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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*

Dominica (Commonwealth of)

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

2022



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DOMINICA

**Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
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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.

Dominica 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.

Agencies in charge of drug control in Dominica 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.

Dominica has programs or strategies aimed at land, maritime, and aerial interdiction through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. However, the country does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs because it does not have any navigable rivers.

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

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

- Criminal Law and Procedure Act
- General Police Powers and Drug Act
- Money Laundering (Prevention) Act
- Customs Act 20 of 2010

- Proceeds of Crime Act

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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica implements the following actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes:

- Development of Police Task Forces
- Collaboration between the Financial Intelligence Unit and Customs Division and between Inland Revenue Division and the Police, among others, to identify and dismantle organized crime groups. Implementing operations would involve personnel from the various departments above to prosecute any related offense.
- Intelligence Analysis and Risk Management Data Base are utilized to record drug trafficking and related crimes
- Use of vessel tracker to identify vessels suspected of drug trafficking and related crimes. The vessel tracker provides real-time and historical data of Global Automatic Identification System (AIS) vessel movements and maritime information service
- Surveillance and raids on suspects involved in organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes
- Execution of intelligence operations on suspects involved in organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes
- Information sharing among Law Enforcement Agencies (local, regional and international) regarding organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes

The country has the following inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes:

- Joint exercises among law enforcement agencies (Customs Division, Financial Intelligence Unit, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force, and Inland Revenue)
- Sharing of information and equipment in coordinated activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes

Dominica has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes through the following mechanisms:

- Joint interrogation via mutual legal assistance requests
- Assistance via the Egmont Group or between Financial Intelligence Units
- Communication networking with Caribbean Law Enforcement Council and the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS) for investigation efforts of member states
- Joint Regional Coordination Center
- Joint operations with French territories (Guadeloupe and Martinique), The United States Embassy, and Regional Security System

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.

Dominica does not have an agency responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

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

Dominica 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:

- Proceeds of Crime Legislation (Code of Practice)
- Memorandum of Understandings between the Financial Intelligence Unit and Financial Services Unit, Financial Intelligence Unit and Police, Financial Intelligence Unit and Customs
- Trade Data on trafficking trends with international/regional counterparts via Asycuda World System

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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica 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, there is a Financial Services Unit to safeguard the integrity of the financial services system while facilitating the development of the financial services sector of the Commonwealth of Dominica through effective and efficient supervision and regulation. Additionally, the Customs Act 20 of 2010, under Sections 11, 103, and 104, restricts and prohibits the importation of specific chemicals and other harmful substances.

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.

Dominica 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. These responsibilities are outlined in the Financial Intelligence Unit Act, the Money Laundering Act, and Proceeds of Crime Act.

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:

- Civil Asset Recovery Training
- Money Laundering Training
- Confiscation and Forfeiture Training
- Methods of Investigation

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.

Dominica does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or 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.

Dominica does not improve its capabilities to detect or analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, or acquisition of technology.

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.

Dominica 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.

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

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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica does not have a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry or users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country does not have the instruments or mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls or cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Dominica does not have 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?
Environmental Health Department	Yes, quarterly	No	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.

Dominica does not carry 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.

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.

Dominica does not have legislation 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.

Dominica 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 (applies to the finished products of ephedrine, ergometrine and pseudoephedrine)</p>	X	
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Dominica 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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica does not receive training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

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 Dominica 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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica has special processes for issuing authorizations for the import of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, the country does not have such processes for export, as it does not export these substances. 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	-	-
Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	7 working days	-
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	-	-
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	7 working days	-

The country does not have 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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to

international control for medical and scientific purposes. In that sense, it has Guidelines for the Importation of Controlled Substances.

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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica carries out regular inspections or 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.

Dominica has the following criminal and civil 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	1991
Civil	1991

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.

Dominica does not offer 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 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.

Dominica does not use the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES); however, it has an alternative mechanism that is ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import authorizations between countries of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use. In this sense, a request for intent to import is made to the Competent National Authority who is responsible for preparing an import permit on behalf of the importer. The importer will then forward the import permit to the supplier who completes the permit with the required information.

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

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.

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

- Training from the United States of America's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the Regional Security System-Asset Recovery Unit, the Regional Security System, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Training programs in Investigative Techniques, Intelligence Analysis, Risk Management and Cargo Examination from the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), US Customs, World Customs Organization, US Embassy and Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council
- Basic Narcotics Investigation, Digital Evidence collection, Methods of Investigation and Analysis of Evidence

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.

Dominica 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:

- Training from the DEA, INL, the Regional Security System-Asset Recovery Unit, the Regional Security System, and UNODC
- National Center for States Courts (NCSC) hosted a virtual Financial Investigation and Trade-Based Money Laundering workshop from 24-26 August 2021
- Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) conducted a virtual training on Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism in February and June 2021
- the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS) conducted virtual training on Combatting Cash Smuggling from 10-11 March 2021
- CARICOM IMPACS conducted virtual training on Illicit Firearms Trafficking and Criminal Justice Responses in June 2021

- CARICOM IMPACS conducted a virtual training on Risk Management and Advance Cargo Information Systems (ACIS) from May 5-9, 2021
- CARICOM IMPACS conducted a three-day virtual training on effective inspection, detection and interdiction of contraband/monies, March 2022
- Prosecution of Drug Offences Course 2019, Regional Security System Training Institute: June 17 – July 12, 2019 (Virtual)
- Illicit Trafficking Course 2022, Regional Security System Training Institute: March 21 - April 15, 2022 (Virtual)
- Coordination and cooperation on drugs and capacity building by Interpol
- Joint exercises and activities with other law enforcement agencies and the Regional Security

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.

