

MEMEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Antigua and Barbuda

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

2007-2009



Organization of
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**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)**

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

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CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Antigua and Barbuda which provided information for this MEM national Fifth Round report:

- National Drug Council
- Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP)
- Financial Intelligence Unit
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda
- Drug Squad
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health and Social Transformation
- Substance Abuse Prevention Division
- Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force
- The Ministry of Agriculture
- Plant Protection Unit
- Financial Service Regularity Commission
- Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs
- The Antigua Port Authority



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org



INTRODUCTION

Antigua and Barbuda has a total area of 442.6 km² and 153 km of coastline. Afro-Caribbean, British, Portuguese, Lebanese, and Syrian are the main ethnic groups that make up Antigua's and Barbuda's population of 89,138 (2009 est.). The literacy rate is 85.8%. Antigua and Barbuda is a constitutional parliamentary democracy with six parishes and two dependencies. The islands have a GDP per capita (PPP2) of US\$18,300 and an inflation rate of 1.5% (2009). Exports total US\$ 84.3 million (est. 2007) relying on the principal exports of petroleum, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, and food and live animals.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Plan

Antigua and Barbuda's anti-drug plan is in force, for the period 2007 to 2011, through an extension of the previous plan. This plan covers demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and institutional strengthening. The priorities and goals for the period the plan is in force include increased patrols by air, land and sea to interdict shipments and reduce the importation of illicit drugs, strengthening coordination in the areas of intelligence, interdiction, use of material resources, specialized communication and training of personnel, and broadening the scope of existing prevention programs and increasing the scope within schools and the community.

The following institutions are involved in the implementation of the anti-drug plan: the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Education, the Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force, the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy, the Ministry of Health and Social Transformation, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Crossroads Centre, and the Barbuda Council.

The country provides the following figures for the annual total national anti-drug plan budget:

2006 (US\$)	2007 (US\$)	2008 (US\$)	2009 (US\$)
3,012,099	3,170,793	3,574,239	3,962,808

Antigua and Barbuda's national anti-drug plan includes a monitoring and evaluation system, administered by the National Drug Council (NDC) and the Ministry of National Security.

Antigua and Barbuda has a national anti-drug authority, the NDC, which was established in 1989. The agencies that comprise the governing level of the national authority are the Ministry of National Security; Ministry of Social Transformation and Health; Ministry of Education; Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDPCP); Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force (Coast Guard); Antigua and Barbuda Royal Police Force; and the Crossroads Centre. The NDC coordinates demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, the drug observatory and institutional strengthening. The NDC does not have a legal basis, a central technical office to carry out its mandates, or an annual budget.



B. International Conventions

Antigua and Barbuda has ratified the following international conventions:

- The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- The Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- The Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000;
 - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;
 - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
 - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

C. National Information System

Antigua and Barbuda does not have a centralized office at the national level to organize, carry out studies, compile or coordinate drug-related statistics or other drug-related information. The country reports that the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy coordinates drug-related statistics in the area of supply reduction.

Antigua and Barbuda has not carried out any priority studies related to demand reduction during the period 2006–2009. The country reports the availability of the following supply reduction-related information during the period 2006–2009:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Information								
Drug availability indicators		x		x		x		x
Quantities of drugs seized	x		x		x		x	
Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	x		x		x		x	
Number of drug labs dismantled		x		x		x		x
Recommended Information								
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering		x		x	x		x	



Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	x		x		x		x	
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of diversion of chemical substances		x		x		x		x
Quantities of chemical substances seized		x		x		x		x
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	x		x		x		x	

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Antigua and Barbuda provides the following information regarding prevention programs being carried out targeting key populations:

Population group	Target population	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elementary/primary: 10-11 years (Grades 5 & 6) 	20 schools	D.A.R.E Molding Young Minds	Universal Universal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior high & high school (secondary school): 11-14 years 	21 Schools	Health and Family Life Education Molding Young Minds	Selective Universal

Antigua and Barbuda informs that it is not carrying out programs for pre-school or university students or the street population, and did not indicate whether programs are offered for families, gender-based groups, the community, migrants and refugees or workers in the workplace.

