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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*

Barbados

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

2022



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**Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

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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.

Barbados 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 or 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 Barbados 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.

Barbados has programs or strategies aimed at land, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints. However, the country 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.

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

- The Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act 1991 Cap. 131
- The Forensic Procedures and DNA Identification Act 2005 Cap. 121B

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.

Barbados has updated the following assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes:

- Quarterly and annual reports on narcotics and psychotropic substances and Supplements to Estimates for Required Drugs – Barbados Drug Service
- Annual Drug Squad Report – Barbados Police Service
- Typology and Risk Assessment Reports – Financial Intelligence Unit

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.

Barbados implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the various intelligence units identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. They pass the information to the Drug Squad who is responsible for executing the necessary plan of action. There is also a Joint Task Force that meets monthly. Information is shared between member states to facilitate the identification and investigation of crimes.

The country carries out 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 are joint operations and information sharing between the Barbados Police Service, Barbados Defence Force, Coast Guard, and Customs to conduct searches.

Barbados has not participated in operations or investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. However, Barbados is party to agreements that would enable such cooperation if desired. In that sense, signed onto the Shiprider Agreement in 1997, which attempts to fight drug trafficking, money laundering and gun trafficking. This Agreement was designed to prevent boats without prior permission from entering a 12-mile zone off Barbados' territorial waters (which is manned by local law enforcement), except in the case of emergencies. Any boats contravening this agreement can be pursued by U.S. authorities. Also, through the Regional Security System Treaty. Barbados is a Regional Security System (RSS) member state and is signatory to the RSS Treaty. As such, Barbados shares information and participates in joint operations as needed.

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.

Barbados' Forensic Sciences Centre and Government Analytical Services are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country does not have or participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

Barbados has 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. Information is shared formally (mandated by the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act CAP 131) and via informal interagency cooperation. Agencies which share information include:

- The Barbados Police Service
- Forensic Sciences Centre
- Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC)
- RSS
- Barbados Drug Service
- Customs
- Ministry of Health and Wellness
- The Barbados Postal Service
- The Customs and Excise Department

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.

Barbados does not have mechanisms to investigate and 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.

Barbados has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes. In this sense, companies importing precursor chemicals and pharmaceuticals for legitimate use are required to submit an application to import to the Barbados Drug Service (acting on behalf of the Minister of Health and Wellness). Authorization certificates are provided by the Barbados Drug Service and the companies share the certificates with the Customs and Excise Department to allow for import. The Barbados Drug Service also verifies the approval to import the substances as requested by suppliers in other countries. In some cases, suppliers require notarized copies of the authorization certificates as means of verification before shipping the items. There is also a bilateral agreement between DHL Barbados Limited (a private courier service) and the Barbados Postal Service to ship mail items worldwide.

The country uses tools and resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. In this sense, via the INCB Quota System – each year the Barbados Drug Service estimates the amounts of narcotics, psychotropics and precursor chemicals that will be needed for the duration of the year. This is submitted to the INCB. When amounts needed exceed submitted estimate, the Barbados Drug Service submits a supplemental estimate to the INCB to acquire the additional amounts needed.

Also, the Barbados Drug Service uses the narcotic register (database which records every drug imported and sold). This register is maintained in accordance with the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act CAP 131. The information gathered from the narcotic register is used to generate the quotas provided to the INCB.

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

Barbados does not have national authorities with the appropriate budget, human or material resources, nor ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, or management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

The country's competent personnel receive the following ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets:

- Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in persons
- Strategic Trade Enforcement (STCE) Programme - Prevention and detection of cross-border trafficking of chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear (CBRN) substance and strategic

dual-use goods

- Civil Asset Recovery
- Asset Forfeiture
- Seizure of property from illicit activity
- Training in the identification, handling and seizure of products related to illicit drug markets. Training was conducted by the Canadian Mounted Police and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It was facilitated by the Canadian High Commission in January 2020.

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.

Barbados does not have a fully functional 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, as its EWS is unable to produce reports.

