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# MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:  
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit  
Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and  
Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their  
Causes and Consequences*

## Guyana

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)  
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022





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**Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:  
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**EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND**

**2022**

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## PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of "Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences" was conducted during 2022, and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

**OBJECTIVE****1**

**DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.**

**Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.**

Guyana does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country does not have protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

**Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.**

The following agencies in charge of drug control in Guyana implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming: Guyana Police Force, and the Customs Anti Narcotic Unit.

**Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.**

Guyana has programs and strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints.

**Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.**

Guyana has the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Act providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking.

**Priority Action 1.5: Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.**

Guyana has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

**Priority Action 1.6: Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.**

Guyana does not implement actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country does not carry out inter-institutional collaboration or cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Guyana has not participated in operations or investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

**Priority Action 1.7: Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.**

Guyana's Forensic Science Laboratory is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country does not have ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

Guyana has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS. In this sense, the Forensic Science Laboratory (GFSL), the Guyana Police Force (GPF), and the Customs Anti-Narcotics Unit (CANU) use unit-to-unit communications via email and social media platforms. The GFSL share information through the Guyana Drug Information Network (GUYDIN) on narcotics and psychotropic substances. Additionally, the global repositories of information on legally imported substances are controlled by the Ministry of Health through the Government Analyst Food and Drugs Department.



**Priority Action 1.8:** Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges whereby synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products, being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Guyana does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet.

**Priority Action 1.9:** Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Guyana does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes.

The country uses tools and resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. In this sense, the Government Analyst Food and Drug Department (GA-FDD) uses the Pre-Export Notification (PEN Online) to track import of precursor chemicals.

**Priority Action 1.10:** Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Guyana has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, and products related to illicit drug markets. These authorities are the Special Organised Crime Unit (SOCU) and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

The country's competent personnel receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets. In this sense, members of the FIU and SOCU participated in a July 2022 Civil Asset Recovery Workshop.

## OBJECTIVE

2

**STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.**

**Priority Action 2.1: Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.**

Guyana does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, nor other substances subject to international control.

**Priority Action 2.2: Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.**

Guyana does not improve its capabilities to detect or analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, or acquisition of technology.

**Priority Action 2.3: Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals.**

Guyana does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs.

**Priority Action 2.4: Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.**

Guyana does not participate in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)'s Project ION (International Operations on NPS).

**Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.**

Guyana does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

**OBJECTIVE**

3

**STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER ITS TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**

**Priority Action 3.1: Promote inter-agency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.**

Guyana has the Food and Drug Department of the Ministry of Health as the competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country has the following instruments and mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- Website
- Mass media

Guyana has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances.

Guyana’s competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, as listed in the table below:

Name of the competent national authority	Does it carry out regular inspections and audits?	Is it responsible for controlling domestic trade?	Does it consider the CICAD Model Regulations?
Pesticides And Toxic Chemicals Control Board (PTCCB) - Ministry of Agriculture	Yes, quarterly and on a random basis	Yes	No

**Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.**

Guyana carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. In this sense, the exchange of information is done through the pre- export

notification system.

**Priority Action 3.3:** Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Guyana has the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1988 and the Food and Drug Act 1971 incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.

**Priority Action 3.4:** Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions, and law enforcement measures.

Guyana has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place	X	
Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances	X	
Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions	X	

The country has implemented the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions	X	
The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions	X	
Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances	X	

The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including, in particular, information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief	X	
Requirements to ensure that imports and exports are properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other shipping documents must include the names of the substances, the quantity, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. These documents are kept for a period of no less than two years and may be made available for inspection by competent authorities	X	

The country complies with the request for information in Article 12, Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

**Priority Action 3.5:** Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

Guyana uses the International Narcotics Control Board’s (INCB) information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

The country uses the INCB’s Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

**Priority Action 3.6:** Train relevant drug investigation, control and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Guyana receives the following training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances:

Training Programs	Institution in charge (national or international)
Review and Update of CICAD’s Regulations for the Control of Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs and Chemical Substances	OAS/CICAD
21st Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) / World Health Organization (WHO) Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean (CCLA21)	FAO/WHO

**Priority Action 3.7:** Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Guyana there are budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. In this sense, the officer's protective equipment will usually be sourced and procured through either the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Home Affairs budgetary allocation.

**Priority Action 3.8:** Use, as appropriate, CICAD's Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

The country does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

**OBJECTIVE**

4

**ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.**

**Priority Action 4.1: Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.**

Guyana has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes, on average, for an import or export authorization to be issued:

Product type	Average time to issue import permits	Average time to issue export permits
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines	Less than 5 Working days	Less than 5 Working days
Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	Less than 5 Working days	Less than 5 Working days
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	Less than 5 Working days	Less than 5 Working days
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	Less than 5 Working days	Less than 5 Working days

The country has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

**Priority Action 4.2: Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.**

Guyana does not conduct training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

**Priority Action 4.3: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.**

Guyana has the following regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject



to international control for medical and scientific purposes:

- Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1988 Cap 35:11
- Food and Drug Act 1971 Cap 34:03 and accompanying Regulations of 1977

In that sense, Guyana issues import authorizations to importers, and keeps quarterly and annual reports of imports and usage of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the calendar year.

