



OEA/Ser.L/XIV.6.1
MEM/INF.2004 Add.28

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

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

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2003-2004



INTRODUCTION

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a total area of 389 km² with 84 km of coastline. The country has a population of 120,000 (2003). The main ethnic group in the country is black and its literacy rate is 96%. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a parliamentary democracy, member of the Commonwealth, and is divided into 6 parishes or administrative regions. The country has a GDP per capita of US\$ 2,220 (1995) and an inflation rate of -0.40% (2001). St. Vincent and the Grenadines exports total US \$38 million annually, which is approximately 14% of the GDP (2002) relying on the principal exports of bananas, vegetables and sports rackets.

I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

A. National Anti-Drug Plan and National Commission

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that a National Anti-Drug Plan was drafted in 2000, but it is still pending revision and approval by Parliament. The proposed plan covers the areas of Demand Reduction, Supply Reduction, Alternative Development, Control Measures, Institutional Framework and Program Evaluation.

The country reports that the Plan was rejected by Cabinet for budgetary reasons, and due to economic restraints of the country, a decision was taken to prioritize elements of the Plan that are less costly and more manageable.

The country reports that the coordination and implementation of the draft plan will be carried out by the Ministry of Health and the Environment. The draft plan includes a framework for the establishment of a National Drug Council. There is no information on the institutions that make up the central management of the national authority. The country does not provide information on the proposed financing of the activities or the sources for the proposed budget. The country further highlights the need to have an autonomous National Drug Council but is constrained to establish such due to limited human resources.

CICAD observes with concern that there has been no progress made by the country in the institutional building area, not having yet approved the National Anti-Drug Plan nor established the National Drug Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. APPROVE AND IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
2. ESTABLISH A NATIONAL DRUG COUNCIL.

B. International Conventions

The country reports that it ratified the following international instruments:

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996.
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.



- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has not enacted any legislation or regulations in accordance with the international conventions during the evaluation period 2003–2004 nor has it provided information on the bilateral agreements in this regard.

The country has signed but not ratified the United Nations (UN) Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000); its Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children. The country has signed the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other related materials (1997).

The country has not signed the Protocol of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition. Nor has it signed the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

3. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
 - A) THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR
 - B) THE PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN
 - C) THE PROTOCOL AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
4. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
5. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

C. National Information System

The country reports that there is no centralized office for gathering and distributing drug-related statistics and related information. Individual agencies/departments collect their internal data and provide these upon demand to requesting agencies. The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Drug Information Network (DINSAG) was launched in 2002 through the Caribbean Epidemiological Centre (CAREC). It comprises of professionals with access to existing data on drug use and supply in the country. The goal of the network is to improve recording, exchange and comparability of data between agencies with the purpose of eliminating and reducing drug abuse and its health and social consequences, together with the development of effective prevention strategies built on sound evidence base. However, DINSAG is not a governmental agency and it has not legal status yet.



The country does not participate in the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) nor in the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT). No information is provided on drug-related statistics on a regular basis to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) nor to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). There is no formal mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of the country's data collection capacity.

CICAD's ability to evaluate the efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for the national information systems in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was limited due to the lack of information.

RECOMMENDATION:

6. IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION CAPACITY TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO COMPLY WITH ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

St. Vincent and the Grenadines confirms that it is implementing a national system of drug abuse prevention programs that target primary school children (Drug Abuse Resistance Education, DARE programme, coordinated by the Police); secondary school children; workplaces; educators involved in the Inter-American Children's Institute (IIN) Participatory Education Methodology; incarcerated persons; and other "at risk" groups. The system does not include pre-schools, tertiary institutions, working or street children. The country has not provided information on community-based prevention programs for adults and women.