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

Barbados improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. In this sense, Barbados has a number of TruNarc machines which can be used to detect new psychoactive substances. The Forensic Sciences Centre has laboratory equipment which can be used to conduct the necessary scientific analysis e.g., preliminary chemical tests. The Forensic Sciences Centre and the Barbados National Standards Institute are equipped to conduct Gas-Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis.

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.

Barbados 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.

Barbados does not participate in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)'s Project ION (International Operations on NPS).

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.

Barbados 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.

The Barbados Drug Service is the competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country has the Narcotic Register to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Barbados has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances.

The country's competent authority carries 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?
Barbados Drug Service	Yes (Periodic)	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.

Barbados carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. In this sense, information is submitted in the form of an annual report to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). The report includes quantities of narcotic and psychotropic substances imported/exported and countries exported to/imported from.

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.

Barbados has Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act. Cap. 131 First Schedule Part II and the Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Regulations 1993 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.

Barbados 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	

<p>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</p>	<p>x</p>	
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Barbados 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.

Barbados does not use the INCB information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances. However, the country has alternative mechanisms to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States. In this sense, companies/individuals wishing to export a substance/drug will write a letter to the Barbados Drug Service detailing the name of the substance/drug, the quantity, the intended destination. Once the letter is submitted, the export authorization is prepared by the Barbados Drug Service and forwarded to the Chief Medical Officer, who signs off on the authorization. The signed authorization is returned to the Barbados Drug Service which provides copies to the relevant authorities e.g., Customs and Excise, Barbados Postal Service. The exporter also receives a copy, and a copy remains with the Barbados Drug Service.

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.

Barbados 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 Investigator Training	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Drug Investigator Training	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
<p>Global Synthetic Drug Monitoring Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), Synthetic Opioids, Precursors and Dangerous Substances Awareness, Safe Interdiction, and Intelligence Sharing Webinar for practitioners from the 	<p>National Council on Substance Abuse (NCSA) & UNODC</p>

<p>Caribbean and Latin America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illicit Trafficking • Prevention and detection of cross-border trafficking of chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear (CBRN) substances and strategic dual-use goods • INCB global intel sharing systems and safe handling of NPS and dangerous substances for customs officers • Workshop On Synthetic Drugs • Ad-hoc training in the handling of controlled chemical substance following an incident (suspected anthrax) at St. Phillip Post Office 	<p>Regional Security System Training Institute</p> <p>Strategic Trade Control Enforcement Programme</p> <p>INCB</p> <p>UNODC, NCSA</p> <p>Barbados Fire Service</p>
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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 Barbados there are budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of 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 this sense, this is incorporated into the Chemistry Section budget for Forensic Sciences Centre. First responder agencies budget separately for the necessary resources. Also, the Barbados Postal Service has made a provision so that scanners are upgraded as needed. Standards for the scanners to be used by the Post Office, as well as any upgrades to scanners already in use, are determined by the United Postal Union (UPU). The UPU is responsible for setting the standards for the countries who are part of its membership. Budgeting is done based on the UPU recommendations for new scanners/upgrades. If the scanners are not up to the set standards, there are repercussions.

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.

Barbados 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.

Barbados has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes, on average, for an import or export 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	3 days	3 days
Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	3 days	3 days
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	3 days	3 days
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	3 days	3 days

The country has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting 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.

Barbados 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.

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

- Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, 1991
- Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Regulations 1993
- Medicinal Cannabis Industry Act, 2019-44
- Medicinal Cannabis Industry Regulations 2020

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.

Barbados has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. In this sense, the following information is recorded in the register: name of importer, name of product, quantity, strength of drug, pure drug quantity, date issued, date of import, name of physician, balance in stock, permit number, country of export, estimated quantity of drug approved by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for a given year.

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

Barbados 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.

Barbados 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	2019 (Customs Act, Cap.66) 2021 (Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Amendment Act, Cap.131)
Civil	
Administrative	

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.

Barbados 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:

- Global Synthetic Drug Monitoring Program
- 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
- Prevention and detection of cross-border trafficking of chemical, biological, radioactive, and nuclear (CBRN) substances and strategic dual-use goods
- INCB global intelligence sharing systems and safe handling of NPS and dangerous substances for customs officers
- The Regional Security System (RSS) conducts periodic training for its members and the Forensic Sciences Centre (FSC) assists with this training

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.