The country reports that its school-based prevention programs are compatible with *CICAD's Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention*.

Antigua and Barbuda did not provide any information regarding the availability of training on drug use prevention, treatment and research.

During the period 2006–2009, Antigua and Barbuda did not carry out any process, intermediate outcome, or impact evaluations, or any other research studies of drug abuse prevention programs.



B. Treatment

Antigua and Barbuda's Ministry of Health is responsible for the design and execution of public policy, control and regulation of treatment services, and program supervision, while the Ministry of Finance is responsible for its financing. The country provides no information regarding public financing allocated for treatment activities, and reports that the Crossroads Centre is an international private residential treatment facility, and therefore funding is not provided by the government.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have official operating standards in place for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, nor does it have an official licensing procedure for such facilities. The country does not have an official register of facilities that provide treatment services, and there is no monitoring system in place for these facilities.

The country's primary health care (PHC) facilities provide psychiatric outpatient clinics to address problems associated with drug use. Antigua and Barbuda reports that eight PHC facilities delivered specialized care for problems associated with drug use each year during the 2006–2009 period.

Antigua and Barbuda provides data on the total number of Antiguan patients treated at the Crossroads Centre during the evaluation period: 38 cases in 2006, 44 cases in 2007, 35 cases in 2008 and 30 cases in 2009.

Unlicensed treatment facilities in Antigua and Barbuda provide 29 day residential treatment programs. Regarding aftercare programs, the country reports that Crossroads offers transitional living and weekly aftercare groups.

Activities are carried out through the Crossroads Centre to follow up on patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plan. A study was initiated in 2007 and the results published in 2008.

The country reports that care at the Crossroads Centre is supervised by professional staff specifically trained in the treatment area.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Antigua and Barbuda did not conduct surveys on drug use during the period 2006–2009, and therefore does not have any information on the magnitude of drug use among the general or school populations.

Antigua and Barbuda maintains records on alcohol- and drug-related traffic accidents, and reports that during the period 2006–2009, it did not register any traffic accidents in which alcohol and drugs were a contributing factor.

Antigua and Barbuda also maintains records on alcohol- and drug-related accidents in the workplace, and reports that during the period 2006–2009 no accidents were registered.



The country reports that it has not established guidelines, norms or regulations on prevention activities related to alcohol- and drug-related accidents.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Antigua and Barbuda reports that it has areas of cannabis crops, and a manual monitoring system to follow up on the replanting of illicit crops where they were previously eradicated. The country reports that the known areas are checked regularly and that approximately ten percent of the areas eradicated are replanted.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have a system to measure the potential production of cannabis crops, and has not detected cannabis plants grown indoors.

The country reports that it manually eradicates cannabis crops and informs that 2.0 hectares of cannabis crops were eradicated in 2006, 0.8 hectares in 2007, 1.2 hectares in 2008 and 0.8 hectares in 2009.

The country reports that no illicit laboratories for drugs of natural or synthetic origin have been found in Antigua and Barbuda during the period 2006–2009.

B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Antigua and Barbuda has laws in place for the control of pharmaceutical products, including the Pharmacy Act of 1995. The country also has a regulatory system for the control of these products. However, it does not have an integrated procedure to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. All pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are controlled; no additional products are controlled.

The Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Justice, Director of Pharmaceutical Services and the Pharmacy Council are responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. Control activities include: import/export control, manufacturing control, monitoring distribution, control and monitoring of prescriptions, inspections, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees, and registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured and transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. The country did not provide information about control measures in free trade zones.

The country has a mechanism, which includes the Pharmacy Council and the Ministry of Legal Affairs, through which members of the health sector can communicate and share information with law enforcement and judicial authorities to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products or apply sanctions.



Antigua and Barbuda does not indicate if it has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and sanctions imposed. The country did not provide any information on regulatory activities carried out during the period 2006 to 2009.

The country reports that the School of Pharmacy at the Antigua State College offers some basic training courses in the handling of pharmaceutical products.

