



**Evaluation Report on Drug Control** 



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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)

## Trinidad and Tobago

EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL 2014

### Trinidad and Tobago



#### **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 reduction<sup>1</sup>, 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.



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#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has a national drug authority, which is the National Drug Council (NDC). The NDC functions in the Ministry of National Security. The national authority has a legal basis and a budget. A central technical office, the National Drug Council Secretariat coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, drugs observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.

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### **INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

### **RECOMMENDATION 2**

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

**Evaluation:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has a National Drug Plan (2014–2018) which includes the areas of institutional strengthening, international cooperation, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, research, and monitoring and evaluation. Relevant actors were involved in designing, drafting and implementation of the Plan. There is a monitoring and evaluation framework and the country updates its drug policies, plans and programs based on the results of 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:** Mostly complete

Trinidad and Tobago has a technical office which serves the purpose of a national observatory on drugs. The country has carried out one priority drug demand reduction study. There is priority information available for some areas of drug supply reduction. The country has carried out and publicly released a study on the economic and social cost of drugs. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have priority drug demand reduction studies within the past five years for secondary school students and national households. The country does not have priority information on the following areas of drug supply reduction: quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized; number of seizures of controlled substances (precursors); quantities of seized controlled substances (precursors); number of seizures of pharmaceutical products; quantities of seized pharmaceutical products; number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs; and number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origins.

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#### **DEMAND REDUCTION**

### **RECOMMENDATION 4**

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

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Trinidad and Tobago has comprehensive demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation, social reinsertion and related recovery support services. These programs have been designed using available evidence from recognized organizations; from magnitude and trends in drug use in the population; and from demand related data studies. The country monitors and updates the programs in the areas of universal prevention and treatment and rehabilitation and based on current monitoring results. A gender perspective is included in these programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, social reinsertion and related recovery support services and a multisectoral approach was adopted with the participation of various population sectors.

Trinidad and Tobago does not monitor the implementation of its programs in the areas of selective and indicated prevention, early intervention, social reinsertion and related recovery support services, nor does it evaluate any of its demand reduction programs.

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#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has universal, selective and indicated prevention programs addressing drug use and is being implemented for distinct target populations. Selective and indicated prevention programs vary based on the presence of risk factors. The country has a comprehensive prevention system.

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#### **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:** Mostly complete

Trinidad and Tobago has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities carry out early detection screening of drug use; offer guidance and brief intervention in drug use cases; and systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. The public health system provides outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services for persons affected by drug use. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also provide rehabilitation and recovery support services. The public health system facilities offering treatment and rehabilitation services for persons affected by drug use coordinate with other sectors, and also include monitoring systems for their programs. There are trained professionals to implement and manage these systems that allow for the collection and organization of information regarding the treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Trinidad and Tobago's public health system facilities do not have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use. The country does not have an accreditation process for its drug treatment centers.

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#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago takes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion for the various population groups affected by drug use. Treatment and rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.

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#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has national guidelines to create and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. There are various types of alternatives offered to incarceration. Standard operating procedures are in place to identify and select candidates to participate in the program, records are maintained for these candidates, and participant progress is monitored. The country evaluates the alternatives to incarceration programs.

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#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago's national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with academic and research institutions and relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction. Information produced by civil society organizations and academic and research institutions is used in the development of its policies, plans and programs. The country increases the capacity of civil society organizations and academic and research institutions by providing access to a range of evidence-based information and analysis related to substance abuse issues.

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#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago offers introductory training programs and continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area. Certificate, undergraduate and graduate levels training programs are offered focused on science-based approaches and best practices to drug demand reduction personnel to increase their knowledge and strengthen their skills in specialized technical or professional fields of expertise. The country makes available to its technical experts and professionals, advanced drug demand reduction training programs at the regional or international levels. Specialized training in drug demand reduction includes a gender perspective and the country conducts regular monitoring and evaluations to ensure that training in drug demand reduction meet the needs for personnel in this area. The results of these evaluations are used to improve and update relevant training programs.

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#### **SUPPLY REDUCTION**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15**

**Evaluation:** Not applied

In consideration of Trinidad and Tobago'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:** Mostly complete

Trinidad and Tobago has a mechanism to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. The country has continuous training programs for agents responsible for control operations relating to the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have protocols for 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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has legislation that establishes the criminal offences specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and for the control in international trade in controlled chemical substances involved in international trade as provided in Article 12.9 of the aforementioned convention. There is an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances. Regular inspections and audits are carried out of the establishments of individuals and corporations that have been authorized to handle these substances. Administrative and civil penalties exist to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle these substances. A competent authority is in place to coordinate monitoring of controlled chemical substances. The Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online System of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) is used to respond to pre-export notifications.



#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago 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. Also, there are administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations 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 has a national authority with an established organizational structure, responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. Specific mechanisms are used to estimate drug requirements; these mechanisms are based on guidelines issued by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). The mechanisms supplies the data called for in Article 19 of the Convention of 1961.



