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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*

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis

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

2022



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THE FEDERATION OF SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

**Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

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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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis (SKN) does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country does not have protocols or operating procedures to detect, investigate, or 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 Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' agencies in charge of drug control do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming.

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has programs or strategies aimed at land, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints. However, the country does not have programs or strategies aimed at riverine interdiction of drugs.

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking:

- The Proceeds of Crime Act, Chapter 4.28
- The Interception of Communications Act, Chapter 16.06
- The Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Chapter 4.19
- The Police Act, Chapter 19.07

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have updated assessments or 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the country is currently a member of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) mandate which has developed a National Action Plan for the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition. This group includes law enforcement agents from all law enforcement agencies in the Federation. Also, as a result of the SKN National Security Strategy Plan that was implemented in 2020; the formation of a National Action Plan to combat Organized Crimes is being put together. There is also collaboration with regional and international law enforcement agencies, namely, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), National Crime Agency (NCA), U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), among others.

The country carries out inter-institutional collaboration or cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. Its National Security Strategy identifies the major threats to the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis, which includes drug trafficking, organized crime, and transnational organized crime. It also establishes the procedures to be followed when a listed threat is identified and describes the key players in the fight against the particular threat.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, there is sharing of intelligence and undercover operations. A firearm seizure at Saint Kitts and Nevis Customs in December of 2020 led to multiple people being arrested, charged, and convicted in the U.S.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis' Royal Saint Christopher and Nevis Police Force Forensic Department is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country participates in the following ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- Cooperation Programme between Latin America, Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) Programs, Control of Chemical Diversion Regional Training Seminar, accurate and simple quantification of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and cannabidiol (CBD) in beverages, Spectroscopy Tools in Drug discovery and development

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, particularly, the Ministries of Health, Police and Customs, with respect to chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substance (NPS). No such mechanism exists with respect to global repositories.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. In this sense, there is intelligence gathering through analysis of digital communication with collaboration from agencies such as Customs, Cyber Crime Unit, and the Strategic Intelligence Unit.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes. In this sense, financial institutions (banks) wire remittance to agencies via the White-Collar Crime Unit (WCCU) and the Financial Intelligence Unit. Additionally, the country has a mandatory reporting system where reporting entities are required to file suspicious transactions reports.

The country does not use tools or resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals.

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

The competent personnel of the country receive ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. This information is shared with other regional or global systems, through the Joint Regional Communications Centre (JRCC), Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), the International Police Organization (INTERPOL), and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. In this sense, there is training in new investigative techniques by International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) and Regional Security Systems (RSS) and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). TruNarc equipment is used to detect and analyze NPS.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs:

- Drugs (Prevention & Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) Act, 2002
- Drugs (Prevention & Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) (Amendment) Act, 2019

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has Section 4 of the Precursor Chemicals Act as innovative legislation for synthetic opioids for non-medical use and 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the Ministry of National Security 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:

- Precursor Chemicals Act
- Record of importers
- Import Licenses
- Registration and licensing of controlled chemical products

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances.

The country's competent authorities do not carry out regular inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not carry 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.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the Precursor Chemicals Act 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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	
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The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not use the International Narcotics Control Board’s (INCB) information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances nor does it have alternative mechanisms to timely respond to pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances made by other States.

The country does not use 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not receive training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

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 the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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, there is an annual budget estimates allocation meeting in which the Commissioner of Police and the Force Finance Officer participate and make representation on behalf of the Police Force to include the Anti Narcotic Unit as it relates to the allocation of resources. In December of each year, Parliament meets and approves the financial budget. Funds are allocated and items are purchased based on the departmental needs.

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 Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has special processes for issuing authorizations for importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes, on average, for an import 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	-	-
Medication containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	Few hours	-
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	-	-
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	One day	-

The country has an updated register of individuals or companies importing 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes:

- The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1937.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

The country does not issue licenses to manufacturers or distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not carry out regular inspections or 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

Type of Penalty	Year when it was last updated
Criminal	2015 (Customs Act last updated) 2020 (Drugs Act) 2008 (Precursor Chemicals Act)
Civil	2020 (Drugs Act) 2008 (Precursor Chemicals Act)
Administrative	

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 does not share information with other regional or 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 Ministry of Health of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis uses the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES).