Barbados does not use the INCB's International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES). However, there are alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use. In this sense, for narcotics, companies/individuals wishing to export/import a substance/drug will write a letter to the Barbados Drug Service detailing the name of the substance/drug, the quantity, the intended destination/source country. Once the letter is submitted, the export/import authorization is prepared by the Barbados Drug Service and forwarded to the Chief Medical Officer, who signs off on the authorization. The signed authorization is returned to the Barbados Drug Service which provides copies to the relevant authorities e.g., the Customs and Excise Department, Barbados Postal Service. The exporter/importer also receives a copy, and a copy remains with the Barbados Drug Service.

For psychotropics, a letter requesting authorization is submitted to the Barbados Drug Service. The Barbados Drug Service issues a letter of authorization regarding import/export to the company or individual submitting the request. The company forwards this information to the overseas importer or exporter and necessary copies go to the Customs and Excise Department.

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.

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

- Intelligence Management and Analysis Techniques
- Maritime Intelligence Operations Planning
- Covert Maritime Deployment Techniques and Monitoring
- International Passenger Interdiction Training
- Detection, Investigation and Prosecution of Trafficking in Persons
- Regional Security System Training Institute Prosecution of Drug Offences Course 1/2020
- Civil Asset Recovery
- Intelligence Analysts and Managers training and Maritime related courses

Relevant training programs have, over time, been delivered by entities such as a) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); b) Caribbean Community Implementation (CARICOM) Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS); c) Financial Action Task Force (FATF); d) U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL).

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.

Barbados implements and 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:

- Civil Asset Recovery Workshop
- FIU Lecture – How Agencies can Utilize the Financial Product
- CARICOM IMPACS
- UNODC and Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) - connect Virtual Regional Training – Trade-based Money Laundering
- Regional Security System Training Institute – Prosecution of Drug offences Course 2020
- Prevention and Detection of Fraud Program

- Regional Security System Training Institute
- Strategic Analysis Training for Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs)

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.

Barbados 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, the following are the characteristics of these mechanisms:

- At the domestic level, the Customs and Excise Department shares information extracted from the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) with government officials/law enforcement
- Informal- Networking – informal sharing of information by regional law enforcement officials
- Advanced Narcotics Investigations Training Programme – Hemispheric programme hosted by International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) every six months with a view to providing updates on any information gathered, trends, specific cases and exchanging information
- Section 30 of the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Act (MLFTA) 2011-23 bestows the FIU with information gathering and investigative powers, pursuant to the Act. These powers include [at 30 (1) a-b] the ability to receive reports made by financial institutions and disclosures of information, from any source, that is relevant to the administration and enforcement of the MLFTA. Also, in accordance with 30 (3) a-b where the FIU Director has reasonable grounds to believe that an investigation in relation to a person should be conducted for the purposes of this Act; and information or a document from the records of a public authority is necessary for the purposes of the investigation, subject to section 49 of the MLFTA, the public authority shall, at the request of the Director, provide the information or document to the Director
- Airport Communications Project (AIRCOP) – Barbados signed the MOU for the implementation of the UNODC-World Customs Organization (WCO)-International Police Organization (INTERPOL)-Airport Communications Project (AIRCOP) on February 3, 2016. The project promotes national and international intelligence and information sharing as well as an intelligence-led approach to counter drug trafficking. It enables the real-time transmission of operational information to other international airports with the objective of intercepting illicit shipments
- Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP) – Barbados signed the MOU for the implementation of the Seaport Cooperation Project (SEACOP) on December 13, 2016. The project encourages international cooperation and information exchange. It also provides specialist search and intelligence training, along with equipment and IT tools necessary to effectively combat illicit maritime trafficking
- Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC) – The Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC) is the central clearing house for the Advanced Passenger Information (API) and acts on

behalf of individual CARICOM Member States for the purpose of pre-screening passengers from air and sea carriers traversing the Region. It promotes effective communication among regional law enforcement personnel and assists in the detection of persons who are travelling with stolen, lost, and fraudulent travel documents. The JRCC also assists in identifying and monitoring the movements of persons of interest, including those who may be a high security threat to the safety and security of the Region

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.