Dominica has the following 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:

- Local Financial Intelligence Unit to Overseas Financial Intelligence Units, Egmont Group, INTERPOL, the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for the Caribbean (ARIN-CARIB), among others, which allows for the exchange of information and the provision of assistance to other countries. Could be both informal and formal (Court Order)
- Utilization of internationally established detection and dissemination techniques
- Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) among Customs Excise Division, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force, Financial Intelligence Unit, and Inland Revenue Division, as well as regional/international enforcement agencies, enhance cooperation and coordination between these agencies. These MOUs are confidential
- Communication via emails, phone messages and WhatsApp (confidential)

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.

Dominica has the Proceeds of Crime (Code of Practice) SRO 10 of 2014 - Sections 52 and 53 to promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. In this sense, the Proceeds of Crime Act is an Anti-Money Laundering and Suppression of Terrorist Financing Code of Practice promotes and strengthens cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control.

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.

Dominica 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 Customs and Excise Division, the National Joint Intelligence Centre (NJIC), and the Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force.

Customs and Excise Division shares intelligence with other law enforcement agencies on drug trafficking and related crimes. The NJIC prepares assessments of the types of drug trafficking activities observed and the geographical locations of concentration and of notorious individuals involved in the drug trafficking trade, keeping statistics such as age, range, and sex, among others. Additionally, the Police Database and Crime Scene Database store profiles, photos and statistics.

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.

Dominica has the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act of 2016 and the Revised Laws of the Commonwealth of Dominica 2017 as its legislative framework to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In that sense, the Revised Laws of the Commonwealth of Dominica 2017 provide a consolidated list of the relevant legislation to prosecute criminal offences.

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.

Dominica 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:

- Case Conference and Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for Seizing and Handling Cash hosted by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) on October 30th, November 1st and 5th 2021
- Virtual Course on Introduction to Trade Based Money Laundering facilitated by the Egmont Centre for FIU Excellence and Leadership (ECOFEL) on October 24, 2021
- Virtual Forensic Accounting Seminar on Financial Investigation Report Writing hosted by the NCSC on August 18, 2021
- Virtual Forensic Accounting Seminar on Conducting Financial Investigations hosted by the NCSC on July 15, 2021
- Virtual Course on Countering the Proliferation Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism facilitated by the Royal United Services Institute for Defense and Security Studies (RUSI) from March 24-25, 2021
- Virtual workshop on Asset Recovery hosted and facilitated by Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) and Regional Security System – Asset Recovery Unit from October 26-30, 2020
- Virtual workshop on Cash Seizure, Detention and Forfeiture, hosted by Regional Security System – Asset Recovery Unit (RSS-ARU) on October 15, 2020
- Webinar on Trade Based Money Laundering hosted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and facilitated by the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for

Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS) on June 15-16, 2020, and September 9, 2020

- Law Enforcement Confiscation Level 2 hosted virtually by the U.S Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs on July 25, 2020
- Combatting Financial Frauds through Effective Money Interception Mechanisms hosted virtually by the CFATF on July 29, 2020

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

Dominica has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, there is Standard Operating Procedure and Memorandum of Understanding between the Financial Intelligence Unit and the Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force (2022), which is confidential.

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.

Dominica carries out parallel investigations between the Financial Intelligence Unit and the Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force as a mechanism that allows for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering.

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

Dominica has a Financial Intelligence Unit, which was created through the Financial Intelligence Unit Act, Chapter 63:04.

The country has a Financial Intelligence Unit Database and Analysis Software as its information system aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking.

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.

Dominica has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, the country uses sectoral assessment tools provided by World Bank, in collaboration with Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

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.

Dominica 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, agencies in the financial sector are mandated by law to report all suspicious transactions to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), whatever the nature of the suspicion, including suspicion of drug trafficking activities. Additionally, a coordinated approach between Financial Intelligence Unit and Financial Services Unit, which is the supervisor/regulator for all financial institutions and entities in Dominica. The FIU and Financial Service Unit (FSU) report to each other on areas of threats, risks and vulnerabilities within the financial sector and take measures of addressing these weaknesses.

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.

Dominica has the Financial Intelligence Unit as the designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through the Financial Intelligence Unit Act, the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act, Proceeds of Crime Act, and the Police Act.

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

- Financial Intelligence Unit Act
- Money Laundering (Prevention) Act
- Proceeds of Crime Act
- Police Act

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.

