



## **I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING / NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY**

The government of Antigua and Barbuda made an important advancement by approving a National Anti-Drug Plan in June 2002, which expires in 2012. It covers areas such as demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development, control measures, institutional framework and program evaluation. The Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP) is the central coordinating authority for anti-drug activity. The National Anti-Drug Plan approved budget for the year 2002 is US\$555,900.

Antigua and Barbuda has signed and ratified the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of Vienna 1988 and the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. It has not signed or ratified either the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime or the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption. However, it does have legislation on corruption, which adheres to the principles of the international conventions such as the International Business Corporation Act, which was amended in 2000, and others. The country presumes that its laws on corruption are sufficiently comprehensive and up to date. The Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA) has not been ratified.

The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), in collaboration with ONDCP conducted a "National Information Grid Alliance" seminar in October, 2000 to establish a national network designed to collect, analyze, and disseminate information related to combating illicit drugs. The seminar focused on the use of internet-based information technology as a primary tool for the creation of Antigua's National Observatory.

Antigua and Barbuda has moved ahead and made this mechanism operational in 2001. This national system will also link into a hemispheric information network under development by OID. A Director of Drug Information in the ONDCP office was appointed and given the responsibility of gathering, coordinating and organizing drug related statistics and information from various departments through contact persons. The government reports drug related statistics regularly to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) Annual Reports Questionnaire.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.**
- 2. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).**
- 3. SIGN AND RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ITS COMPLEMENTARY PROTOCOLS.**
- 4. DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MAINTENANCE OF DRUG STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.**



## II. DEMAND REDUCTION

The National Demand Reduction Strategy is part of Antigua & Barbuda's National Anti-Drug Plan, which incorporates the UN Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Demand Reduction. It covers prevention, treatment, social reinsertion and aftercare. The National Drug Information Center and the National Drug Council are responsible for carrying out these initiatives.

The country continues to target prevention programmers to schoolchildren, prison officers and out-of-school youth. It is notable that prevention programs have been extended to cover 100% of primary, secondary and tertiary students and also prisoners. There has been no progress in developing workplace programmes. Evaluation and research on prevention and treatment programmes has not taken place in the period under evaluation 2001-2002.

The establishing of guidelines or regulations on standards of care for drug abuse treatment has not been undertaken. Specialized professional training in drug abuse prevention and treatment, and training for prevention practitioners were not offered during the period of evaluation 2001-2002.

A data collection system has not been initiated to facilitate the collection of national data on drug use, for example prevalence of drug use, average age of first use of any drug and perception of harmfulness of drug use by high school students. There was a study done by a private consultancy in collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS) among secondary school children in the year 2000, which showed the average age of the first use of alcohol to be 11 years for both male and female. However, insufficient information was given as to the results of the study. Antigua and Barbuda has also started initial preparation for participation in the Caribbean Drug Abuse Epidemiological Surveillance System Project that has planned a national secondary school survey for 2002. No new patterns of drug use have been reported during the period under evaluation 2001-2002. Illicit drug related morbidity and mortality is not being documented.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO DEVELOP A STUDY TO GATHER INFORMATION ON DRUG MISUSE INCLUDING THE ANNUAL INCIDENCE, PREVALENCE, PATTERNS OF USE AND TYPES OF DRUGS WITHIN THE KEY OR GENERAL POPULATION, AS APPROPRIATE.**
2. **DEVELOP MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT.**

## III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

### A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

In 2000, and 2001, two acres of marihuana was cultivated; and in 2002 three-quarters of an acre of marijuana was cultivated. Antigua and Barbuda reports that information is not available with regards to eradication of marijuana.

Individuals involved in marijuana cultivation are being encouraged to become involved in the cultivation of herbs and spices and agricultural products.

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

The Ministry of Health through the Pharmaceutical Council and the Office of the Chief Medical Officer is responsible for controlling and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products. It is



responsible for import and export control, license control and the registry of licensees including pharmacies. There is no mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of these entities. However, the country informs that draft legislation currently exists for chemical precursors. Mechanisms used to dispose of seized pharmaceuticals include registry of licensees, transport control and pre-export notifications.

Antigua and Barbuda has a mechanism in place to monitor and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products. The Pharmacy Council evaluates the effectiveness of this mechanism. However, the country indicates that limited resources, inefficient authority and incomplete legislation are impediments to effectively fulfilling responsibilities. Effective operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities with responsibilities for pharmaceutical products is facilitated through interagency communications systems-networks. There is no formal mechanism in place to evaluate its effectiveness.

Effective operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities with responsibilities for control of controlled chemical substances is facilitated through joint forces and operations and interagency communication systems. There is no formal mechanism to evaluate its effectiveness.

