS - Webinar - 26th to 30th October 2020
- Combatting Cash Smuggling Advanced Course – UNODC- Webinar - February 2021
- Tracing Illicit Financial Flows – International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) – Webinar - January 2021
- RSS ARU Confiscation Workshop - RSS Asset Recovery Unit – Online – March 2021

Priority Action 6.3: Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Antigua and Barbuda has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In this sense, Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP), Customs and Excise Division, Immigration Department, Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force (ABDF), and Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda (RPFAB) all share information and intelligence at a domestic level. At the regional level intelligence is shared via RSS and Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS). Then, at the international level, intelligence is shared via the U.S. Drug Enforcement administration (DEA), UNODC and Seaport Cooperation Program (SEACOP).

Priority Action 6.4: Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Antigua and Barbuda has the following tool that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- The MOU between the ONDCP, RPFAB, Customs and Excise Division, ABDF, the National Joint Coordination Centre (NJCC), and Immigration Department, is an effective tool that promotes and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. Information shared between these entities is regularly used to build profiles on subjects and associates of subjects suspected of engaging in drug trafficking.

Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.

Antigua and Barbuda has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The agencies which provide information for the system are ONDCP – Anti-Drug Strategy Unit (ADSU).

- The Anti-Drug Strategy Unit within ONDCP serves as the National Observatory on Drugs. The National Observatory on Drugs performs the administrative functions of the Drug Information Network of Antigua and Barbuda (DINAB). The DINAB is the mechanism through which Antigua and Barbuda collects, analyses, and disseminates information on drugs, and related information, for the purpose of monitoring trends, developing policy, and implementing

appropriate programs and responses. It is comprised of institutions that work in the area of drug control, demand reduction and treatment, including law enforcement agencies, health institutions and the lone private treatment center on the island. The objectives of DINAB are:

1. To provide accurate, relevant and timely statistical data on the nature and extent of the drug situation in Antigua and Barbuda
2. To increase coordination, dialogue, and cooperation among the institutions which work in the area of drug control, through the exchange of drug-related statistical information
3. To inform policymakers and the general public on drug trends and related matters

OBJECTIVE
7

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).

Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Antigua and Barbuda has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, the country has the following legislative frameworks: the Proceeds of Crime Amendment Act 2019, the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Amendment Act 2019, the Money Laundering Prevention Amendment Act 2021, the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy Amendment Act 2020, the Prevention of Terrorism Amendment Act 2020, the Money Laundering Prevention Amendment Act 2020, and the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and Protocols (Ratification) Act 2020.

Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.

Antigua and Barbuda has the following periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking:

- The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) provides training for institutions to identify and report suspicious transactions, identifying risks, the writing of suspicious transaction reports and on effective countermeasures to guard against Money Laundering, Terrorism and Proliferation Financing

Training consists of:

- General Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism/Countering Proliferation Financing (AML/CFT/CPF) Training
- Targeted training, e.g., Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) reporting, Effective Customer Due Diligence (CDD), Risk Management etc.
- Industry/Sector Specific training
- Specific targeted training, e.g., Board, Compliance Officers, Frontline staff

Delivery channels for training:

- Face-to-Face (Institution or Sector)
- Webinars
- Annual Compliance Officers' Conference
- Collaboration with local, regional, or international organizations

Priority Action 7.3: Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.

Antigua and Barbuda has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, there are protocols which direct the conduct of financial and asset investigations parallel to the investigation of predicate offences for both the ONDCP and the Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda (RPFAB).

Priority Action 7.4: Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.

Antigua and Barbuda has the following mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering:

- The National Oversight Committee on Financial Action is tasked with the responsibility of coordination on issues relating Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation Financing

Priority Action 7.5: Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.

Antigua and Barbuda has the ONDCP as its financial intelligence unit.

The country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, there is cooperation and information sharing between Customs and Excise Division, ONDCP, RPFAB, Immigration Department and Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force (ABDF).

