



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM
MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Antigua and Barbuda

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Antigua and Barbuda

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



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 on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, 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 valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Antigua and Barbuda's national drug authority is the National Drug Council (NDC). The NDC functions in the Ministry of National Security and has a budget. The NDC coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drugs observatory, international cooperation and institutional strengthening. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.

Antigua and Barbuda's National Drug Council does not have a legal basis.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Antigua and Barbuda has a National Anti-Drug Plan 2010-2014 which includes the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, institutional strengthening and control measures. Relevant actors were involved in the design and drafting of the National Anti-Drug Plan and its execution. The Plan has a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Antigua and Barbuda's National Anti-Drug Drug Plan does not include international cooperation. The country has not updated its drug policies, plans and programs based on its evaluations and outcomes.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Antigua and Barbuda has carried out one priority drug demand reduction study. There is priority information available for some areas of drug supply reduction. Drug supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have a national observatory on drugs or similar technical office. The country does not have a priority drug demand study on national households. There is no information on the number of seizures of controlled substances (precursors). No study on the economic and social cost of drugs has been carried out in the past 10 years.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Antigua and Barbuda has demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention and early intervention. These programs are designed using available evidence from recognized organizations and data gathered from national drug use prevalence reports. Magnitude and trends in drug use in the population are used in the design of universal prevention and early intervention programs. A multisectoral approach has been adopted in the programs with the participation of various population sectors.

Antigua and Barbuda does not monitor or evaluate the implementation of its demand reduction programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Started

Antigua and Barbuda has universal prevention plans and programs addressing drug use.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have selective or indicated prevention plans or programs or a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Antigua and Barbuda has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities carry out drug use screening and have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use; offer guidance and brief intervention in drug use cases; and systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. Outpatient and residential treatment services are provided for persons affected by drug use by the public health system and by a private institution which also carries out aftercare services.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have public health system facilities that provide aftercare, rehabilitation or recovery support services for persons affected by drug use. The country does not have an accreditation process for its drug treatment centers. The public health system facilities do not coordinate with other sectors offering treatment and rehabilitation services or includes a monitoring system for their programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Antigua and Barbuda takes actions to facilitate access to treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by drug use.

Antigua and Barbuda does not tailor its treatment and rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions to the population profiles being served.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Antigua and Barbuda has national legislation to create and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Among the alternatives to incarceration are probation and treatment. There are standard operating procedures to identify and select candidates to participate in the programs, records are maintained for these candidates, and participants' progress is monitored.

Antigua and Barbuda does not evaluate the alternatives to incarceration programs.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Not started

Antigua and Barbuda's national drug authority has not established cooperative relationships with academic or research institutions or relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Started

Antigua and Barbuda makes available to its technical experts and professionals advanced training in drug demand reduction at the regional and international level.

Antigua and Barbuda does not offer introductory training programs or continuing education on aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area. There are no regular reviews or evaluations conducted to ensure that the regional or international drug demand reduction training being offered meets the needs of the demand reduction personnel.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of Antigua and Barbuda's situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that the country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

RECOMMENDATION 11: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 12: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 13: PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 14: ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

RECOMMENDATION 15: PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Not started

Antigua and Barbuda does not have mechanisms to detect laboratories for the illicit manufacture of synthetic and plant-based drugs. The country does not have a national information system that enables gathering of information on this issue. Consequently, there has not been the development of protocols for the dismantling of laboratories of this nature. The country has not participated in any training programs related to the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Antigua and Barbuda has legislation that establishes the criminal offenses specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. Administrative and civil penalties exist to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle controlled chemical substances. The country has a competent authority to coordinate the monitoring of controlled chemical substances activities, an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances and a system of licensing is used to control the distribution of controlled chemical substances. There are regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations that have been authorized to handle controlled chemical substances.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have legislation for monitoring controlled chemical substances as provided in Article 12.9 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. There are no mechanisms for issuance of timely pre-export notifications of controlled substances to other states or to respond to timely pre-export notifications supplied by other states.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Antigua and Barbuda has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and preparations containing them in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. There is a national authority with an established organizational structure, responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.

Antigua and Barbuda's domestic legislation does not authorize administrative and civil penalties for infraction or violation of the regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. The country does not have mechanisms to estimate drug requirements.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Started

Antigua and Barbuda periodically evaluates the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.

Antigua and Barbuda does not include any analysis of impediments to adequate availability nor has the country taken any take steps to correct a situation where there are problems with ensuring the adequate availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Antigua and Barbuda has annual and periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. This is undertaken primarily by their hemispheric and international partners, in an effort to ascertain what assistance is required by the country. The country provides ongoing training for staff of agencies responsible for local drug control and access to regional training. Formal and informal mechanisms for exchanging information among agencies also exist and is undertaken both by local and international partners. The country has legislation which provide for the prevention of drug trafficking. Moreover, the country undertakes regular land and marine patrols to facilitate interdiction of drugs and other contraband. There are laws that provide for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs, which is undertaken under meticulous supervision.

Antigua and Barbuda does not take environmental precautions when undertaking the disposal of drugs.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Started

Antigua and Barbuda undertakes analysis of data on trends in drug trafficking and related crimes through the sharing of information with various drug control agencies.