#### **CONTROL MEASURES**

### **RECOMMENDATION 19**

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

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Trinidad and Tobago has mechanisms to evaluate the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.

Trinidad and Tobago has not taken 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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has periodic evaluations on the strengths and weaknesses of the organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are ongoing training programs for the stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has a formal and informal exchange mechanism among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There is a regulatory framework for the prevention of drug trafficking by air, sea and land and the final and secure disposal of seized drugs.



### **CONTROL MEASURES**

### **RECOMMENDATION 21**

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

**Evaluation:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has studies on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has regulatory updates based on the identification of new trends in drug trafficking and related crimes.



#### **CONTROL MEASURES**

### **RECOMMENDATION 22**

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

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Trinidad and Tobago has a consolidated statistical information system at a national level on law enforcement operations for drug trafficking and related crimes. There is a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations related to drug trafficking. The country also has studies and technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have studies on impurity profiles and characterization of drugs.



#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigations of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. There is a coordination and exchange of information mechanism for the prevention, investigations and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet. The country offers and participates in training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigations of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. Training activities have been implemented on the application of special investigations techniques and management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes. Regulatory framework and operational guidelines exist for the investigations of all assets during drug trafficking cases.



#### **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:** Complete

Trinidad and Tobago has legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The country has controls for the trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The controls in place are licenses and permits issued by the Commissioner of Police of Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). The country maintains a system of export, import, and international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These include firearms user licenses, firearms user employee certificates, import permits and permits to take firearms abroad. There is a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The duties and responsibilities of said national authority, as it relates to firearms are inter alia, to collect, collate, evaluate and disseminate information in regards to: all firearms and related offenses, all matters pertaining to illegal firearms and ammunition, all lost stolen, seized or found firearms and ammunition, all Firearm User's License (F.U.L), Firearm User's (Employees) Certificate (F.U.E.C), Firearm Dealers License and Gunsmith License. The country has a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations. There are measures to prevent losses or diversions in cases of licit trade.



#### **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

Trinidad and Tobago 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:** Mostly complete

Trinidad and Tobago has a single agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has participated in training programs for that purpose.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have regulations on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, which include guidelines for the appropriate administration of such assets.



#### 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

Trinidad and Tobago 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 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated the respective central authorities. The country has legal provisions to permit extradition of foreign nationals for the serious crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. In the case of citizens, it does not provide for extradition for those crimes, but rather judges them in accordance with its domestic law. There is legislation for reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings on drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has implemented measures to authorize the confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, and materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the commission of the crime of drug trafficking. The country has taken other measures to strengthen international cooperation in fighting drug trafficking. There are appropriate secure channels for the exchange of information.

Trinidad and Tobago does not have laws or other legal provisions to permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved 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, Trinidad and Tobago completed 14, seven mostly completed, one partially completed, and five do not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Trinidad and Tobago has a national drug authority which functions in the Ministry of National Security. There is a national drug plan. The country has a technical office which functions as a national observatory on drugs. There is priority demand reduction study (1 of 3) and some priority drug supply reduction information (3 of 10).

In the area of Demand Reduction, Trinidad and Tobago has comprehensive demand reduction programs. Universal prevention and treatment and rehabilitation programs are monitored and updated. There is 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 has a multisectoral approach to provide outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and recovery support services. There is no accreditation process for drug treatment centers. The country has various types of alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, programs and plans are developed with the support of academic and research institutions, and civil society organizations. Training and continuing education for demand reduction personnel include evidence-based approaches and best practices ranging from the certificate to the graduate level.

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

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

With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, Trinidad and Tobago has adopted the measures provided in the international conventions in

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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, the country has not taken steps to correct a situation where there are problems with ensuring that adequate availability for patients requiring them.

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. Regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. A regulatory framework exists for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. There is a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

There is legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, including mechanisms to eliminate loss or diversion in instances of licit trade. There is a national authority responsible for regulating the firearms, ammunition and explosives industry and to enforce the criminal laws and regulations. There is a registry of these elements, seized during drug trafficking operations.

There are regulations for prevention and control of money laundering as well as its criminalization, including measures such as freezing of assets for money laundering or financing or terrorism. There is a national agency for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes; however, there are no regulations for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes.

In the area of International Cooperation, Trinidad and Tobago 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 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated the respective central authorities. The country has legal provisions to permit extradition for the crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. There is legislation

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for reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. However, the country does not have legislation or other legal provisions that would enable it to use controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Trinidad and Tobago 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.	COMPLETE		
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	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.	MOSTLY COMPLETE		
	DEMAND REDUCTION			
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	MOSTLY 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.	COMPLETE		
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.	MOSTLY 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.	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.	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.	COMPLETE		
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	COMPLETE		



	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.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	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.	COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	MOSTLY 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.	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.	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.	MOSTLY 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.

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**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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