Antigua and Barbuda has an information management system to facilitate control of pharmaceutical products, and the country reports that all activities are recorded manually.

Antigua and Barbuda's national laws make provision for the imposition of penal, civil and administrative sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and trafficking of controlled pharmaceutical products. Regarding penal sanctions for the diversion, illicit production or trafficking of such products, the country reports that any person who is found to have deceived the Board of Inspectors is guilty of an offense and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of US\$7,449, a term of imprisonment for a period of 12 months, or both (Pharmacy Act, 1995, Section 27). The country did not provide information regarding the number of times sanctions were imposed during the period 2006–2009.

Antigua and Barbuda reports that no pharmaceutical products have been seized or disposed of during this evaluation period.

C. Control of Chemical Substances

During the period under evaluation, Antigua and Barbuda did not have laws in place for the control of chemical substances in accordance with international conventions. The country reports that legislation has been drafted for the control of chemical substances.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have a regulatory or administrative system for the control of chemical substances that includes inspectors. Likewise, the country does not have an automated information management system in place to facilitate secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances, nor are training courses offered in the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have the mechanisms in place to collect information regarding pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances.

Antigua and Barbuda informs that it imports chemical substances, but provided no further information regarding seizures of controlled chemical substances during the years 2006–2009.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Antigua and Barbuda reports the following quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies for the period 2006 -2009:

Type of illicit drugs and raw materials	Quantities of drugs forfeited			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cocaine HCl	18.06 kg	7.25 kg	24 gr	11.32 kg
Cannabis plants	34,194 un	11,395 un	18,218 un	14,631 un
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	94.43 kg	1482 kg	181.39 kg	196.89 kg

Antigua and Barbuda has specialized studies for the characterization and profiling of seized substances.

The country reports the following number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking during the period 2006–2009:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	185	30
2007	241	69
2008	162	57
2009*	189	62

*Through September 2009

The country reports that no public officials were formally charged with or convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking during this period.

Antigua and Barbuda reports that its legislation prohibits the possession of drugs for personal use. The Misuse of Drugs Act Chapter 283 criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs, and the country provides the following data on the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	185	30
2007	241	45
2008	162	36
2009	264	67

Antigua and Barbuda does not have alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.



Antigua and Barbuda's Royal Police Force, the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP), Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force (ABDF), the National Joint Coordinating Centre, Customs, Port Authority and Immigration Departments are responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. The country reports that there is an MOU between these relevant agencies to facilitate the timely exchange of information and collaboration. There also exists a Joint Intelligence Group (JIG) that has a representative from these key agencies.

Regarding mechanisms used for international cooperation, the country reports that each agency that has responsibilities in the control of drug trafficking has bilateral relations with other agencies regionally and extra-regionally.

Antigua and Barbuda has developed specialized training courses to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement and customs officers. The courses delivered during the period 2006–2009 were: Intelligence, Board and Search, Profiling, Money Laundering, Surveillance Reconnaissance; Ion-Trac; and Financial Investigations Techniques. The country provided no information regarding the number of participants in these courses, nor on training courses offered for prosecutors or the judiciary.

Antigua and Barbuda has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code in 100% of its ports. The country informs that implementation of counterdrug port security programs is a joint effort between Customs, police, ONDCP, Immigration, the Port Authority and ABDF Coast Guard.

Antigua and Barbuda does not use a common interagency database or mutual access to databases to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counter drug control activities in ports. The country uses standing interagency task forces, information exchange and sharing between private and public sector partners, review of manifests and other documents for targeting purposes, regular interagency meetings, information on electronic monitoring from other countries, informants, the private sector, shipping documents and law enforcement and other agencies in other countries for this purpose.

The country has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete inspection or examination in person.

Antigua and Barbuda carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities. Law enforcement agencies including Customs, police, ABDF Coast Guard, and the ONDCP utilize intelligence units to detect and monitor suspicious activities. The ABDF Coast Guard conducts patrols and executes intelligence-led missions.

The country provides the following information regarding the number of vessels seized related to maritime interdiction during the period 2006 to 2009: no vessels seized in 2006, 4 seized in 2007, 3 seized in 2008, and 2 seized in 2009.



