

# MEM

## Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse  
Control Commission  
(CICAD)

Secretariat for  
Multidimensional  
Security  
(SMS)

**Dominica  
(Commonwealth of)**

**EVALUATION OF  
PROGRESS IN  
DRUG CONTROL**

**2007-2009**



Organization of  
American States

**2010**





OAS/Ser.L/XIV.2.48  
CICAD/docx.1843/10

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

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

**DOMINICA**

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL**  
**2007-2009**

---

ISBN 978-0-8270-5552-0



**CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Dominica which provided information for this MEM national Fifth Round report:**

- National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Acute Psychiatric Unit
- Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force, Drug Squad
- Central Medical Stores
- Financial Intelligence Unit
- Ministry of Tourism & Legal Affairs, Attorney General's Chamber





## 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](http://www.cicad.oas.org).







## INTRODUCTION

Dominica is an island with an area of 754 km<sup>2</sup> and 148 km of coastline. It has a population of 68,910 (2006). The main ethnic groups are black and indigenous. The literacy rate is 94% (2003). Dominica is a commonwealth with a parliamentary democracy. Its economy is dependent on agriculture, tourism and the offshore financial sector. Its gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2009 was US\$10,200 and inflation was 2.7% in 2007. Real growth of -0.3 was recorded in 2009 and annual export for 2006 was US\$94 million. The Country's debt burden is approximately 85% of the GDP. The country is vulnerable to natural disaster and a hurricane struck the country in 2007, resulting in damages of 20% of the GDP.

## I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Dominica reports that, during the evaluation period, it did not have a national anti-drug plan.

The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs is the national anti-drug authority. This Council was established under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act 40:07 on December 29, 1988. The Council coordinates the areas of demand reduction, control measures, the drug observatory, and program evaluation. The Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force has responsibility for the area of supply reduction.

The Council has a central technical office to carry out its mandates, the National Drug Prevention Unit (NDPU), which was established in 1997. The Council has an annual budget to finance its activities and the activities of the central technical office, which is independent of the budget of other government agencies. The assigned budget amounted to US\$91,847 for fiscal year 2005 – 2006, US\$99,656 for fiscal year 2006 – 2007, US\$99,656 for fiscal year 2007 – 2008, and US\$119,000 for fiscal year 2008 – 2009.

### B. International Conventions

Dominica 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 Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and



- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

Dominica has not acceded to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, or its Protocols against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; or against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; nor to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

### C. National Information System

The National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information, with an assigned budget to carry out its functions.

The country reports that no studies in the area of demand reduction were carried out during the evaluation period.

The country reports the availability of the following supply reduction information for years 2006–2009:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Priority Information</b>								
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
<b>Recommended Information</b>								
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering		X		X		X		X
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

Dominica reports that it is carrying out the following prevention programs targeting key population groups:

Population Group	Estimated Coverage		Name of Program
	Target Population	% Coverage	
Pre-school students	2,146	66%	Drug Education
Primary school students	12,800	10%	Drug Education
Women	*	100 participants	Drug Education for Pregnant Women
Indigenous groups	*	300 Participants	Drug Education
Workers in the workplace	500	14.6%	Drugs in the Workplace
Incarcerated individuals	210	33%	Drug Education and Reintegration

\* Information not provided.

The country's school-based prevention programs are compatible with CICAD's Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention. The National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit used the CARIAD prevention programs for the workplace as the standard for developing its program for the workplace.

Dominica offers courses and training in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research, including training for teachers, community leaders and local government workers; and continuing education courses for university graduates.

During the years 2008–2009, the following refresher and in service training courses were offered:

Name of Training Course	Area	Offered to:	Number of Participants	
			2008	2009
Drug Education Course	Prevention	Grade Four Elementary School Teachers	56	112
Evaluating Substance Use and Abuse Prevention Projections	Research	Community Leaders/ Local Government Workers	50	20

Dominica reports that country specialists have participated in regional and international training programs related to the evaluation of substance use and abuse prevention during 2006 – 2009.