The country has not received training on the INCB's I2ES System.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in the following periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations:

- These are a number of trainings offered by Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC), UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), Caribbean Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC), Regional Security Systems (RSS), NCA, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Basic and Advanced Drug Investigation at ILEA, RSS and REDTRAC, Cyber Security and Intelligence at INTERPOL, Basic Intelligence at CCLEC

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in the following periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering:

- White collar crime financial investigation training with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) agencies, UNLIREC, UNODC and CCLEC

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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, this is done via local agencies such as Police, Defense Force, Customs, and Prison. Regionally via RSS, regional drug

squads and police agencies, customs regional counterparts, and internationally via all the drug agencies. Information is shared via telephone calls, emails, and intelligence agencies between law enforcement.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following tool that promotes and strengthens cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- The National Security Strategy Plan mandates intelligence collaborations among all local law enforcement agencies. Hence there is an intelligence community among the agencies

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors or 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In this sense, the country has the following laws:

- Anti-Money Laundering National Committee Act 2020 No. 2 of 2020
- Miscellaneous Amendments (Financial Action Task Force) Act, No. 11 of 2020
- Saint Christopher and Nevis Financial Services (Implementation of Industry Standards) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020, No. 41 of 2020
- Anti-Proliferation (Financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction) Act, No 10 of 2020
- Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act, 2021 No. 10 of 2021
- Anti-Terrorism (Prevention of Terrorist Financing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, No. 7 of 2021
- Anti-Proliferation Financing Regulations SRO 9 of 2021
- Miscellaneous Financial Services Amendment Act 9 of 2021

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking:

- The Financial Services Regulatory Commission (FSRC) is the ultimate regulatory body within the Federation for anti-money laundering, countering terrorism as well as countering the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In effecting its mandate, the FSRC conducts anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) training sessions to personnel in all regulated sectors including the vulnerable sectors like the Trust and Corporate Service Providers (TCSP) and the gaming sector. Also, AML/CFT annual conferences are hosted, training on the relevant laws is undertaken along with targeted training for compliance officers
- The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) receives and analyses suspicious financial transactions reports; and disseminates intelligence to the relevant authorities. Among other things,

training sessions have been geared towards commercial and international banks to assist them in meeting AML obligation

- FIU staff have received training from domestic authorities as well as from both regional and international partners, including the Regional Security Systems (RSS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF)
- The Royal Saint Christopher and Nevis Police Force (RSCNPF) is responsible for investigating financial crimes, money laundering and terrorist financing. Officers of the RSCNPF continue to benefit from AML/CFT training from regional and international partners, for example RSS-ARU. These trainings have bolstered investigative techniques and increased capacity of the RSCNPF to undertake money laundering and related activities investigations
- The Saint Kitts and Nevis Customs and Excise Department (CED) is responsible for regulating the import/export of, vessels, aircrafts and goods include currency, Bearer Negotiable Instruments, and goods of precious metals, into and out of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis. CED officers continue to receive training from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) and the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) among others, to aid in the combatting of illicit activities like drug trafficking and related activities
- The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) receives requisite training to support prosecutions related to ML and related activities. Annual regional training, inclusive of conferences, have been instrumental in widening the knowledge base of the officials and better equipping the office of the DPP to combat the threats of money laundering, drug trafficking and related offences

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In this sense, the RSCNPF is responsible for investigating financial crimes and possible money laundering activity and related offences. Money laundering (ML) and financial asset investigations are executed by a unit within the RSCNPF called the White Collar Crime Unit (WCCU). The Customs Department and the Drug Unit/Tactical Unit within the RSCNPF are instrumental in the interception of drugs and related activities. These agencies -WCCU and CED- collaborate to conduct investigations.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering:

The country has a National Anti-Money Laundering Committee (NAMLC) whose mandate,

according to section 4 of the Anti-Money Laundering National Committee Act, 2020, includes conducting risk-based outreach for sectors requiring enhanced focus, especially those agencies deemed to be high risk with respect to money laundering and terrorist financing; and coordinating actions to assess the national money laundering and terrorist financing risks. Representation on NAMLC covers a broad range of agencies on both islands. This is an important mechanism to facilitate information sharing and to identify relevant strategies for grappling with money laundering/terrorist financing (ML/TF) and related issues.

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a Financial Intelligence Unit.

The country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. It uses the Citizen Security in the Caribbean (CariSecure) database, which is a regional information-sharing mechanism.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, the Federation conducted a National Risk Assessment (NRA) and a subsequent Assessment to identify and analyze the risk, threats and vulnerabilities confronting the Federation. The NRA considered the following areas in its development: size of each sector with respect to its contribution to GDP; size of the respective entities; Types of products and services offered; systems of internal control and compliance; AML/CFT Legislation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, and the AML/CFT Regime of Saint Kitts and Nevis. The NRA is an ongoing process and strategies have already been identified for 2022 to update the NRA and the relevant National Strategy and action plan associated with it.

There is a suspicious activity reporting system whereby the regulated sector submits suspicious financial activity/transaction reports to the Financial Intelligence Unit. These reports are analyzed by the Financial Intelligence Unit and the information contained in these reports, where warranted, are forwarded to the Royal Saint Christopher and Nevis Police Force for possible ML/TF. Also, there are assessment examinations. The Financial Services Regulatory Commission conducts risk-based on-site and off-site examinations of regulated entities to determine their compliance with the anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, and countering proliferation financing (AML/CFT/CPF) legislation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. In this sense, there is a suspicious reporting system whereby the regulated sector submits suspicious financial activity/transaction reports to the Financial Intelligence Unit. These reports are to be submitted to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in a timely manner. Some sectors which submit reports, include but are not limited to Domestic and International Banks, Money Service Businesses (MSBs) and Trust and Corporate Service Providers (TCSPs), Credit Unions and Gaming.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a Board that includes the Financial Secretary in Saint Kitts and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance in Nevis as the designated competent authorities responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through Proceeds of Crime Act.