One entity is responsible for the exchange of information and for collaboration with similar regulatory agencies in other countries regarding the control of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances. There is no formal mechanism to evaluate its effectiveness. Antigua and Barbuda makes provisions in national laws for penal, civil and administrative sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances in accordance with international conventions. No sanctions have been applied under these laws for pharmaceutical products or controlled chemical substances.

The country reports that it did not issue or receive pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances during the evaluation period 2001-2002. There have been no reports of seizures of pharmaceutical products or controlled chemical substances during the years 2000-2002.

Although Antigua and Barbuda has a legal framework governing pharmaceutical and controlled chemical substances that is in-keeping with the international conventions, it manifests weaknesses in the infrastructure for preventing and controlling their diversion, use and distribution, such as lack of coordination mechanisms and regulations.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 1. STRENGTHEN AND INTEGRATE THE COLLECTION OF DRUG RELATED STATISTICS BY INCORPORATING DATA ON ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION AND ERADICATION.**
- 2. IMPLEMENT A MECHANISM THAT PERMITS EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MECHANISMS TO REGULATE THE DIVERSION AND THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.**
- 3. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM FOR RECEIVING AND REPLYING TO PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS.**



## IV. CONTROL MEASURES

### A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Drug seizures by law enforcement agencies during the period under evaluation			
Type of drugs	Number of drug seizures		
	2000	2001	2002
Crack Cocaine	3	4	2
Cannabis Plants	8	7	1
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	166	111	44
Cocaine Hydrochloride	19	15	4

Drug seized by law enforcement agencies during the period under evaluation			
Type of drugs	Quantity of drug seized		
	2000	2001	2002
Crack Cocaine	47 grs	20 grs	3 grs
Cannabis Plants	7,416	6,949	1,111
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	66 kg	756 kg	52 kg
Cocaine Hydrochloride	24 kg	6 kg	21 kg

The following tables show the number and quantities of drugs seized during the years 2000 to 2002. During 2000, 9 people were arrested for illicit drug trafficking; 5 people were arrested in 2001 and 6 in 2002. In 2000, 9 persons were tried for illicit drug trafficking; 5 persons in 2001 and 6 were tried in 2002. Illicit drug possession for personal use is a crime. In 2001, 160 persons were arrested and charged for illicit drug possession; in 2002, 49 persons were arrested and charged for illicit drug possession. The numbers of persons tried for illegal drug possession was 155 in the year 2000, 160 in 2001 and 49 in 2002. The number of persons convicted for illicit drug trafficking and drug possession was not indicated.

Operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking is facilitated through committees, networks and joint training. Its effectiveness is evaluated by detailed analysis through periodic reviews.

Antigua and Barbuda did not make to or receive from other countries judicial cooperation requests or requests for extradition regarding illicit drug trafficking.

Antigua and Barbuda still does not have laws or regulations that criminalize acts of corruption in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. However, the Civil Service Act governs the conduct of public officers appointed by the Civil Service Commission.

### B. Firearms and Ammunition

The Royal Police Force of Antigua and Barbuda is responsible for the movement of firearms and ammunition and preventing their diversion. The Firearms Act Cap 171 is the national law that criminalizes the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition and sanctions include fines and incarceration. Although records are maintained of the importation, exportation and in-transit of



firearms and ammunition, these are not computerized, because the number imported is not extensive. Antigua and Barbuda reports that information on persons arrested, charged, tried or convicted and the quantity of illicitly trafficked firearms and ammunition confiscated is not available. The lack of information shows the deficiency in collecting and exchanging data in this important area.

The Royal Police Force is also responsible for providing general logistical and referencing information to other countries regarding the control of firearms and ammunition. There are no available data with regard to requests made by Antigua and Barbuda to other countries for information on shipment of firearms and ammunition. The country states that there are no known cases of firearms and ammunition that have not been permitted to be exported. With regard to imports the country states that there are no known cases.

### C. Money Laundering

The Antigua and Barbuda Money Laundering Act criminalizes money laundering and its predicate offences such as: illicit drug trafficking, firearms, traffic of human beings, pornography, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism, fraud, among others. There are administrative controls to prevent money laundering for groups such as lawyers, notaries and accountants, real estate, banks, offshore banks, currency exchange. In 2000, 1 person was arrested and tried for money laundering, but was not convicted. No one has been arrested and tried in 2001 and 2002. In 2000, 3 persons were charged, and in 2001, 1 person was charged for money laundering. None of these persons was convicted.