The National Joint Coordination Centre (NJCC) acts as the focal point for the collection and dissemination of information among law enforcement agencies at both the national and regional level. The NJCC also targets intelligence development and analysis to assist in the facilitation of joint operations between local law enforcement agencies in the national counter-drug effort. Additionally, the NJCC is also responsible for disseminating and receiving general intelligence

between the Regional Intelligence Fusion Centre (RIFC) and the Regional Security Services (RSS). There is a National Point of Contact (NPC). This position is currently held by the Director of the ONDCP. There is also an alternate NPC, namely the Head of the Intelligence Unit of the Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force. The NPC liaises with the RSS and RIFC for intelligence gathering and dissemination.

Priority Action 7.6: Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Antigua and Barbuda has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, the country conducted a national risk assessment in 2017 using the World Bank tool. Working groups were established and tasked with the responsibility to continually review the assessment and make recommendations to strengthen the framework and report to the oversight body. In March 2021 a risk assessment on virtual assets was conducted. The established working groups include: Supervisory, Law Enforcement, Legislative and Training and Outreach. Antigua was rated largely compliant in recommendation 1 (assessing risk and applying a risk-based approach).

Priority Action 7.7: Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Antigua and Barbuda has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. In this sense, ONDCP is the Financial Intelligence Unit of Antigua and Barbuda and in accordance with the provision of the Money Laundering Prevention Act, Financial Institutions are required to report suspicious activity in relation to financial transactions/suspected proceeds of crime.

In addition, the ONDCP provides training to the financial institutions concerning trends and vulnerabilities, strengthening the SAR reporting requirement, and have conducted compliance forums as an additional means of training. The ONDCP, Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) and the Regulatory and Supervisory College (FSRC) meet in January annually to review the past year's activities and to coordinate plans for the ensuing year.

OBJECTIVE
8

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, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.

Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.

Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

Antigua and Barbuda has the Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda (RPFAB) and Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) as the designated competent authorities responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through Proceeds of Crime Act and the Money laundering Prevention Act and the Money Laundering Prevention Act.

The country has the following regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets:

- The Money Laundering Prevention Act 1996
- The Proceeds of Crime Act 1993

Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Antigua and Barbuda participates in the following specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets:

	Name and type of training received
International organizations	<p>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Academy for Tax Crime Investigation – “Conducting Financial Investigations (Foundation) Virtual Programme”</p> <p>Regional Security Systems (RSS) RSS ARU Cash Seizure Detention and Forfeiture course – RSS- Webinar- (15th October 2020)</p> <p>RSS Asset Recovery Course – RSS- Webinar- (26th to 30th October 2020)</p>

	<p>International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Tracing Illicit Financial Flows – Interpol- Webinar- (27th January 2021)</p> <p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Confiscation workshop – UNODC – Webinar – (14th to 16th April 2021)</p>
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Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country’s constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

Antigua and Barbuda has the following legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes:

- The Misuse of Drugs Act 1974 (as amended 1993, 2008, 2014, 2018, 2019)
- The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy Act 2003 (as amended 2007, 2018, 2020)
- The Proceeds of Crime Act 1993 (as amended 2008, 2014, 2017)
- The Money Laundering Prevention Act 1996 (as amended 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2008, 2009, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021)
- The Mutual Assistance in Criminal matter Act 1993 (as amended by 1993, 2019, 2020)
- The Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, and the Government of the United States of America) Ratification Act 2000

OBJECTIVE

9

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 9.1: Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

Antigua and Barbuda has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs.

Priority Action 9.2: Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.

Antigua and Barbuda has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. In that sense, there exists an Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force (ABDF) Coast Guard which focuses on the maritime drug trafficking, while land based counternarcotics efforts are mainly undertaken by the Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda (RPFAB) and the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP). The allocated amount for ONDCP is approximately US \$1,000,000, and there are also allocations for RPFAB and ABDF.

Priority Action 9.3: Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Antigua and Barbuda takes into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, the Cannabis Act 2018, provides for the regulation and control of cannabis for religious use by documented members of registered religious organizations, to uphold the constitutional rights afforded to each citizen of Antigua and Barbuda.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Priority Action 9.4: Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Antigua and Barbuda has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs.