## OBJECTIVE

5

**ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.**

**Priority Action 5.1:** Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Guyana has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. In this sense, all importers would maintain a register and do a quarter report on the name of the drug/chemical, quantity imported, authorization number, amount in stock and amount sold and the purchaser.

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Guyana carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

**Priority Action 5.2:** Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Guyana has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, which were last updated in 1999 (Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substance Act).

**Priority Action 5.3:** Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Guyana does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The country uses the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) pre-export notifications system to share information with other global systems on the diversion of materials and

equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

**Priority Action 5.4: Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities to the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.**

The Government Analyst Food and Drug Department of Guyana uses the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES).

Guyana has not received training on the INCB's I2ES.

## OBJECTIVE

6

**STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.**

**Priority Action 6.1:** Train law enforcement personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, including through the use of existing information systems and intelligence data exchanges.

Guyana implements the following periodic training program for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations:

- Intelligence Gathering and Data Analytics at the University of Guyana

**Priority Action 6.2:** Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Guyana implements the following periodic training program to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering:

- Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Induction at Guyana Police Force

**Priority Action 6.3:** Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Guyana has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In this sense, Guyana mostly uses Human Intelligence, Signals Intelligence and Open-Source Intelligence to gather information, detect routes and methods used by drug traffickers. Once the gathered information is analyzed, dissemination to relevant agencies domestically, regionally, and internationally. Some of these information sharing occurs through established agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs).

**Priority Action 6.4:** Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Guyana has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- The Integrated Crime Information System (ICIS) was developed to allow law enforcement agencies to promote and strengthen cooperation through the exchange of information and maintaining a central database. This system was expected to aid in the identification of trends and examine their causes, thus allowing policy makers to design plans to combat them. This system never met expectations, but plans are afoot to expand on the same. There is also the traditional email reporting system with some agencies using secure mailing options. Otherwise, agencies would use a more buddy-buddy approach to the exchange of intelligence.

**Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.**

Guyana does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

**OBJECTIVE**  
**7**

**ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).**

**Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.**

Guyana has strengthened its legislative framework to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, the country has the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Act and Regulations.

**Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.**

Guyana has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, training sessions, seminars and workshops are frequently held to address money laundering associated with predicate offences such as drug trafficking. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) provides AML/CFT training related to suspicious transactions and regulatory filing obligations to reporting entities as part of the AML/CFT registration process.

**Priority Action 7.3: Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.**

Guyana has protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, the protocols are guided by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 2 - National cooperation and coordination. There are MOUs between agencies to facilitate the sharing of information that enables parallel investigations. The FIU also developed and is guided by its documented Standard Operating Procedures for Information Exchange.

**Priority Action 7.4: Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.**

Guyana has the following mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in

the area of preventing and controlling money laundering:

- Section 9 (4) (n) of the AML/CFT Act No 13 of 2009 provides for the FIU to enter agreements with any international or domestic agencies regarding the exchange of information. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) are established with competent domestic setting out the terms and conditions for sharing, cooperation, and collaboration. The FIU standard operating procedures for Information Exchange also has documented protocols to be followed cooperation and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders.

**Priority Action 7.5:** Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.

FIU Guyana is the country's financial intelligence unit.

Guyana has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, the AML/CFT Act and Regulations allow for the prosecution of money laundering predicate offences (including drug trafficking) and facilitates the establishment of an information system to investigate and prosecute money laundering offences.

**Priority Action 7.6:** Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Guyana has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations. In this sense, the money laundering and terrorism financing risks are identified and assessed in at various levels: Reporting Entity, Supervisory Authority, the FIU and National. Guyana has completed two money laundering and terrorism financing national risk assessments. The most recent was finalized in 2021.

**Priority Action 7.7:** Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Guyana has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. In this sense, entities in the financial sector are part of the AML/CFT architecture and are required to be supervised and file regulatory reports as part of their AML/CFT reporting obligations. They are also obligated to supply information to the FIU and LEAs to support money laundering investigations. Their cooperation is required under the AML/CFT Act.

**OBJECTIVE****8**

**ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.**

**Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.**

**Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.**

Guyana has designated the Special Organised Crime Unit (SOCU) of the Guyana Police Force, Customs, and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) as the competent authorities responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets through the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AMLCFT) Act. The Special Organised Crime Unit of the Guyana Police Force deals with the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets under this Act. The SOCU is a department of the Police Force regulated by the Police Act with law enforcement powers.

Several sections of the AML/CFT Act provide the authority for a Police Officer, Customs Officer or an Officer authorized by the FIU to seize and detain property anywhere in Guyana where there is suspicion that it is currency derived from a serious offence, intended to commit a serious offence, involves money laundering or financing of terrorism, among others.

Other sections relating to seizure and restraining orders include, among others, Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 38, 39, 67, 72, 76, 93. Forfeiture upon conviction Section 46; Civil restraining, forfeiture orders, etc. under Section 79-84

Guyana has the AML/CFT Act to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets.

**Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.**

Guyana participates in the following specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets:



	Name and type of training offered	Name and type of training received
National agencies	-	-
International organizations	-	DEA Asset Forfeiture & Money Laundering Training – US State Department/ILEA – March 2021

**Priority Action 8.4:** In accordance with each country’s constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

Guyana has the following legislation in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes:

- Vienna Convention, Palermo Convention and Terrorist Financing Convention, among others have been incorporated locally in Guyana’s legislation including, the AML/CFT Act No. 13 of 2009, and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matter Act No. 38 of 2009

**OBJECTIVE****9**

**DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.**

**Priority Action 9.1: Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.**

Guyana has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs.

**Priority Action 9.2: Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.**

Guyana does not direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs.

**Priority Action 9.3: Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.**

Guyana does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country does not include environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

**Priority Action 9.4: Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.**

Guyana has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs.

**Priority Action 9.5: Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.**

Guyana does not support the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

**OBJECTIVE**

10

**DESIGN, IMPLEMENT OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.**

**Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.**

Guyana has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development, as appropriate, as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

**Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.5: Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.6:** Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 10.7:** Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Not applicable.

**OBJECTIVE**  
**11**

**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.**

**Priority Action 11.1: Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.**

Guyana has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

**Priority Action 11.2: Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.**

Not applicable.

**Priority Action 11.3: Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.**

Not applicable.

**OBJECTIVE****12****ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.**

**Priority Action 12.1:** Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

**Priority Action 12.4:** Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Guyana has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking or related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security.

**Priority Action 12.2:** Promote the interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Guyana does not promote the interagency exchange of information at the national level on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, or security sectors.

**Priority Action 12.3:** Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Guyana does not have programs or strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

## EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

### **Objective 1**

**Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country's domestic legislation and respect for human rights.**

CICAD notes with concern that Guyana does not implement ongoing training programs for personnel involved in interdiction operations in order to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and that the country does not have action protocols and procedures for detection, investigation, or dismantling of clandestine laboratories or facilities used for the processing or illicit manufacture of drugs. CICAD observes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Guyana implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has programs and strategies for land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction of drugs through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. Moreover, CICAD observes that Guyana has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats related to drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, CICAD notes with concern that Guyana has not implemented actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, nor has it implemented inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes and has not participated in joint operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling these organized criminal groups. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has institutions that are responsible for, and capable of analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS); however, it does not have ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. On the other hand, CICAD observes that Guyana has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across government counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. CICAD observes that the country does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes; however, it does use tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guyana has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, and products related to illicit drug markets and its competent personnel receive ongoing training on this area.



### **Objective 2**

**Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.**

CICAD observes that Guyana does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. Further, CICAD notes that the country does not improve its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. Additionally, CICAD observes that Guyana does not have regulatory frameworks to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. CICAD also notes that the country does not participate in the INCB's Project ION. Moreover, CICAD observes that Guyana does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

### **Objective 3**

**Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guyana has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has developed such instruments and mechanisms. Further, CICAD observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances and its competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. CICAD notes that Guyana carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. CICAD observes that Guyana has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which includes all the control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9, and requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention. CICAD notes that the country uses the INCB's PEN Online system to issue pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances and uses the PICS system. CICAD observes that Guyana receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. CICAD notes that the country has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. However, CICAD observes that Guyana does not use the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

**Objective 4**

**Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guyana has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and that it has an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting these substances. However, CICAD observes with concern that the country does not conduct training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

**Objective 5**

**Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guyana has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances; it issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products; and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. CICAD further notes with concern that Guyana does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing the trade and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; however, it does share information with other global systems on this matter. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country uses the INCB's I2ES system; however, it has not received training in its use.

**Objective 6**

**Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guyana implements periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection,

analysis, and operations. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country implements a periodic training program to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes that Guyana has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also observes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. However, CICAD notes with concern that Guyana does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

### **Objective 7**

**Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guyana has strengthened its legislative framework to counter money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in other vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that Guyana has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that Guyana has a financial intelligence unit and has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD further observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Guyana has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

### **Objective 8**

**Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.**

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Guyana has competent authorities responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and has legal provisions that facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD also observes that the country participates in specialized, periodic training programs for

the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Furthermore, CICAD notes that Guyana has legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

### **Objective 9**

**Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.**

CICAD notes that Guyana has not designed, implemented, or updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country does not direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. Moreover, CICAD notes that Guyana does not take into account licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs nor does it include environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. CICAD also observes that the country has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. CICAD further notes that Guyana does not support the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors.

### **Objective 10**

**Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.**

CICAD notes that Guyana has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

### **Objective 11**

**Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.**

CICAD notes that Guyana has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the

illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

**Objective 12**

**Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.**

CICAD notes with concern that Guyana has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security. CICAD also observes that the country does not promote interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic or security sectors. Additionally, CICAD notes that Guyana does not have programs or strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national or international level.





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