It is mandatory to report suspicious transactions to ONDCP authorities. In 2000, 7 suspicious transactions were reported; in 2001, 14 suspicious transactions were reported and in 2002, 12 suspicious transactions were reported. Of these reported transactions 3 were investigated in 2000, 4 were investigated in 2001, and 2 were investigated in 2002. In 2000, 3 criminal charges were brought and in 2001, 1 criminal charge was brought. No convictions were made. The country makes no reports of sanctions being imposed on financial institutions and others responsible for failure to report suspicious transactions. Bank documents/financial records have been requested and provided in 2 money-laundering cases in 2000 and in 10 cases in 2001.

The office of National Drug Control and Money Laundering Policy under the authority of the Prime Minister's ministry is now responsible for the management and administration of assets seized and forfeited from drug trafficking. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was recently created within the ONDCP and has a budget for the functions executed by the two officials who work in this unit. The FIU has signed Memoranda of Understanding allowing for exchange of information with Canada, the United States of America (USA) and the United Kingdom (UK).

In 2000, 3 criminal charges were made based on investigations conducted and in 2001, 1 criminal charge was made. No extradition requests in money laundering cases have been made or received by Antigua and Barbuda. Requests to freeze assets in money laundering cases were made by the USA and UK. There was one request in 2000 and 4 in 2001, which all were granted. The number of requests received to lift bank secrecy in money laundering cases in 2000 was 9; in 2001 there were 14 and in 2002 there were 3, which all were granted.

With regard to training to enforce criminal laws to repress money laundering, an increasing number of administrative officials have been trained over the period of evaluation 2001-2002. In 2000, 5 administrative officials were trained; in 2001, 8 were trained and in 2002, 9 administrative officials were trained. They all continue to perform these functions. Additionally, in 2000, 2 judges were trained and in 2001, 1 prosecutor was trained.



Antigua and Barbuda has advanced in updating and strengthening its legal framework to prevent and control money laundering, incorporating predicate offences. However, there are no administrative controls for currency exchanges and the stock exchange. There are mechanisms to determine the effectiveness of certain aspects of prevention and control of money laundering such as the reporting of suspicious transactions and the effectiveness of the FIU.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

- 1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ESTABLISH MECHANISMS TO RECORD SPECIFIC DATA ON THE NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE OR REGULATORY SANCTIONS APPLIED BY SUPERVISORY AGENCIES TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OR JUDICIAL SANCTIONS.**

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

Antigua and Barbuda has made an improvement with the approval of the National Anti-Drug plan by the Government. This National Anti-Drug Plan has a budget that will facilitate the accomplishment and coordination of the activities developed in the different areas of the drug problem. The country continues to focus on prevention programs in schools and the communities. Antigua and Barbuda has ratified international conventions related to drug issues and strengthened its internal legislative framework. Significant advances have been made in the legislation concerning money laundering.

There is a need to improve on the organization and collection of data, to gather information on drug misuse, including the annual incidence, prevalence, patterns of use and types of drugs within the key or general populations, information on persons arrested, charged, tried or convicted and the quantity of illicitly trafficked firearms and ammunition confiscated.

Deficiencies have been noted in evaluating the efficiency of the mechanisms to regulate the diversion and the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances. The lack of information provided on firearms and ammunition did not enable CICAD to evaluate appropriately. Also, the country states that the uniqueness of these indicators are not properly relevant to the national circumstance at this time.

The advances made by Antigua and Barbuda in the areas of institutional building, demand reduction and money laundering demonstrate its willingness to comply with the commitment required by the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).



## **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO SIGN AND RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.
2. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (CIFTA).
3. SIGN AND RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME OF 2000 AND ITS COMPLEMENTARY PROTOCOLS.
4. DEVELOP AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MAINTENANCE OF DRUG STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.
5. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO DEVELOP A STUDY TO GATHER INFORMATION ON DRUG MISUSE INCLUDING THE ANNUAL INCIDENCE, PREVALENCE, PATTERNS OF USE AND TYPES OF DRUGS WITHIN THE KEY OR GENERAL POPULATION, AS APPROPRIATE.
6. DEVELOP MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT.
7. STRENGTHEN AND INTEGRATE THE COLLECTION OF DRUG RELATED STATISTICS BY INCORPORATING DATA ON ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION AND ERADICATION.
8. IMPLEMENT A MECHANISM THAT PERMITS EVALUATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MECHANISMS TO REGULATE THE DIVERSION AND THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
9. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM FOR RECEIVING AND REPLYING TO PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS.
10. REITERATE THE RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO ESTABLISH MECHANISMS TO RECORD SPECIFIC DATA ON THE NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE OR REGULATORY SANCTIONS APPLIED BY SUPERVISORY AGENCIES TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OR JUDICIAL SANCTIONS.