Barbados has the following 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:

- The MOU between The Barbados Police Service and the Customs & Excise Department specifies the roles and responsibilities of the Customs and Excise Department and the Barbados Police Service with regards to contraband entering the country through the ports of entry. It also specifies the notification of Police by the Customs and Excise Department when such items are encountered and mandates that Police must notify the Customs and Excise Department upon receipt of information resulting from international drug, firearm, ammunition, and currency investigations. In accordance with the MOU, quarterly meetings are held between senior personnel at the policy level
- Sections 29 of the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act 2011-23 (MLFTA) make provision for the FIU's sharing of information domestically. An inter-agency MOU which covers the operation of information exchange is also in place. The signatories to the MOU include the Barbados Police Force, Customs and Excise Dept., Immigration Dept. and Financial Intelligence Unit, respectively
- AIRCOP – Barbados signed the MOU for the implementation of the UNODC-WCO-INTERPOL-AIRCOP on February 3, 2016. The project promotes national and international intelligence and information sharing as well as an intelligence-led approach to counter drug trafficking. It enables the real-time transmission of operational information to other international airports with the objective of intercepting illicit shipments.

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.

Barbados 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 the following: Customs and Excise Department, The Barbados Police Service – Crime Intelligence Department, and the JRCC/CARICOM IMPACS on

drug trafficking information.

Customs and Excise Department- Information is sent at the manifest level. The Enforcement Unit examines the shipment and forwards the findings to the Risk Management Unit to update the Risk Profile of the Importer/Exporter in ASYCUDA. The Barbados Police Service – Information is sent to the Crime Intelligence Unit re: all persons charged with drug offences. This includes modus operandi. The information is analyzed and sent to Drug Squad and Commissioners of Police who discuss it at the level of the Service’s Command team/governmental level.

The JRCC is the central clearing house for Advanced Passenger Information (API) and acts on behalf of individual CARICOM member states for the purpose of pre-screening passengers from air and sea carriers traversing the Region. It promotes effective communication among regional law enforcement personnel and assists in the detection of persons who are travelling with stolen, lost, and fraudulent travel documents. The JRCC also assists in identifying and monitoring the movements of persons of interest, including those who may be a high security threat to the safety and security of the Region.

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.

Barbados has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, the country has legislative frameworks or national instruments: Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, Cap. 131 (March 2021), the Proceeds and Instrumentalities of Crimes Act, 2019 and, the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act 2019-58.

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.

Barbados 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:

- Training for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice practitioners on Proceeds of Crime and Money Laundering
- The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) provides training to financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professionals on a needs basis as determined by them. These entities are otherwise engaged by the FIU as it relates to trends, typologies and matters of quality reporting, through industry bodies such as the Barbados Association of Compliance Professionals; the Barbados International Business Association; the Barbados Bar Association; the Barbados Cooperative Credit Union League Ltd, among others.

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

Barbados has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, the Proceeds and Instrumentalities of Crime Act 2019-17, authorizes civil prosecution of money laundering offenders and makes provision for additional investigative tools such as orders requiring respondents to justify unexplained wealth, disclose customer information, and disclose information or documents

relevant to a criminal or civil asset recovery or money laundering investigation.

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.