Dominica did not carry out any evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs during the years 2006–2009.

## B. Treatment

The Ministry of Health is the agency responsible for designing public policies regarding the treatment of drug use-related problems. However, the country reports that it has no policies on drug treatment and no officially-licensed specialized drug treatment facilities. The Acute Psychiatric Unit carries out detoxification, but this is undertaken when there are other underlying psychiatric problems (e.g. drug-induced psychosis).

Health professionals in Primary Health Care facilities (PHC) provide counseling to persons with drug related problems and may refer them to the Acute Psychiatric Unit. There is no data on the number of PHC facilities that deliver specialized care for problems associated with drug use, or data on the number of cases treated that were referred from the general health care system (outpatient facilities or hospitals).

## C. Statistics on Consumption

During the evaluation period, Dominica did not carry out any surveys on drug use among the general or specific populations.

# III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

## A. Drug Production

Dominica reports that it has cultivated areas of cannabis and that the Police uses bush patrols to detect and eradicate these crops. The country has a system to follow up on the replanting of illicit crops in areas where they were previously eradicated.

Dominica reports that it has not detected indoor production of cannabis.

Dominica has a forced manual eradication program in place for cannabis crops. This program resulted in the eradication of 1.5 hectares in 2006, 0.4 hectares in 2007, 2.5 hectares in 2008, and 4.5 hectares in 2009.

Dominica reports that no illicit drug laboratories for organic or synthetic drugs have been found on the island.



## B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Dominica does not have laws or regulations in place for the control of pharmaceutical products, in accordance with international conventions.

To control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion in the health sector, the country monitors their distribution, controls and monitors prescriptions, and carries out inspections. The country does not carry out register control, impose administrative sanctions or transfer unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. Dominica does not carry out any control actions in the private sector.

The country does not have an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, whose formula contains one or more controlled substances, in accordance with relevant international conventions; or a regulatory or administrative system for the control of pharmaceutical products that includes inspectors or investigators.

Dominica does not have mechanisms or means through which members of the health sector can communicate and share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities in order to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products or to apply sanctions.

The country does not have a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and sanctions imposed in connection with them.

Dominica does not offer training courses for personnel in the public and private sector involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products.

The country does not have an automated information management system to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

## C. Control of Chemical Substances

Dominica reports that it does not have any laws or regulations of national scope in place for the control of chemical substances, in accordance with international conventions.

Dominica does not export chemical substances or handle these substances in transit. Additionally, the country reports that it has no laws regulating the importation, exportation or transit of chemicals, as stated under the international conventions.



## IV. CONTROL MEASURES

### A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Dominica provides the following information with regard to the quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies during the years 2006 - 2009:

Type of illicit drugs	Quantities of drugs forfeited				
	Unit of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cocaine HCl	kg	3.18	0.03	0.60	30.425
Cannabis plants	units	87,975	23,658	146,706	306,982
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	kg	559.91	212.08	771.46	1,472.08
Cannabis Seed	kg	0.11	2.95	3.36	3.706

Dominica provides the following information regarding persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking between 2006 and 2009:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	109	47
2007	76	45
2008	122	61
2009	361	225

No public officials were formally charged with or convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking during 2006–2009.

According to Section 7(1) of Chapter 40:01 of 1990, drug possession and drug possession for personal use are offences for which persons are prosecuted. The country provides the following information regarding persons formally charged with and convicted of drug possession and drug possession for personal use between 2006 and 2009:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	345	166
2007	315	188
2008	408	252
2009	361	225

The country does not have alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.



The Police Force and the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs are the national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking. These agencies organize meetings to promote timely information exchange and collaboration. The national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking use networking and interfacing at conferences to promote the timely exchange of operational information and collaboration with national authorities of foreign countries responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking.

Dominica does not carry out specialized training courses or briefings to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement or customs officers, prosecutors or the judiciary.

