

RECOMMENDATION 1:

REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001
REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic indicates that the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters is pending signature and ratification.

CICAD expresses its concern for the lack of progress in the fulfillment of this recommendation, which was assigned to the country since the First Evaluation Round 1999 – 2000 and urges the Dominican Republic to sign and ratify the Convention, if possible, by the end of 2004.

RECOMMENDATION 2:

RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS THREE PROTOCOLS

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic indicates that authorities are examining the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and that once the corresponding authorities have approved the process, then the instrument will be sent to the National Congress for approval during the second half of 2004.

CICAD encourages the country to fully comply with this recommendation within the timeframe indicated by the country in 2004.

RECOMMENDATION 3:

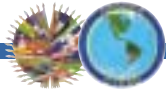
REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2001
REITERATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic states that between February 2002 and March 2003, it started three programs targeting prisoners and one program aimed at girls and adolescents in conflict with the law.

On October 2002, the National Drug Council (NDC), completed the Study on Drug Use Prevalence and Patterns in Dominican Prisons. As a result of the Study's findings, since July 2003 the NDC has implemented various prevention activities in the prison system, directed at prison officials and certain groups within the prison population. The program covers the country's main penitentiaries which hold over 70% of the prison population.

CICAD views with satisfaction the fulfillment of this recommendation.



RECOMMENDATION 4:

SELECT A PREVENTION PROGRAM THAT THE COUNTRY FEELS HAS ACHIEVED BROAD COVERAGE AND BEEN WELL RECEIVED BY THE POPULATION AND USE IT TO LAUNCH A PILOT EVALUATION TEST

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic indicates that it has completed this recommendation through the establishment of the Student Social Service Drug Abuse Prevention Project. In this project, the candidates for a regular bachelor's and/or master's degree in prevention activities or the equivalent are required to perform social service, which includes activities in the area of drug abuse.

However, it is unclear whether the project described by the Dominican Republic has been used to launch a pilot evaluation of the project's effectiveness.

CICAD encourages the Dominican Republic to make efforts to fully implement this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 5:

CONTINUE EFFORTS TO INCORPORATE MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE INTO THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION INFRASTRUCTURE

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic indicates that a proposal on Minimum Standards of Care for Prevention, Treatment and Control of Substance Use, Abuse and Dependence has been prepared by nongovernmental organizations and the National Drug Council, with technical assistance from CICAD and is pending approval by government authorities.

CICAD recognizes the efforts being made by the Dominican Republic and encourages the country to fulfill this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 6:

REQUIRE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FROM COUNTRIES SENDING CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TO IT. SHOULD NONCOMPLIANCE PERSIST, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD (INCB) BE NOTIFIED PURSUANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, VIENNA 1988

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

Dominican Republic indicates that in accordance with this requirement, it is following up with countries that export controlled chemical substances to the Dominican Republic to verify that these countries are compliant with the pre-export notification requirement established by the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna. Currently, the country maintains the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) informed on all the cases in which an exporting country fails to provide pre-export notification.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction to the country for complying with this recommendation.



RECOMMENDATION 7:

CREATE AN INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION MECHANISM TO STRENGTHEN CONTROL AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PHARMACEUTICALS

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic indicates that it has established a multi-sectoral co-ordination mechanism that encompasses various governmental agencies, and that monitors exports and imports of controlled chemical substances and pharmaceuticals. However, no information has been provided on the agencies that encompass this mechanism, the date of its establishment, its authority nor procedure of its functions.

CICAD takes note of the information provided by the country and encourages it to do all the efforts to comply fully with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 8:

INCLUDE IN ITS REGULATIONS, THE CONTROLS OF THE TRANSPORT OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic reports that in accordance with Legislation 50 – 88 and its Regulations 288 – 96 and as part of the import system, one copy of the relevant import permit must accompany the chemical substance to its destination, and must be available upon request by the authorities within the country. The country also notes that the consignee must report monthly to authorities on the distribution and use of these controlled substances in the local market.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction to the country for complying with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 9:

UPDATE LEGISLATION ON ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO BRING IT INTO HARMONY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA)

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic reports that draft legislation is currently in Congress to amend the existing law on firearms, making it consistent with the standards established in the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), as well as the CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

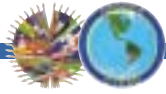
CICAD encourages the Dominican Republic to fully comply with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 10:

CREATE COORDINATION MECHANISMS WITH THE COMPETENT ENTITIES SO AS TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic indicates that the proposed legislation seeking to make the existing law consistent with the standards established in the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit



Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), includes provisions related to controlling the diversion of and trafficking in firearms and ammunition, and with the strengthening of related administrative control and co-ordination mechanisms.

CICAD encourages the Dominican Republic to complete the pending steps to comply fully with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 11:

INCORPORATE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION, REGARDING THOSE OPERATIONS RELATED TO THE TRANSIT OF SUCH MATERIALS THROUGH THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

PUBLICATION DATE: JANUARY 2003

The Dominican Republic notes that in the context of the regulations included in the proposed legislation on firearms currently before the Congress, administrative control and coordination mechanisms will be strengthened to prevent the diversion of firearms and ammunition in relation to operations relating to the transit of such materials through the national territory.

CICAD encourages the Dominican Republic to fully comply with this recommendation.

CONCLUSIONS

The Dominican Republic has made progress in the area of demand reduction, particularly in the development of prevention programs in the penitentiary system. Progress has also been made in strengthening administrative controls to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances and pharmaceuticals.

In addition, the Congress is currently considering legislation that should bring the current law in harmony with the dispositions of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), and will create administrative controls to prevent the diversion of firearms and ammunition in relation to operations relating to the transit of such materials through the national territory. It will also strengthened the related coordination mechanisms.

The country should still comply with the recommendation of developing a pilot evaluation of the prevention programs and is pending to integrate minimum standards of care into its treatment and rehabilitation infrastructure. This project has been prepared and is subject to approval.

Regarding international conventions, the Dominican Republic has not signed the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters nor has it ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its three related protocols.

CICAD recognizes the progress made by the Dominican Republic to date and encourages the country to fully comply with the outstanding recommendations.