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

- National Anti-Money Laundering Committee and Joint Task Force Operations - Includes representatives from Barbados Police Force's FIU, Immigration, Customs, Compliance Unit, Central Bank of Barbados, Corporate Affairs and Intellectual Property Office, Solicitor General's Office, Financial Services Commission. The Committee meets monthly. The partnerships are developed through MOUs and information is shared through minutes
- The FIU and the Compliance Unit of the Barbados Central Bank hold weekly meetings to track Barbados' progress in implementing remediation measures agreed with the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force in its 4th Round Mutual Evaluation of Barbados' Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) framework in 2017. These meetings involve representatives from local Competent Authorities including the Barbados Revenue Authority (BRA), Central Bank of Barbados (CBB), Compliance Unit of the Anti-Money Laundering Authority (CU-AMLA), Customs and Excise Department (CED), Financial Services Commission (FSC), FIU, Immigration Department (ID) and agencies of the Ministry of International Business and Industry – namely, the International Business Unit (IBU) and the Corporate Affairs and Intellectual Property Office (CAIPO), respectively. The Barbados Anti-Money Laundering Authority also meets on a quarterly basis and has established three sub-committees to support execution of its oversight mandate. These committees are 1) the Anti-Money Laundering Supervisors' Committee; 2) the Money Laundering and Investigations Committee (MLIC); and 3) the Targeted Financial Sanctions Coordination Committee (TFSCC). Each sub-committee is governed by specific Terms of Reference and reports into the AMLA Board, which itself, comprises the aforementioned entities along with a representative of the Solicitor General's Office, the Office of the Public Prosecutions, and three of representatives from the private sector, one of whom performs the role of AMLA Chair. This unprecedented cross agency collaboration reflects Barbados' full commitment and resolve to address AML/CFT deficiencies in an expeditious manner

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

Barbados has a Financial Intelligence Unit as well as a Financial Crime Investigation Unit of the Barbados Police Service (TBPS).

The country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money

laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, existing legislation gives access to financial information, police, and other public records. Financial institutions and non-financial designated professionals submit Suspicious Transaction Reports to the Financial Intelligence Unit. Those deemed credible are forwarded to the Financial Investigation Unit of The Barbados Police Service (TBPS) for investigation. TBPS conducts an investigation if a breach of law is suspected. To gather evidence, they request information from the relevant financial institutions via the Financial Intelligence Unit or, where applicable, apply for a warrant to search records at the financial institutions. Upon receipt of the evidence, TBPS determines if a charge will be proffered to the suspect. Once an individual is charged, a trial is conducted by the law courts.

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.

Barbados has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, a risk assessment is undertaken by the RSS members states in accordance with the FATF recommendations. Based on the FATF Rec. 1, Barbados conducts a national risk assessment on a periodic basis to determine the sectors most vulnerable to money laundering threats. The resulting National Risk Assessment report is intended to inform and raise awareness among the private sector, public sector, and supervisors, of evolving risks of money laundering and terrorist financing. It has deepened collaboration and cooperation among all stakeholders. At the private sector level money laundering risk awareness support the crafting and implementation of appropriate controls. As it relates to government, the National Risk Assessment supports the refinement/implementation of policies and procedures to guide stakeholders and aids in directing resources based on risk.

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.

Barbados 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, there is a stakeholder community from whom the FIU draws to execute its legal mandate. Section 23 of the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Act (MLFTA) obligates financial institutions and Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs) to bring to the FIU's attention, via the suspicious activity reporting mechanism, transactions involving the proceeds of crime, terrorism financing, or transactions deemed suspicious or unusual.

Also, the Police Financial Crime Investigation Unit works with the Financial Intelligence Unit to garner information for financial transactions. Partnerships are developed through MOUs with

Customs, Financial Service Commission, Compliance Unit, Immigration, Central Bank of Barbados, Corporate Affairs and Intellectual Property Office, Director of Public Prosecutions Office and the Solicitor General's Officer.

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.

Barbados has the Office of the Attorney General as the designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through Proceeds and Instrumentalities of Crime Act 2019.

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

- Proceeds and Instrumentalities of Crime Act 2019
- Criminal Assets Recovery Fund Act 2016-10

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.

Barbados 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	Asset Management
	Confiscation Proceedings offered by the National Center for State Courts. (Seminar)
	Training on the Barbados Proceeds and Instrumentalities of Crime Act, 2019-17. This training was facilitated by the British High Commission and delivered by Gentium UK Ltd on August 16-17 and September 1, 2021. Participants attending the training represented the offices of the Solicitor General, Director of Public Prosecutions, Customs, Immigration, Revenue Authority, Police, and the FIU. On August 17, 2021, the participants received training on asset management.

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.