**Prevention Programs
2003-2004**

Program	Target population	No. of participants
Primary school	Students Age 5 – 11 years,	10,000 students
Secondary school	Students Age 12 – 19 years	100 trainers of trainers
Drugs in the Workplace awareness program in the Mental Health Center as pilot,	Workplace	
Prisoners		80
Other groups at risk		approximately 50

The country reports that during the years 2002 – 2004, it offered short refresher courses to teachers, social workers, health care workers, police officers, drug treatment counselors, prison officers and community leaders. It did not offer diploma courses, university degrees or professional education courses. With the financial assistance of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), health workers participated in the annual course of the Caribbean Institute on Alcoholism and other Drug Problems (CARIAD) in Tobago. These courses do not meet the national need for training in prevention and treatment. There is no system for the accreditation and/or licensing of demand reduction professionals.

The country has not conducted evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs nor research on the impact of prevention programs during the years 2002 – 2004.



CICAD is concerned about the minimal progress being made by St. Vincent and the Grenadines in the area of drug prevention education. CICAD's ability to evaluate the efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for prevention in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was limited due to the lack of information provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

7. EXTEND COVERAGE OF PREVENTION PROGRAMMES TO ALL KEY POPULATIONS.
8. IMPLEMENT THE EVALUATION OF EXISTING PREVENTION PROGRAMMES.

B. Treatment

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that it has one public treatment centre providing ambulatory care, residential care and clinics for adult males and females. The services are based on early detection, outreach, case referral, detoxification, treatment and rehabilitation, social integration and after care. There are no self-help groups, nor is provision made for the treatment of minors and adolescents.

The country reports that 392 patients sought and received treatment in 2002 and 459 in 2003. The country has not provided data for the year 2004. There is no information provided on treatment programs, with the exception of services offered at the mental health center. The country reports that the staff from this institution travel to districts on a daily basis to conduct clinics.

There are no guidelines or regulations on minimum standards of care for drug abuse treatment. The country did not provide information on the existence of a national registry nor accreditation of treatment services. No studies have been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of intervention activities. While the need for evaluation is recognized, the cost of developing such mechanisms remains a significant obstacle for the country.

CICAD's ability to evaluate the efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for treatment programs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was limited due to the lack of information provided.

RECOMMENDATION:

9. ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

C. Statistics on Consumption

The country reports that there is no estimate of the prevalence of drug abuse among the general population of the country. A study was done in 2002 to determine the prevalence of drug abuse in high school children. The country indicates that the results of this study are not available.

The country did not provide information on the average age of first drug use, the perception of harmfulness of drug use to health and well-being, drug related morbidity, new trends in drug abuse, drug-related mortality or drug use and related accidents and crime.

CICAD's ability to evaluate the efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for gathering statistics on consumption in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was limited due to the lack of information provided.



RECOMMENDATION:

10. CONDUCT FURTHER STUDIES ON THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC POPULATIONS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

The country reports that it is currently impossible to estimate the production of cannabis as the crop is grown in well-concealed areas. It reports a decline in the quantity of cannabis plants destroyed in 2002 (217,632 plants), 2003 (58,214 plants) and 2004 (20,407 plants, to the end of August). The country reports that there is no coca or poppy grown in the country and no evidence of indoor cultivation of cannabis.

CICAD urges the country to continue with its eradication efforts. CICAD's ability to evaluate the efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for drug production control and alternative development in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was limited due to the lack of information provided.

RECOMMENDATION:

11. DEVELOP THE CAPACITY TO ESTIMATE CANNABIS PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY.

B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances

The country reports that the Ministry of Health and the Environment has the principal responsibility for the complete scope of controlling pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances listed in the United Nations Conventions, and in preventing their diversion in the commercial and the health care sectors. There are no formal qualitative mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of these entities.

The non-approval of the National Anti-Drug Plan as well as limited human and financial resources create major obstacles in fulfilling these responsibilities. The country considers that the establishment of a research unit and an autonomous National Drug Council will alleviate these problems.

CICAD notes that St. Vincent and the Grenadines has progressed in the area of Chemical Precursor Control by making the necessary legislative changes, however the country needs to institute a mechanism for the management of this area of drug control.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

12. ESTABLISH A CENTRALIZED AGENCY TO STRENGTHEN THE OPERATIONAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN NATIONAL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.