Antigua and Barbuda carries out aerial surveillance for illicit drug trafficking, using the RSS¹ surveillance aircraft. Customs, the police, ABDF Coast Guard and ONDCP are in charge of coordinating and participating in surveillance and aerial interdiction operations. The country conducted no aerial anti-drug interdiction operations during the period 2006–2009.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have legislation or regulations in place to control the sale of drugs via the Internet. The country has not carried out activities or programs to increase awareness among administrative, judicial, law enforcement, postal, customs or other authorities regarding illicit sale of drugs through the Internet.

Antigua and Barbuda has established a mechanism for citizens to report the illicit sale of drugs over the Internet. The country reports that this is undertaken through the Crime Stoppers initiative.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Antigua and Barbuda has official entities that regulate and authorize the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement or transfer, registration, marking, transport, possession, carrying, storage, and marketing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The police and the Ministry of Legal Affairs regulate these activities in accordance with the Antigua and Barbuda Firearms Act, Chapter 171, 1992, and the Explosives Act Chapter 159. The country does not manufacture firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials.

Antigua and Barbuda's current laws establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, and legal transactions and transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Current laws also criminalize the trafficking in and illicit production of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

Sanctions for noncompliance with the Firearms Act Chapter 171, for firearms and ammunition, or the Explosives Act Chapter 159, for explosives or other related materials, include fines or imprisonment.

Antigua and Barbuda's national law requires that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, for their importation, and for official use after confiscation or forfeiture, and the Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda has undertaken ballistics testing.

The country has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between both national institutions and hemispheric institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

¹ The Regional Security System (RSS) is an agreement for the defense and security of the Eastern Caribbean region, created out of a need for collective response to security threats, which were impacting on the stability of the region in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The express function of the RSS is to ensure the stability and well being of the Eastern Caribbean region through mutual cooperation, in order to achieve social and economic development and to maintain the principles of democracy, liberty of the individual and rule of law.



The country reports no cases in which the entrance of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials was not authorized due to the absence of the necessary license or permits, no cases in which the country did not issue an export license or permit for such materials because the necessary licenses or permits were not first issued by the importing country, and no cases in which the country did not authorize exportation of a shipment of such materials because the transit country did not first issue the necessary licenses or permits, during the period 2006–2009.

Antigua and Barbuda has a database of the importation, exportation, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country reports that all documents concerning firearms, ammunition, and any related materials are kept by the police, Customs, and Ministry of Trade. These registries have been kept for the 38 years since their inception, and are computerized. The records of all firearms and ammunition in the police force are kept manually.

Antigua and Barbuda reports that it has a database for confiscation of firearms, ammunition and explosives, which has been kept for 38 years. The country indicates that no firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials have been seized or forfeited in narco-trafficking cases during the years 2006–2009.

The country did not initiate or assist any firearms trace investigations as a result of a trace request from another country, and no international firearms trace requests were received or completed during the period 2006–2009.

C. Money Laundering

Antigua and Barbuda has the following national laws criminalizing money laundering and related crimes:

- Money Laundering (Prevention) Act, 1996
- Misuse of Drug Act, 1993
- Proceeds of Crime Act, 1993
- Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2005

The country has established illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, corruption and crimes against public administration, and fraud or financial crimes as predicate offenses for money laundering. Illicit trafficking of migrants and trafficking in persons are not considered predicate offenses.

In Antigua and Barbuda, it is not necessary for a person to be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offense. Laws exist permitting the perpetrator of a predicate offense to be convicted for money laundering. The country cites the Proceeds of Crime Act 1996 1st schedule of offenses, amended to include predicate offenses under the Misuse of Drug Act 1993, as the relevant law.



In Antigua and Barbuda, undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses are permitted under national law in money laundering investigations. Controlled deliveries are not permitted.

Antigua and Barbuda is a member of FATF and CFATF. The most recent evaluation was carried out in 2007.

