

**RECOMMENDATION 1:****ASSIGN A BUDGET FOR THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.**

Trinidad and Tobago reports that work on the recommendation is in progress. However, the information supplied does not provide a clear picture of this. The country states that the initial phase for complying with this recommendation should be completed in December 2001, but does not indicate what that phase entails. The measures planned to fulfill the recommendation include a new assessment by the National Drug Council, in collaboration with the interested parties, but the study topic was not defined.

CICAD recognizes the effort made and encourages authorities of Trinidad and Tobago to continue to fully comply with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 2:**RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS**

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reports that it is in the process of examining the current laws, with a view to ratifying both the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials and the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. The country gave two dates for the completion of this process – May and October 2002.

CICAD acknowledges the country's efforts and encourages authorities of Trinidad and Tobago to step up their efforts toward full implementation of the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 3:**ENSURE THAT NATIONAL LEGISLATION ON CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND ON FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CICAD MODEL REGULATIONS**

Trinidad and Tobago reports that the legislative process on the topics of chemical substances and firearms is in different stages. The schedule of activities is described below:

The Pesticides and Toxic Chemical Act was enacted. Its regulations have been drafted and are expected to be approved in October 2002.

The Bill on Chemical Precursors has been prepared, and the Parliament is expected to pass it in December 2002.

In May 2002, the Parliament is scheduled to pass the draft amendments to the Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives Act.

CICAD acknowledges the progress made by Trinidad and Tobago and encourages to continue efforts to fulfill the recommendation by the schedule date.

**RECOMMENDATION 4:****DEVELOP AND APPLY AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND MAINTENANCE OF STATISTICS AND DOCUMENTS**

In December 2002, Trinidad and Tobago plans to begin to develop and implement an integrated system for the collection, analysis, and maintenance of statistics and documents, which will operate under the National Drug Council, which is responsible for centralizing information on drugs.

Given the information provided by Trinidad and Tobago, CICAD encourages the authorities to step up their efforts to fulfill recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 5:**DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR SOCIALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, INCLUDING OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH**

Trinidad and Tobago reports that it is carrying out prevention, education, treatment, and rehabilitation activities targeted at socially displaced persons, including out-of-school youth. Comprehensive programs will begin in December 2002 and October 2003.

CICAD acknowledges the country's efforts and encourages the authorities to step up their activities to comply with this recommendation by the scheduled dates.

RECOMMENDATION 6:**COMPLETE THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, WHICH WILL INCLUDE A "DRUGS IN THE WORKPLACE" COMPONENT**

Trinidad and Tobago reports that implementation of this recommendation has not begun. The Employee Assistance Programs are part of human resource development in the business and government sectors.

With a view to including a drug component in the assistance programs, there are plans to develop this component in the 2001-2002 Strategic Demand Reduction Plan, in order to comply with the recommendation by October 2003.

Given the information provided, CICAD encourages the authorities of Trinidad and Tobago to step up their efforts to fully comply with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 7**IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM TO DETERMINE THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AND THE ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF NEW DRUG USERS**

Trinidad and Tobago reports that it has not begun to implement a system enabling it to determine the prevalence of drug use and the annual incidence of new drug users. However, it states that it is conducting a survey at two levels; the first will provide prevalence indicators; the second will make it possible to follow up on the results from the first level, by gathering information through other sources, such as hospitals and treatment centers. The country indicates that it will have fulfilled this recommendation by October 2004.

The lack of uniform data compilation methods among the different state agencies and NGOs and the absence of a national code of confidentiality are two substantial problems in this area.



CICAD acknowledges the progress made by Trinidad and Tobago and encourages to continue their efforts to fully comply with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 8:

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT THE NECESSARY LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Trinidad and Tobago reports that work on the recommendation is in progress; it estimates that the legal framework should be in place by October 2002.

The administrative framework includes the establishment of a controlled chemical substance commission composed of all the interested parties; however the country did not indicate when the commission would begin to operate.

The country reported that it received legal assistance and requested CICAD's assistance to become part of the RETCOD system, which will enhance its administrative measures.

CICAD urges Trinidad and Tobago to step up pending activities to give it a legal and administrative framework enabling it to comply with this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 9:

STRENGTHEN THE MECHANISM OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE DRUG TRAFFICKING

Trinidad and Tobago enacted the 2000 Proceeds of Crime Act and in 2001 presented to the Parliament the Bill to Amend the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act.

Administratively, it has a National Central Authority, thanks to the technical advisory services provided by the Government of Canada.

CICAD notes with satisfaction the implementation of the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 10:

ESTABLISH A REGISTER TO IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED OR CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

Trinidad and Tobago reports that it hopes to have completed measures to improve the current system by May 2002.

There are several obstacles to improving that system: data on this type of offense are closely linked to those on other areas of organized crime, which may skew the data. Furthermore, the data collected by the Criminal History Office of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service come from different sources, in particular customs and district police stations, which does not guarantee that the data are timely.

CICAD acknowledges the progress made by Trinidad and Tobago and encourages the country to continue its efforts to fully comply with this recommendation.

**RECOMMENDATION 11:**

ENACT LEGISLATION REQUIRING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND OTHERS RESPONSIBLE TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS OR UNUSUAL TRANSACTIONS TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES, AS WELL AS LAWS STIPULATING THAT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND OTHERS RESPONSIBLE ARE TO COMPLY WITH THIS AND OTHER CONTROL MEASURES

The Proceeds of Crime Act was enacted on November 6, 2000.

CICAD notes with satisfaction the implementation of this recommendation

RECOMMENDATION 12:

DEVELOP THE CAPACITY TO ESTIMATE THE HUMAN, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC COSTS OF THE DRUG PROBLEM

Trinidad and Tobago said that it would be very desirable to estimate the human, social, and economic costs of the problem, since this would serve as an indicator for evaluating the overall impact of the drug problem. Technical assistance in this area is needed.

CICAD concludes that for this recommendation to be implemented, it will be necessary to devise a project addressing the methodological bases for conducting a study of the social, human, and economic costs of the drug problem.

Accordingly, in the first half of 2002 CICAD, together with states in the Hemisphere that have progressed in this area, will present a proposed basic and homogeneous methodology applicable to all countries.

FINAL COMMENT

CICAD has carefully examined the replies submitted by Trinidad and Tobago in compliance with the recommendations for 1999-2000 and recognizes the country's readiness to make progress on them. CICAD invites Trinidad and Tobago to develop the information system for data management, drug use prevalence, and "drugs in the workplace" prevention programs.

Furthermore, CICAD acknowledges the efforts made by Trinidad and Tobago in the area of legislation on money-laundering prevention and the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD has identified the difficulties faced by the country in implementing the recommendations on demand reduction and the limitation of financial resources for training activities.