13. DEVELOP FORMAL MECHANISMS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports drug seizures and quantities seized by law enforcement agencies between the years 2002–2004 in the table below. All drugs are disposed of by incineration.

Drug Seizures and Quantity Seized

Year	2002		2003		2004	
	Number of Seizures	Quantity Seized	Number of Seizures	Quantity Seized	Number of Seizures	Quantity Seized
Cocaine base	66	15,279 kg	47	3,152 kg	18	9,694 kg
Crack Cocaine		378 rocks		194 rocks		59 rocks
Cannabis plants		392		217,632 plants		346
Leaf Cannabis	7,317,207 kg		1,1838,678 kg	460,328 kg		

The country reports the number of persons charged and convicted for illicit drug trafficking and illicit possession of drugs, as follows:

Persons charged and convicted for illicit drug trafficking and illicit possession of drugs

Year	2002		2003		2004	
	Charged	Convicted	Charged	Convicted	Charged	Convicted
Illicit drug trafficking	458	335	393	276	188	107
Illicit possession	263	197	184	128	41	37
Illicit possession for personal use	93	85	105	90	32	26

No national laws or regulations exist that legally allow for the possession of drugs for personal consumption. The criteria used to distinguish possession for personal consumption from possession for trafficking is sixteen grams of cannabis and three grams of cocaine. As an alternative measure, community service is applied in place of criminal penalties. These alternative measures have not been evaluated.

The country has a system for exchanging operational information among national entities and international counterparts. There is no formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of this system. The major impediment reported by the country is the lack of coordination between relevant and responsible agencies.



CICAD is concerned about the limited progress made by the country in the area of illicit drug trafficking in terms of developing systems for the exchange of information and collaboration among national and international counterparts. The lack of information precludes an evaluation of this area of drug control.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

The country reports that the Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force is the national entity responsible for controlling all activities in relation to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Information exchange, joint operations and joint training are the mechanisms used to promote information exchange among responsible agencies. Lack of coordination and failure to meet deadlines are mentioned as major impediments in ensuring this information exchange. There is no formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of national entities in controlling the movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and in preventing their diversion.

The Firearms Act # 12 of 1995 criminalizes the illicit possession, trafficking and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not report on sanctions for non-compliance of this act nor in the requirement that firearms be marked in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (1997).

CICAD's ability to evaluate the efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for controlling movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and in preventing their diversion in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was limited due to the lack of information provided.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

14. IMPROVE ITS INTERNAL COORDINATING LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT FOR CONTROLLING MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS AND IN PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.
15. DEVELOP A SYSTEM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESPONSIBLE NATIONAL ENTITIES FOR CONTROLLING MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS AND IN PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

C. Money Laundering

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that the Proceeds of Crime and Money Laundering (Prevention) Act, 2001, Act 39 of 2001, Dec. 18, 2001, (PCML) criminalizes money laundering. The penalty for summary conviction is imprisonment for 5 years and/or a fine of approximately US \$185,185; on indictment, imprisonment of 20 years and/or an unlimited fine.

The PCML provides for the following predicate offenses: illicit drug trafficking, traffic of firearms, prostitution, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism and its financing, and fraud. It does not include trafficking of human beings or in human organs. The country criminalizes money laundering as an autonomous crime, a conviction for a predicate offence is not required in order to convict for money laundering.

The country's national laws authorize undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, controlled deliveries and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses in order to combat money laundering.



The revised Schedule 1, PCML Act 2001 establishes administrative controls for commercial banks, offshore banks, currency exchanges, stock exchanges, insurance companies, casinos, real estate companies, lawyers, notaries, accountants, cross border movements, and negotiable bearer instruments to prevent money laundering. Failure to report suspicious activities carries a fine of approximately US \$185,185 and/or 3 years imprisonment on summary conviction, and on indictment, imprisonment for 10 years and/or an unlimited fine.