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

	Name and type of training offered	Name and type of training received
National agencies	Money Laundering Investigation Certification	-
International organizations	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) Standards Training Course held virtually from January 14-22, 2022 • Virtual Forensic Accounting Seminar on Characteristics of Key Documents, Methods of Assessing Legitimate Income and

		<p>Piercing the Corporate Veil hosted by the United States of America’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) on December 16, 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Case Café session on Digital Forensics Lab (New and Enhanced Capabilities) hosted by the NCSC on December 15, 2021 • Virtual CFATF Mutual Evaluation Pre-Assessment Training December 7th and 8th 2021 • Financial Action Task Force (FATF)/CFATF Standards Training Course held virtually from November 8-12, 2021 • Case Conference and Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for Seizing and Handling Cash hosted by the NCSC on October 30th, November 1st and 5th 2021 • Virtual Course on Fighting Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Part 2 facilitated by the Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists (ACAMS) on October 24, 2021. (1 ACAMS Credit obtained) • Virtual Course on Introduction to Trade Based Money Laundering facilitated by the Egmont Centre for FIU Excellence and Leadership (ECOFEL) on October 24, 2021 • Virtual Case Café session on Open Source Intelligence Techniques (OSINT) hosted by the NCSC on September 14, 2021 • Virtual Forensic Accounting Seminar on Financial Investigation Report Writing hosted by the NCSC on August 18, 2021 • Virtual Case Café session on Pyramid and Ponzi Schemes hosted by NCSC on July 19, 2021 • Virtual Forensic Accounting Seminar on Conducting Financial Investigations hosted by the NCSC on July 15, 2021 • Virtual Course on Countering the Proliferation Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism facilitated by the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI) from March 24-25, 2021 • Virtual workshop on Asset Recovery hosted and facilitated by CFATF and Regional Security System – Asset Recovery Unit from October 26-30, 2020 • Virtual workshop on Cash Seizure, Detention and Forfeiture, hosted by Regional Security System – Asset Recovery Unit (RSS-ARU) • Webinar on Trade Based Money Laundering hosted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and facilitated by the Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS) • Virtual Workshop on Financial Investigations in Wildlife and Forestry Crime, hosted by the United Kingdom Aid and facilitated by ECOFEL • Law Enforcement Confiscation Level 2- U.S Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs • Virtual conference series of the Commonwealth Caribbean
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		<p>Association of integrity Commissions and Anti-Corruption Bodies (CCAICACB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combatting Financial Frauds through Effective Money Interception Mechanisms- Caribbean Financial Action Task Force • Caribbean Forum on Maritime Crimes (Arms smuggling and Trafficking by Sea)-UNODC • Cash Seizure, Detention and Forfeiture Workshop- Regional Security System- Asset Recovery Unit • Cyber Security Knowledge and Awareness- Information and Communication Technology Unit (ICTU)
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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.

Dominica 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 as follows:

- Proceeds of Crime Act Chapter 12:29 of the Revised Laws of Dominica, 2017
- Money Laundering (Prevention) Act Chapter 73:03 of the Revised Laws of Dominica, 2017
- The Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act Chapter 40:07 of the Revised Laws of Dominica, 2017.

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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica does not direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs.

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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica 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.

Dominica does not promote the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, or security 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.

Dominica 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 that Dominica 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 and procedures to detect, investigate, and 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 Dominica do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has programs and strategies aimed at land, maritime, and aerial interdiction through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints; however, it does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction given there are no navigable rivers. Moreover, CICAD notes that Dominica 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 Dominica 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 groups. However, CICAD notes that the country does not have an institution that is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) nor does it have ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. On the other hand, CICAD observes that Dominica 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 has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, but it does not use tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD notes that Dominica 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 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 Dominica 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. CICAD also notes that the country does not improve its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. Additionally, CICAD observes that Dominica does not have regulatory frameworks 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. Moreover, CICAD observes that Dominica 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 Dominica does not have 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 nor has it 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 authority carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. CICAD notes that Dominica does not carry 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 further observes that Dominica does not have legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. However, it has implemented three out of four control measures listed in Paragraph 8, one out of the five control measures listed in Paragraph 9, and complies with 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 also observes that Dominica does not receive training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. CICAD further 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. Additionally, CICAD observes that Dominica 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 Dominica has special processes for issuing authorizations for the import of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, but it does not have an updated register of individuals or companies importing these substances. 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. However, 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 Dominica 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 and civil penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. However, CICAD notes that Dominica does not offer 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 nor does it 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, but it does have an alternative, expeditious mechanism in place that is ready to issue, upload, and exchange import authorizations between countries for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use; however, it 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 with satisfaction that Dominica 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 that Dominica 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 a tool that promotes and strengthens 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 Dominica 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 Dominica has strengthened its regulatory frameworks to counteract money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in other vulnerable sectors, on the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that Dominica 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 Dominica has a Financial Investigation Unit and has an information system aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD further observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Dominica 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 Dominica has a competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and has legal instruments 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. Additionally, CICAD notes that Dominica 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 Dominica has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country does not direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. CICAD also notes that Dominica does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs nor does it include environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. Additionally, 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 Dominica 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 Dominica 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 Dominica 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 Dominica 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. CICAD also observes that the country does not promote interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic or security sectors. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Dominica 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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