Dominica has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code in all of the country's ports. In addition to the ISPS Code, Dominica provides general port security, which is carried out by the coast guard and customs. The country has a mechanism 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 has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete physical inspection or examination.

Dominica carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities through coast guard patrols. Customs, the National Police and the Coast Guard are involved in monitoring and interdiction activities as coordinators and participants.

Dominica reports that it has conducted 939 maritime interdiction operations between 2006 - 2009 and seized or decommissioned a total of 52 vessels as follows: 279 operations in 2006 resulting in 9 vessels being seized, 276 operations in 2007 with 14 seizures, 238 operations in 2008 with 15 seizures and 146 operations in 2009 with 14 seizures.

Dominica reports that it does not carry out aerial interdiction for illicit drug trafficking activities.

Dominica has no legislation or regulations in place that can be applied to control the sale of drugs over the Internet. Dominica does not have procedures, investigation techniques, training or equipment to detect suspicious transactions or diversion of drugs through the Internet; has not carried out activities or programs to increase awareness of this subject among administrative, judicial, law enforcement, postal, customs or other authorities; and has no mechanism for citizens to report the illicit sale of drugs through the Internet.

## **B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials**

The Dominica Police Force regulates the importation, transit, purchase, sale, transfer, registration, possession, carrying, storage, and marketing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country does not manufacture firearms or ammunition.

The country reports that the Firearms Act 15:31 of DRL 1990 establishes administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, and transaction (legal transfer) between all the various carriers, be it person or legal entity, of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The Act criminalizes their illicit trafficking, production and transaction; and



authorizes and regulates commercial transactions of these items. The Firearms Act 15:31 also regulates and authorizes commercial transactions of firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials between legal entities or persons and foreigners.

Dominica reports that national laws require that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, for their importation and for official use after confiscation or forfeiture.

The country has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between national institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country reports that no information is available regarding shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials not authorized due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits, during the years 2006-2009.

No information is available regarding instances where the country has not issued an export license or permit because the necessary licenses or permits were not first issued by the importing country during the years 2006 - 2009, or on the number of times Dominica did not authorize the exportation of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials because the transit country did not first issue the necessary licenses or permit, during the years 2006-2009.

The Dominica Police Force is responsible for the seizure and forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms and ammunition, and for exchanging information with the relevant national entities in other countries. This institution also keeps a record of firearms ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized, which dates back to 1980 and is kept in a computer database.

The country maintains a specific registry for arms transfer that follows up from the initial sale through subsequent transfers and processes all applications for issuance of firearm licenses.

The country provides the following quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized and forfeited in narcotrafficking cases during the years 2006–2009:

Year	Firearms	Ammunition (rounds)	Explosives	Other related materials
2006	4	62	0	0
2007	5	55	0	0
2008	4	30	0	0
2009	25	187	0	0

The country also reports that, in relation to these seizures and forfeitures, nine arrests were made in 2006, 21 in 2007, 12 in 2008 and 10 in 2009 (through September 2009).

The country did not provide information on the tracing of illicitly trafficked, diverted and seized firearms.





## C. Money Laundering

Dominica reports that the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act of 2000 criminalizes money laundering and related crimes, and provides for penal sanctions. Illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, illicit trafficking of migrants, trafficking in human beings, kidnapping, corruption and crimes against public administration, and fraud or financial crimes, are considered predicate offenses for money laundering. Extortion is not criminalized and therefore has not been established as a predicate offense.

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. The Money Laundering (Prevention) Act allows for the prosecution of the person who commits the predicate offense to also be prosecuted for money laundering.

The country's laws allows for the use of informants in money laundering investigations. Undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, controlled deliveries, and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses are not permitted.

Dominica is a member of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force. Its most recent evaluation was completed in 2009.