The following sectors in Antigua and Barbuda are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering, in accordance with the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act—1st schedule: banking, offshore banks, currency exchanges, insurance, transfer of funds, cash or valuables, real estate, casinos and gambling, internet gambling, sports betting, dealers in precious metal, art or jewelry, lawyers, notaries and accountants. Stock exchanges are not applicable.

Internet gambling and sports betting, the banking sector, offshore banks, corporate management and trust service providers and other money services businesses are subject to the obligation to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering.

Antigua and Barbuda has a Financial Intelligence Unit which was established through the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy Act, No. 11 of 2003 Section (3). It does not have an independent budget. The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group, and has access to the Group's secure network. The country does not provide the number of information requests received or responses sent through the network during the period 2006–2009.

Limitations exist on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases in Antigua and Barbuda. Limitations do not exist on obtaining financial documents in money laundering cases subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

Antigua and Barbuda has one entity for the management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses, the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy. The ONDCP is autonomous, and was established in accordance with the Office of the National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy Act, No. 11 of 2003. The entity does not have manuals for the management of seized assets.

Antigua and Barbuda's constitutional legislation includes mechanisms concerning the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities. Seized goods are sold by public auction, and the convicted persons, their relatives or agents are not eligible to participate. The country's legislation permits the presale and disposition of seized goods.

Regarding the number of investigations initiated through a financial intelligence report, the country provides the following information: 19 investigations initiated in 2006, 10 in 2007, 34 in 2008 and 16 in 2009.

The country reports the following number of penal proceedings initiated for money laundering offenses during the period 2007–2009: no penal proceedings initiated in 2007, 1 in 2008, and 2 in 2009. The country informs that no persons were formally charged with or convicted of money



laundering during the period 2006-2008, and three persons were charged but none convicted in 2009.

D. Judicial Cooperation

In Antigua and Barbuda, extradition, including extradition of nationals, is possible for both drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. The country has complied with the obligation to designate a competent authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests. National law provides for persons whose extradition has been denied in either drug trafficking or money laundering cases to be tried for the offense in Antigua and Barbuda.

National laws permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, which includes taking evidence or statements from persons, effecting service of judicial documents, executing searches and seizures, examining objects and sites, providing information and evidentiary items, providing original or certified copies of relevant documents, and identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities, or other items for evidentiary purposes. The country does not specify whether secure technological resources are used to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations.

Antigua and Barbuda's bank secrecy or other confidentiality laws are not an obstacle to providing reciprocal judicial assistance. The country's laws do not permit granting a controlled delivery request.

Antigua and Barbuda has a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad, under the Mutual Legal Assistance Act and Treaty.

The country made two active extradition requests regarding illicit drug trafficking cases, and three active extradition requests regarding money laundering cases, during the period 2006–2009. In addition, Antigua and Barbuda responded to two passive extradition requests regarding money laundering cases in the period 2006–2009. No passive extradition requests were answered regarding illicit drug trafficking cases.

The country provided no information regarding the number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made and responded to in drug trafficking and money laundering cases during the period 2006–2009.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda has a national authority that coordinates national anti-drug policies, and that the National Anti-drug Plan is in place by extension of the previous plan. CICAD also notes that there is no budget assigned to the national drug authority.

CICAD recognizes that Antigua and Barbuda has ratified all of the international instruments recommended by the MEM regarding drug control and related criminal activities, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, within the evaluation period.

CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have a specific office responsible for coordinating, collecting, organizing, analyzing and reporting on drug-related information. CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda has information on several areas pertaining to supply reduction. However, the country has not carried out any priority studies related to demand reduction during the years 2006–2009.

With regard to demand reduction, CICAD observes that Antigua and Barbuda has drug use prevention programs targeting primary and secondary school students, and that these programs are compatible with its *Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention*. CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda did not conduct any evaluation or research studies of drug use prevention programs during the evaluation period. The country did not provide any information on the availability of training in drug prevention, treatment or research.

CICAD recognizes that the primary health care (PHC) facilities carry out activities to address problems associated with drug use. However, CICAD notes that the country does not have specialized facilities administered by the government for persons seeking treatment as a result of drug use. CICAD views with concern that Antigua and Barbuda does not have official operating standards in place for specialized facilities, nor does it have an official licensing procedure for such facilities.