Antigua and Barbuda has not updated its regulations and does not have updated studies on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Antigua and Barbuda collects and validates data on seizures in a standardized format in a consolidated national statistical information system from a cross section of agencies that cover the areas of drug control, drug trafficking and related crimes.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have a national early warning system for new behaviors of criminal organizations, nor has it undertaken any studies or technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes. The country does not carry out studies of impurity profiles and characterization of drugs. Additionally, not all the agencies contribute to the information system.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Antigua and Barbuda has a system of mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information on the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country offers and participates in local and regional training on intelligence information exchange with local, regional and international partners as well as other agencies. Some of the areas in which training has been undertaken include, but are not limited to: intelligence gathering, analysis of chemical precursors, cyber-crimes, financial investigations and instructor training. Also, the country offers and participates in training activities on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are regulatory frameworks for the investigation of all assets during drug trafficking cases.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have a system for the coordination of information exchange for the prevention, investigation and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Antigua and Barbuda has laws which criminalize the illicit manufacture of, and trafficking in firearms, explosives and other related materials, and prevents loss or diversion in instances of licit trade. The country has a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations. There is a system of export, import and international transit licenses for receipt of licit firearms and transfers of firearms. The country has a Board which is comprised of senior law enforcement officials with the responsibility to coordinate controls for the trafficking in firearms, ammunition and explosives and other related crimes.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have clearly defined the duties for the Board responsible for the control of the trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. There are no mechanisms or legislation in place to govern the marking and tracing of firearms and ammunition to meet the international obligation of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Complete

Antigua and Barbuda has criminalized money laundering in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in accordance with the principles of the Egmont Group and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations on FIUs. There are regulations for the prevention and control of money laundering, financing of terrorism and forfeiture of illicitly derived assets that allows for the possibility of forfeiture of assets related to money laundering.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Complete

Antigua and Barbuda has a single national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets; and the country has participated in training programs for that purpose.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Antigua and Barbuda has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention of Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992, and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions to permit extradition of citizens for drug trafficking and money laundering criminal offenses, although extradition is conditional upon the previous existence of an extradition agreement. In the country, persons can be tried whose extradition has been denied for the reasons set forth in Article 4.2.a of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country has adopted measures that provide a broad reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in the area of prosecuting money laundering crimes and has adopted the measures to authorize the identity, detection, preventative embargo, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds, assets, instrumentalities or other elements linked to drug trafficking. There are competent agencies and services that have communication channels to facilitate the rapid and secure exchange of information on all aspects of trafficking offenses. Furthermore, the country has mechanisms for administrative cooperation with agencies and services in other states in inquiries on the identity, whereabouts and activities of persons allegedly linked to drug trafficking, the movement of proceeds or assets used to commit the crime, and the movement of controlled substances.

Antigua and Barbuda does not have laws or other legal provisions to permit use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Antigua and Barbuda completed two, seven mostly completed, seven partially completed, four started, two not started and five do not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Antigua and Barbuda has a national drug authority which functions in the Ministry of National Security. There is a national anti-drug plan. The country has no national observatory on drugs. There is one priority drug demand reduction study (1 of 3) and there is some priority drug supply reduction information (5 of 10).

In the area of Demand Reduction, Antigua and Barbuda has demand reduction programs which are not monitored, evaluated and updated. There is only a universal prevention program but not a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities offer early detection screening of drug use, guidance, brief intervention, and systematically refer persons to treatment. The public health system and a private institution offer outpatient and residential treatment services. However, the public health system does not solely provide aftercare, rehabilitation or recovery support services. There is no accreditation process for drug treatment centers. Antigua and Barbuda has probation and treatment as alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. No cooperative relationships have been established with academic or research institutions or relevant civil society organizations. Advanced drug demand reduction training programs are available to technical experts and professionals, but no introductory training programs or continuing education on demand reduction exist in the country.

In the area of Supply Reduction, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Antigua and Barbuda does not have significant illicit crop areas.

In the area of Control Measures, Antigua and Barbuda has no mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs, and there are no protocols in place to dismantle such laboratories.



In regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has adopted the measures provided in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 in order to ensure their adequate availability for licit purposes and to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. These measures include: laws, administrative controls on international and domestic trade, cooperation with authorities from other countries, and the designation of competent authorities to comply with said obligations. In terms of narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical use, additional measures had been taken in order to ensure access and availability for patients requiring them. The country has not fulfilled the requirements of Article 12.9 of the aforementioned convention.

There are formal and informal exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, mechanisms exist for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in investigation cases related to this area. There are ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in said control. The country has national statistical information in drug trafficking and related crimes. A regulatory framework exists for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. Regulatory updates are not done based on the identification of new trends. There is no national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

There is legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials, and there is a national authority for coordinating controls for the trafficking in such elements. There are measures to prevent losses or diversions in cases of licit trade, and there is a registry of such elements seized during drug trafficking actions.

There are regulations for the criminalization, prevention and control of money laundering, supported by regulations, and a national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets, derived from drug trafficking and related crimes.

In the area of International Cooperation, Antigua and Barbuda has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention of Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions



to permit extradition for the crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. Also, there is legislation or legal provisions for broad reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings for crimes related to drug trafficking and money laundering. However, the country does not have legislation or other legal provisions that permit the use of the controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Antigua and Barbuda for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	STARTED
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	NOT STARTED
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	STARTED



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
12	Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction.	NOT APPLIED
13	Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	NOT APPLIED
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	NOT APPLIED
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	NOT STARTED
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
18	Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	STARTED
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	STARTED
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
23	Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
24	Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE

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25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	COMPLETE
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	COMPLETE
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three 'pillars' of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as "social re-integration."

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



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