The country has the following regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets:

- Proceeds of Crime Act, Cap. 4.28
There is a forfeiture Fund under the Proceeds of Crime Act that is managed by a Board appointed by the Minister responsible for Legal Affairs for the administration and control. The Board includes the Financial Secretary in Saint Kitts and the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance in Nevis. Section 191 of the Customs legislation states that seized goods must be immediately handed over to the Comptroller of Customs

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in the following specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets:

	Name and type of training received
International organizations	Money Laundering Investigation conducted by the Assets Recovery Unit in Barbados

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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:

- To facilitate actions involving seizure, forfeiture and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and related offences, Saint Kitts and Nevis has in force the Proceeds of Crime Act and the AML Regulations made pursuant thereto. Additionally, the Organized Crime Prevention and Control Act, the Anti-Terrorism Act and its related regulations and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. In that sense, there are marijuana eradication programs done jointly with the Police and Defense Force.

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

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a direct budgetary allocation towards financing antinarcotic programs. In this sense, there is an annual budget estimates allocation meeting in which the Commissioner of Police and the Force Finance Officer participate and make representation on behalf of the Police Force to include the Anti Narcotic Unit as it relates to the allocation of resources. In December of each year, Parliament meets and approves the financial budget. Funds are allocated and utilized based on the departmental needs.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 includes environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, when destroying illicit drugs (mainly marijuana and cocaine) the burning is carried out in a safe environment away from humans. In addition, the officers handling the destruction are equipped with hazard proof gears.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which includes the participation from civil society and other social stakeholders:

- Alternative Lifestyle Pathway Program (Peace Initiative Program)
- National Intervention Team (Explorers Club)

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. In this sense, the customs department has adopted a pre-examination process of non-commercial packages which contributes to a more thorough and meticulous examination. This is for the main purpose of intercepting contraband concealed within non-commercial packages.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis promotes the interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the social, economic, and security sectors. These exchanges are carried out in accordance with the following table:

Entities among which information was exchanged	Means of exchange	Year
All law enforcement agencies are involved, specifically police and customs	Reports	Bi-weekly

However, this exchange is not promoted in the health sector.

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.

The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has the following program that prevents the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level:

- There is an ongoing Alternative Lifestyle Pathway Initiative (Peace Initiative Program) for gang members. The purpose of this is to provide other alternatives from criminal activities

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 that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations, nor has protocols or procedures to detect, investigate, or dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. CICAD also notes that the agencies in charge of drug control in The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis do not implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country has programs and strategies for land, maritime, and aerial interdiction of drugs through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints, but does not have for riverine interdiction. Moreover, CICAD notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country does not have updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, CICAD observes with satisfaction that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis implements actions to identify organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, carries out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, and participated in operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling these 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) and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. CICAD also observes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across government counterparts, but it does not share information with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. CICAD observes that the country has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes but does not use tools or resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD notes with satisfaction that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human, and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or 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 with satisfaction that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. Additionally, CICAD observes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has regulatory frameworks to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. However, CICAD notes that the country does not participate in the INCB's Project ION. On the other, CICAD observes with satisfaction that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has innovative legislation for 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 The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 such instruments and mechanisms. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances but that its competent authority does not carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. CICAD also notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not carry 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. On the other hand, CICAD observes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 include all the control measures listed in Paragraph 8 and Paragraph 9 and incorporate the requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10. However, CICAD notes that the country does not use the INCB's PEN Online system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances nor the PICS system. Additionally, CICAD observes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not receive training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. On the other hand, 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 The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has special processes for issuing authorizations for the import of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, and that it has an updated register of individuals or companies importing substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have 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 that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, but does not issue licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products, nor carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. However, 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. On the other, CICAD notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, nor shares information with other regional or global systems on this matter. However, CICAD observes that the country uses the INCB's I2ES system but has not received training on 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 that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis participates in 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 participates in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes with satisfaction that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 a tool that promotes and strengthens cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. However, CICAD notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has strengthened the legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking and has periodic training programs for officials or those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 interagency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a financial intelligence unit and information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from illicit drug trafficking. CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has competent authorities responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and laws to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country participated in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. On the other hand, CICAD notes that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis does not take into account licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs but includes environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. However, CICAD 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. On the other hand, CICAD notes with satisfaction that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders.

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 The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has not designed nor 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 The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis 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 that The Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on social, economic, and security sectors. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country promotes interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the social, economic, and security sectors. CICAD also notes that the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis has a program to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.



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