During the years 2002–2004, no one was charged or convicted for money laundering, although the country reports that the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) carried out a number of investigations. The FIU was established in May 2002. St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that it is mandatory for financial institutions to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the competent authorities. The country states that there is no law that exempts financial institutions and others from reporting suspicious transactions in accordance with the obligating law. The law mandates that financial institutions comply the following control measures: reporting large transactions, client registry, verification of client identity, transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement official and independent audits, know-your-employee and know-your-client policies, prohibition of anonymous accounts and periodic training of staff and enforcement officials. All records are kept for seven years according to the PCML Act.

Number of Suspicious transactions

Activity	2002	2003	2004
Number of suspicious transactions reported	63	220	40
Number of investigations conducted	5	17	0
Number of criminal charges brought	0	0	0

During the years 2002–2004, no sanctions were imposed for failure to report suspicious transactions or to comply with money laundering control measures. The value of property under restraint and awaiting a ruling from the court is approximately US \$ 740,000.

For the purpose of gathering financial intelligence and or indictment, bank documents and/or financial records can be provided in money laundering cases. The following overview reflects the activities in money laundering cases where bank documents and/or financial records were provided:

Money laundering cases where bank documents or financial records were provided

Cases	2002	2003	2004
Number of money laundering cases	1	12	2
Requests of bank or other financial institution documents	3	21	4
Cases in which bank documents and financial records were provided	3	21	4

National laws authorize sharing of forfeited goods in cases where more than one country is involved. In 2004, approximately US \$118,000 and US\$ 400,000 are currently under investigation. There is provision under the PCML Act, section 55, to dispose of the confiscated assets.

The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is an autonomous entity for the management and/or disposition of assets seized and forfeited. The FIU has a mandate to conduct analyses, report findings, investigate, regulate, sanction, receive, communicate, and execute international requests through the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty and Letters Rogatoire. The FIU has its own budget of US \$185,185. It can request all information on documents related to financial matters from the bank's Compliance Officer and/or Manager. The FIU shares information with other state agencies



and foreign counterparts, and there are no legal restrictions on the type of information that it can obtain from banks.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines provides the following table on money laundering operations:

Money laundering operations

Operation	2002	2003	2004
Number of financial disclosures & reports/ cases analyzed & investigated	64/13	220/40	63/8
Number of charges brought	2	1	1
Number of persons convicted	2	1	1
Value of assets forfeited (US \$)	49,128	49,172	0

No information is given on the existence of a system to track the results of these reports or whether there is a method to evaluate the effectiveness of the analysis on financial disclosures, reports and cases.

The FIU became a member of the Egmont Group in July 2003, one year after its inception. It has signed MOUs allowing for the exchange of information with its counterparts in Italy and Honduras. The Unit is in the process of executing a MOU with Thailand. The national law authorizes the FIU to share information with counterparts in other countries without having to sign a MOU. No extradition requests for money laundering were made to other states or received from other states between the years 2002 – 2004.

The country also reports that money laundering is an extraditable offense. The Attorney General's Chambers is the central authority for making requests for extradition to other countries and for receiving requests from other states. National laws permit the extradition of its nationals.

No requests were made to other states to freeze assets in money laundering cases in accordance with international agreements. In 2003, it received one case from the USA and one case from Germany to freeze assets. In both cases it took 5 days for assets to be restrained. The Attorney General is the central authority responsible for making and receiving international cooperation requests. There has been one request made to another country to freeze assets with regard to drug trafficking with the only impediment being a delay on the part of the other country.

In 2003, the country made one request to another country for bank documents and/or financial records for use in a money laundering case. There are provisions in international cooperation treaties to facilitate requests to other countries in lifting bank secrecy in money laundering cases. It took five months before the bank secrecy was lifted and the documents and financial records were obtained.