Priority Action 9.5: Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Antigua and Barbuda does not support the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

OBJECTIVE

10

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

Antigua and Barbuda has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.5: Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.6: Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 10.7: Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE**11****DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.**

Priority Action 11.1: Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

Antigua and Barbuda has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

Priority Action 11.2: Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 11.3: Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE
12

ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Priority Action 12.1: Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 12.4: Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Antigua and Barbuda has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking or related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security.

Priority Action 12.2: Promote the interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Antigua and Barbuda promotes the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the social and security sectors. These exchanges are carried out in accordance with the following table:

Entities among which information was exchanged	Means of exchange	Year
Department of Analytical Services Chief Medical Officer (CMO) ClareVue Psychiatric Hospital Crossroads Centre Antigua Customs and Excise Division Directorate of Gender Affairs Defence Force Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Her Majesty’s Prisons Immigration Department Department of Legal Affairs Ministry of Public Safety Mount St John’s Medical Centre Department of Pharmaceutical Services Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda Probation Services Ministry of Social Transformation Substance Abuse Prevention Division	Drug Information Network of Antigua and Barbuda Annual Report (DINAB)	2020

However, this exchange is not promoted in the health or economic sectors.

Priority Action 12.3: Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have programs or strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national or international level.

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Objective 1

Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country's domestic legislation and respect for human rights.

CICAD notes with concern that Antigua and Barbuda does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in interdiction operations in order to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and that the country does not have action protocols and procedures for detection, investigation, or dismantling of clandestine laboratories or facilities used for the processing or illicit manufacture of drugs. CICAD also notes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Antigua and Barbuda do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has programs and strategies for land, maritime, and aerial interdiction of drugs through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints; however, it does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs given there are no rivers. Moreover, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats related to drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda implements actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, implements inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, and participated in joint operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling these organized criminal groups. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has an institution that is responsible for and capable of analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. Further, CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across government counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. CICAD observes that the country does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, nor does it use INCB tools or resources to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets and its competent personnel receive ongoing training in this area.

Objective 2

Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, or other substances subject to international control. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. However, CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda does not have regulatory frameworks to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. Even so, CICAD notes that the country participates in the INCB's Project ION. Yet, CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

Objective 3

Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has developed such instruments and mechanisms. Although CICAD observes that the country does not have an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances, its competent authorities still carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda does not carry out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, or precursors, which pose a threat to public health. CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which includes all the control measures listed in Paragraph 8, one out of the five control measures listed in Paragraph 9, and incorporate the requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10. CICAD notes that the country does not use the INCB's PEN Online system to issue pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances, nor does it use the PICS system. CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. CICAD notes that the country does not have budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment or supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. Further, CICAD observes that Antigua

and Barbuda does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Objective 4

Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has special processes for issuing import authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, and that it maintains an updated registry of persons or companies importing controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes. There are no processes for export authorizations because the country does not export these substances. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have training activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework governing the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Objective 5

Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda does not have an updated register of individuals or corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances; however, the country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products, and it carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal penalties for infringements or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has periodic training programs for personnel in charge of preventing the trade and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; however, it does not share information with other regional or global systems on this matter. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES system, nor does it have alternative, expeditious mechanisms in place that are ready to issue, upload, or exchange import and export authorizations between countries for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use and has not received training in the use of the I2ES system.

Objective 6

Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country participates in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Antigua and Barbuda has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also observes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. Moreover, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

Objective 7

Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has strengthened its regulatory frameworks to counteract money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs, targeting authorities and those in other vulnerable sectors, on the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also observes that the country has mechanisms that allow for interagency coordination and cooperation in the prevention and control of money laundering. CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has a Financial Investigation Unit and has information systems geared to the analysis of cases in the investigation and prosecution of the crime of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD further observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations derived from activities related to drug trafficking.

Objective 8

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, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has competent authorities for the administration of seized and forfeited assets and has legal provisions that facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

Objective 9

Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country directs budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. Also, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda takes into account licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs but does not include environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. However, CICAD observes that the country has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. Moreover, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda does not support the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

Objective 10

Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has not designed nor implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 11

Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 12

Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country promotes interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the social and security sectors, but not in the health and economic sectors. However, CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda does not have programs or strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national or international level.



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