CICAD notes that the country has not conducted any surveys on drug use among the general population or the school population during the evaluation period. CICAD notes that while the country maintains records on alcohol- and drug-related traffic accidents, it does not have established guidelines, norms or regulations on prevention activities related to alcohol- and drug-related accidents.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD takes note that the country has areas of cannabis crops and conducted eradication activities during the evaluation period. CICAD notes that the country has not detected indoor grown cannabis, and does not have a system to measure potential production of cannabis.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has legislation for the control of pharmaceutical products, and also conducts training courses for personnel in the public and private sector involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products. CICAD notes with concern that Antigua and Barbuda does not have an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products nor



an automated information management system to facilitate their control. CICAD observes that the country did not provide information on whether it has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and sanctions imposed, nor on regulatory activities carried out during the period 2006 to 2009.

CICAD notes with concern that Antigua and Barbuda does not have laws in place for the control of chemical substances. The country does not have a regulatory or administrative system for the control of chemical substances, nor does it have an automated information management system in place to facilitate secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of these substances. CICAD also notes that the country does not have a mechanism for receiving pre-export notifications, and does not offer training courses in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. CICAD observes that the country did not provide information on seizures of controlled chemical substances.

In the area of control measures, CICAD notes that a mechanism exists among the law enforcement agencies to facilitate the timely exchange of information and collaboration to control illicit drug trafficking. Antigua and Barbuda has also developed specialized training courses to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement and customs officers, but not for prosecutors or the judiciary.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda does not have legislation or regulations in place to control the sale of drugs via the Internet.

CICAD recognizes that Antigua and Barbuda has a mechanism to control the movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, and has a database which contains records of their importation, exportation and transit. The country also has a mechanism for information exchange and cooperation between both national institutions and hemispheric institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

With regard to money laundering, CICAD acknowledges that Antigua and Barbuda has legislation which criminalizes money laundering, and notes that illicit trafficking of migrants and trafficking in persons are not considered predicate offenses to money laundering. CICAD observes that special investigative techniques such as undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, and use of informants are permitted under national law in money laundering investigations. Controlled deliveries are not permitted.

CICAD notes that Antigua and Barbuda has regulations requiring specified sectors to submit suspicious transaction reports. Antigua and Barbuda also has a Financial Intelligence Unit. CICAD observes that the country has legislation which includes mechanisms concerning the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities, but does not have guidelines for the management of seized assets.

Regarding judicial cooperation, CICAD recognizes that in Antigua and Barbuda, extradition, including extradition of nationals, is possible in both drug trafficking and money laundering cases, and that the country has a central office responsible for receiving and responding to extradition requests. The provision of reciprocal judicial assistance is permitted, and bank secrecy and other confidentiality agreements are not an impediment to providing such assistance.



CICAD recognizes Antigua and Barbuda's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Antigua and Barbuda in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. ESTABLISH A CENTRALIZED OFFICE AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL TO ORGANIZE, CARRY OUT STUDIES, COMPILE AND COORDINATE DRUG-RELATED STATISTICS AND OTHER DRUG-RELATED INFORMATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005–2006.

DEMAND REDUCTION

2. EXPAND COVERAGE OF DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING SCHOOL CHILDREN, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005–2006.
3. CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF EXISTING DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS.
4. DEVELOP OFFICIAL OPERATING STANDARDS FOR SPECIALIZED FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE TREATMENT SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.
5. CONDUCT A SURVEY ON DRUG USE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

6. DEVELOP AN INFORMATION SYSTEM TO COMPILE INFORMATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATORY SANCTIONS IMPOSED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PHARMACEUTICAL ACT, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005–2006.
7. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
8. DEVELOP AND ENACT LAWS AND REGULATIONS TO CONTROL THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005–2006.

CONTROL MEASURES

9. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005–2006.
10. EXPAND THE LIST OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE TRAFFICKING OF MIGRANTS AND TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.



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