Under Dominica's Money Laundering (Prevention) Act, the banking sector, offshore banks, the currency exchange sector, stock exchanges, the insurance sector, transfers of funds, cash or valuables, real estate, and casinos and gambling are subject to the obligation to submit suspicious transaction and objective information reports to prevent money laundering. Lawyers, notaries, and accountants are not subject to the obligation to submit these reports.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was established by the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act No. 20 of 2000. This Unit is autonomous and has its own annual budget. The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group, and has access to the Group's secure network. Dominica reports the following numbers of information requests received and answered through the Egmont Group's secure network during the period 2006–2009:

Year	Information requests received	Responses to information requests sent
2006	15	15
2007	13	3
2008	9	9
2009	41	41

Dominica reports that no limitations exist on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases, including those subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

There is no specifically designated entity to deal with the management or disposition of assets seized and forfeited regarding drug trafficking and money laundering. However, the Registrar of



the High Court of Justice is tasked under Section 31 of the Proceeds of Crime Act No. 4 of 1993, with such a responsibility as it relates to drug trafficking assets.

In relation to money laundering, all property (including money) is forfeited to the state via a Forfeiture Fund, with 80% going towards law enforcement and 20% being deposited into the Consolidated Fund. The Ministry of Tourism and Legal Affairs is responsible for administering the forfeiture fund.

Dominica's legislation includes mechanisms concerning the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities and their presale and disposition. The mechanism used is the sale and public auction of goods associated with drug trafficking activities. Some of these procedures can be found under the Proceeds of Crime Act No. 3 of 1993 and the Customs (Control and Management) Act, Chapter 69:01.

The country reports that it initiated 11 investigations through a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the Financial Intelligence Unit in 2006, 24 in 2007, 85 in 2008, and 76 in 2009.

Dominica also reports that no penal proceedings were initiated, and no persons were formally charged or convicted for money laundering offenses during the period 2006–2009.

#### **D. Judicial Cooperation**

Dominica reports that extradition, including extradition of nationals, is permitted under national law for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes. The country has designated the Attorney General as the entity responsible for receiving, responding to and transmitting extradition requests. National law provides for persons whose extradition has been denied in a money laundering case to be tried for the offense in Dominica, but not for illicit drug trafficking cases.

The country reports that its national laws permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. Bank secrecy and other confidentiality laws are not an impediment to providing reciprocal judicial assistance.

Granting of controlled delivery requests is not permitted under Dominica's procedural law. Dominica does not have a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad.

The country informs that statistics on active and passive extradition requests and reciprocal judicial assistance requests regarding money laundering cases and illicit drug trafficking cases are not available.



## EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD views with concern that the country had no anti-drug strategy during the evaluation period. CICAD notes that Dominica has a national anti-drug authority which coordinates anti-drug policies and that this authority has an annual budget.

CICAD views with concern that the country has not acceded to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and its Protocols against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; or against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; or to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

CICAD recognizes that Dominica has a centralized office that organizes, carries out studies, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information, with an assigned budget to carry out its functions. However, CICAD notes that no studies in the area of demand reduction were carried out during the evaluation period.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD notes that the country carried out drug abuse prevention programs for pre-school students, primary school students, workers in the workplace, incarcerated individuals, women and indigenous groups, but observes that these programs have not been evaluated. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country offers specialized courses and training in drug abuse prevention, treatment and research.

CICAD views with concern that Dominica does not have policies, operating standards or officially licensed facilities for the treatment of persons with drug-related problems. Furthermore, the country reports that it has treated persons with drug problems, but lacks data on the number of these cases.

Additionally, CICAD notes with concern that Dominica did not carry out any drug use surveys during the evaluation period.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD observes that Dominica eradicated areas of cannabis, using bush patrols to detect these crops. CICAD also notes that Dominica has a forced manual eradication program in place for cannabis crops.

CICAD views with concern that Dominica does not have a regulatory framework to control pharmaceutical products in accordance with international conventions.

CICAD also notes with concern that Dominica does not have any laws or regulations in place for the control of chemical substances, or for the importation, exportation or transit of controlled chemicals, in accordance with international conventions.