Barbados 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:

- Proceeds and Instrumentalities of Crime Act 2019-17
- Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (Prevention and Control) Act, 2011-23

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.

Barbados, through the Barbados Drug Service, Barbados Medicinal Cannabis Licensing Authority, and the Barbados Police Service has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. The Barbados Medicinal Cannabis Licensing Authority/Ministry of Agriculture - The Sacramental Cannabis Act and the Medicinal Cannabis Act allow for the cultivation of cannabis for medicinal and sacramental uses. Amendments to the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act, CAP 131 – makes the possession of less than 15 grammes of cannabis a ticketable offence. The cannabis can be in any form, including plant form. This serves as a form of decriminalization. The Sacramental Cannabis Act, the Medicinal Cannabis Act and the Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Amendment Act have changed the rules of enforcement for The Barbados Police Service.

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

Barbados has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. In that sense, while there is no specific budget line regarding the allocation of resources to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, this is part of the overall operational budget of The Barbados Police Service. The Drug Squad carries out most of these activities. Moreover, the country does not allocate specific budget to other agencies with counternarcotics responsibilities.

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.

Barbados does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

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.

Barbados has established the following mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs:

- Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act, CAP 131
- Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Regulations 1993
- Health Services (Control of Drugs) Regulations (Section 5 and Section 8)
- Pharmacy Act 372D

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.

Barbados supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation from civil society and other social stakeholders through Crime Stoppers Barbados.

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.

Barbados has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development, as appropriate, 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.

Barbados 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.

Barbados has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security, through surveillance and active patrols.

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.

Barbados promotes the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the security sector. These exchanges are carried out in accordance with the following table:

Entities among which information was exchanged	Means of exchange	Year
The Barbados Police Service, the Customs and Excise Department, the Regional Security Systems (RSS)	Human Intelligence and Information Technology Intelligence	Ongoing

However, this exchange is not promoted in the health, social, 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.

Barbados does not have programs or strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and 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 Barbados 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 and that the country does not have protocols or procedures to detect, investigate, or dismantle 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 Barbados do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. However, CICAD observes that the country has programs or strategies aimed at land, maritime, and aerial interdiction of drugs through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints; however, it does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs given there are no rivers. Moreover, CICAD notes that Barbados 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 Barbados implements actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, and carries out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes; however, the country has not participated in operations or investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has institutions that are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS); however, it does not have or participate in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. However, CICAD also observes that Barbados 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. However, CICAD observes that the country has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes and uses tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD notes that Barbados does not have national authorities with the appropriate budget, human or material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets, although its competent personnel receive ongoing training on 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 Barbados does not have a fully functional 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 Barbados does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. Further, CICAD notes that the country does not participate in the INCB's Project ION. CICAD also observes that Barbados 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 Barbados has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has developed such instruments and mechanisms. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances, and its competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. CICAD notes that Barbados carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. CICAD observes with satisfaction that Barbados 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 Paragraphs 8 and 9, and requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10. CICAD observes 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; however, it has alternative mechanisms to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States. CICAD notes that Barbados receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. CICAD also notes that the country has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of 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.

However, CICAD observes that Barbados 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 Barbados has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and that it has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not have training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. Also, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework to govern 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 Barbados has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances; that it issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products; and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal, civil, and administrative penalties for infringements or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. CICAD notes that Barbados has periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing the trade in 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 has it received training in its use; however, Barbados has 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.

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 with satisfaction that Barbados implements and 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 implements and 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 that Barbados 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 Barbados 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 with satisfaction that Barbados has strengthened its regulatory frameworks to counteract money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs, targeting authorities and those in other vulnerable sectors, on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that Barbados 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 Barbados has a Financial Intelligence 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 Barbados 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 with satisfaction that Barbados has a competent authority for the administration and disposition 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 Barbados 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 Barbados has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. However, CICAD notes that Barbados does not take into account licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs nor does it include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. CICAD also notes that Barbados supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders.

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 Barbados has not designed or 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 Barbados 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 Barbados has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country promotes interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the security sector, but not in the health, society, and economic sectors. However, CICAD notes that Barbados 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.



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

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