The country received one request from another country in 2002 and ten requests from four countries in 2003 to obtain bank documents and financial records to be used in money laundering cases. All these requests were granted.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that in 2003, three judges and four prosecutors received specialized training to administer money laundering cases. Two prosecutors were also trained in 2004. Of these, 2 judges and 1 prosecutor continue to function in their posts. The country informs that further training was to be provided to the judiciary in August 2004. The Judicial Legal Services Commission and the Caribbean Anti-Money Laundering Programme (CALP) have been instrumental in hosting training in Anti-Money Laundering.



St. Vincent and the Grenadines reports that in 2002, 17 administrative officials were trained; in 2003, 19 ; and in 2004, 3 officials from the FIU and from other regulatory agencies were also trained. All of these persons continue to perform in their posts.

CICAD recognizes that the country has made some meaningful advances to establish controls for money laundering.

RECOMMENDATION:

16. AMEND LEGISLATION IN ORDER TO INCLUDE TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS AND ORGAN TRAFFICKING AS PREDICATE OFFENSES OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

D. Corruption

CICAD's ability to evaluate the efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for preventing corruption in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was constrained due to the absolute lack of information provided.

E. Organized Crime

CICAD's ability to evaluate the efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for preventing organized crime in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was constrained due to the absolute lack of information provided.



V. CONCLUSIONS

St. Vincent and the Grenadines reflected minimal progress in its national efforts to address the drug phenomenon. Recommendations issued from the previous Evaluation Rounds remain stalled.

CICAD is seriously concerned because the country's inability to approve its National Anti-Drug Plan and to establish a National Drug Council has thwarted progress in institutional building. Some progress has been made in the demand reduction area targeting key populations. However, coordination and cohesion should be strengthened. The country's inability to provide substantive information on treatment and drug consumption hinders a comprehensive evaluation of these areas.

In terms of Supply Reduction, limited information on drug production and alternative development precludes an adequate evaluation. The country exhibits some momentum in the control of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances by making the necessary legislative changes. However, steps should be taken to strengthen inter-agency coordination for improved management on this area.

In the area of illicit drug trafficking and firearms and ammunition, the limited information provided hinders an accurate assessment of these areas of drug control. Meaningful advances in the control of money laundering have been observed. However, the country's failure to facilitate information about corruption and organized crime issues precludes any evaluation.

CICAD notes with concern that St. Vincent and the Grenadines has demonstrated minimal commitment to the MEM process. The country is urged to advance its overall efforts in keeping with the spirit of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere.



VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in order to assist the country in strengthening its policies to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTION BUILDING

1. APPROVE AND IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
2. PROVIDE A DEFINITIVE TIMEFRAME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL DRUG COUNCIL.
3. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
 - A) THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR
 - B) THE PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN
 - C) ACCEDE AND RATIFY AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION
4. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
5. SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
6. IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION CAPACITY TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO COMPLY WITH ITS INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS.

DEMAND REDUCTION

7. EXTEND COVERAGE OF PREVENTION PROGRAMMES TO ALL KEY POPULATIONS.
8. IMPLEMENT THE EVALUATION OF EXISTING PREVENTION PROGRAMMES.
9. ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
10. CONDUCT FURTHER STUDIES ON THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE GENERAL AND SPECIFIC POPULATIONS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

11. DEVELOP THE CAPACITY TO ESTIMATE CANNABIS PRODUCTION IN THE COUNTRY.
12. ESTABLISH A CENTRALIZED AGENCY AND STRENGTHEN THE MECHANISM FOR OPERATIONAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN NATIONAL AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PHARMACEUTICALS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
13. DEVELOP FORMAL MECHANISMS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

CONTROL MEASURES

14. IMPROVE ITS INTERNAL COORDINATING LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT FOR CONTROLLING MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS AND IN PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.
15. DEVELOP A SYSTEM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESPONSIBLE NATIONAL ENTITIES FOR CONTROLLING MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS AND IN PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.
16. AMEND LEGISLATION IN ORDER TO INCLUDE TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS AND ORGAN TRAFFICKING AS PREDICATE OFFENSES OF MONEY LAUNDERING.