In the area of control measures, CICAD observes that, during the evaluation period, Dominica has seized cocaine and cannabis; and arrested and prosecuted persons in connection with illicit drug trafficking. CICAD notes that information and intelligence are gathered and shared among entities



involved in counter drug control activities, and that the country's ports have implemented the ISPS code. CICAD also observes that Dominica carries out maritime counterdrug detection and interdiction operations. However, CICAD notes that there is no legislation or mechanisms to address the internet sale of drugs, and that the country has not carried out specialized training courses or briefings to address illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement or customs officers, prosecutors or the judiciary.

CICAD recognizes that Dominica has laws and official entities that regulate activities for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD also notes that the Dominica Police Force has a specific registry for arms transfer that follows up from the initial sale through subsequent transfers and processes all applications for issuance of firearm licenses.

CICAD observes that Dominica has national laws and regulations that criminalize money laundering and related crimes. CICAD notes with concern that undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, controlled deliveries, and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses are not permitted in money laundering investigations. CICAD notes that lawyers, notaries and accountants are not subject to the obligation to submit suspicious transaction and objective information reports to prevent money laundering.

CICAD notes that the country has a legislative framework that enables international cooperation, including extradition and reciprocal judicial assistance regarding illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

CICAD recognizes Dominica'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 Dominica 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. APPROVE THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003-2004.
2. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
  - PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;
  - PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION;
  - PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
3. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, 2003, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.

### DEMAND REDUCTION

4. CARRY OUT RESULT EVALUATIONS OF EXISTING ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.
5. ESTABLISH OFFICIAL OPERATING STANDARDS FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
6. SET UP A REGISTRY TO RECORD THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED FOR PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.
7. CARRY OUT A SURVEY TO ESTIMATE THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG USE AMONG THE SCHOOL POPULATION.

### SUPPLY REDUCTION

8. ENACT LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR ALL ASPECTS OF CONTROL, REGULATION AND PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
9. ENACT COMPREHENSIVE LEGISLATION TO FULLY REGULATE THE CONTROL OF THE DIVERSION OF



CONTROLLED CHEMICALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 12 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, 1988, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.

## CONTROL MEASURES

10. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, TO IDENTIFY POSSIBLE REGULATORY AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
11. CARRY OUT SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES FOR OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.
12. INSTITUTE SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES IN MONEY LAUNDERING INVESTIGATIONS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
13. EXPAND THE LIST OF SUBJECTS OBLIGATED TO SUBMIT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE LAWYERS, NOTARIES AND ACCOUNTANTS.



Antigua  
and Barbuda Argentina

The Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia  
Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominica

Republic Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala

Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay  
and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Tobago United States of America Uruguay Venezuela

Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil Canada  
and Barbuda

Republic Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guayana Francesa  
The Bahamas Barbados

Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Brazil Canada Chile

Trinidad and Tobago United States of America  
Dominica Dominican Republic

Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil  
Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti

El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti  
Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru

Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname

Uruguay Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda  
United States of America Uruguay Venezuela

Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic  
Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil

Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru  
Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay

Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda

Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil  
Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica

Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador  
El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana

Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua  
Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname

Uruguay Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda  
United States of America Uruguay Venezuela

Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic  
Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil

Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru  
Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay

Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda

Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil  
Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica

Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador  
El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana

Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua  
Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname

Uruguay Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda  
United States of America Uruguay Venezuela

Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic  
Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil

Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru  
Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay

Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda

Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil  
Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica

Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador  
El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana

Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua  
Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname

Uruguay Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda  
United States of America Uruguay Venezuela

Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic  
Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil

Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru  
Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay

Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda

Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil  
Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica

Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador  
El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana

Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua  
Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname

Uruguay Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda  
United States of America Uruguay Venezuela

Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic  
Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil

Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru  
Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador

Tobago United States of America Uruguay  
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay

Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname



Organization of American States

1889 F Street, NW

Washington, DC 20006

Tel: (202) 458 3000

[www.cicad.oas.org](http://www.cicad.oas.org)

ISBN 978-0-8270-5552-0