



**ORGANIZATION OF  
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



**MEM**

**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION  
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE  
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL  
SECURITY (SMS)**

# Guyana

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014





Organization of  
American States

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**Organization of American States (OAS)  
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)  
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)**

# Guyana

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL  
2014**

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## PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool, designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction<sup>1</sup>, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.





## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Guyana's national drug authority is the National Anti-Narcotics Commission (NANCOM). NANCOM functions under the Office of the President. The national drug authority has a legal basis and a budget. NANCOM coordinates national drug policies in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, drugs observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism for the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Guyana has drafted a National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2014-2018 which was submitted to cabinet for approval. The Plan includes the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. Relevant actors were involved in designing and drafting the Plan.





## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Guyana has a National Observatory on Drugs. The country has one priority drug demand reduction study. There is priority information available for all areas of drug supply reduction. Drug demand and supply reduction information is disseminated to all relevant parties.

Guyana has not carried out a study on the economic and social cost of drugs in the past 10 years. The country does not have priority studies on the following areas of drug demand reduction: national household surveys and access to patient registers of treatment centers.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Guyana has comprehensive demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion, and related recovery support services. These programs have been designed using available evidence from recognized organizations and demand reduction related studies. The country monitors and evaluates the implementation of universal and selective programs. A gender perspective is included in the programs and a multisectoral approach was adopted with the participation of various population sectors.

Guyana does not monitor or evaluate programs on early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion, and related recovery support services. The country has not yet updated its demand reduction programs.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

**Evaluation:** Partially completed

Guyana has universal and selective prevention programs addressing drug use. Selective prevention programs vary based on risk factors, and are implemented for specific target groups.

Guyana does not have indicated prevention programs or a comprehensive prevention system.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Guyana has a network of public health system facilities responsible for public health needs within its territory. The public health system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and religious institutions provide outpatient and residential treatment, rehabilitation, recovery support and aftercare services for persons affected by drug use. The facilities offering treatment and rehabilitation have a monitoring system for their programs. There are trained personnel to implement and manage the system, allowing for the collection and organization of information regarding the treatment and rehabilitation programs offered. The public health system facilities of Guyana coordinate with other sectors providing treatment and rehabilitation.

Guyana's public health system has not carried out drug use screening nor do they have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use; does not offer guidance and brief intervention in drug use cases; and does not systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. The country does not have an accreditation process for its drug treatment centers.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Guyana takes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion for the various populations affected by drug use.

Guyana does not have treatment, rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions tailored to the population profiles being served.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

**Evaluation:** Started

Guyana has explored and included alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders in their drafted National Drug Strategy Master Plan 2014-2018.

Guyana does not have national legislation or administrative guidelines that create or provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATED EVIDENCE ON THE DEMANDS FOR DRUGS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Guyana's national drug authority maintains cooperative relationships with relevant civil society organizations dealing with issues related to drug demand reduction. The country uses information produced by civil society organizations in the development of its policies, plans and programs.

Guyana has not established cooperative relationships with the academic and research institutions dealing with these issues.



## DEMAND REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

**Evaluation:** Not started

Guyana does not offer introductory training programs or continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction for personnel involved in the implementation of activities in this area. Training is not offered at the certificate, undergraduate or graduate levels. The country does not make available to its technical experts and professionals advanced drug demand reduction training programs at the regional or international level.





## SUPPLY REDUCTION

### RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

**Evaluation:** Not applied

In consideration of Guyana's situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that the country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

**RECOMMENDATION 11:** ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

**RECOMMENDATION 12:** ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

**RECOMMENDATION 13:** PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

**RECOMMENDATION 14:** ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

**RECOMMENDATION 15:** PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Guyana has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. The country has continuous training programs for control operations relating to the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.

Guyana does not have any protocols for the dismantling of laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of drugs.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Guyana has legislation that establishes the criminal offenses specified in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and for monitoring controlled chemical substances as provided in Article 12.9 of the aforementioned Convention. A system of licensing is used to control the distribution of controlled chemical substances, there is an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances and there are regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations that have been authorized to handle controlled chemical substances. Administrative and civil penalties to punish infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle controlled chemical substances are established. The country has a competent authority to coordinate the monitoring of controlled chemical substances as well as mechanisms for issuance of timely pre-export notifications and to respond to pre-export notifications of controlled substances made by other states.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Guyana has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and preparations containing them in accordance with the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. There are administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations of the regulations by medical professionals, professional managers, administrators and legal representatives of establishments that work with narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. The country has mechanisms to estimate drug requirements. There is a national authority with an established organizational structure, responsible for coordinating activities for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### **RECOMMENDATION 19**

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Guyana has mechanisms to periodically evaluate the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 20

#### STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Guyana carries out periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of organizations responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has ongoing training programs for stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There are formal and informal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. There is law enforcement legislation and regulations to prevent drug trafficking by air, sea and land. The country has regular law enforcement plans to prevent drug trafficking. There are laws and regulations that provide for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. The provisions include proper recording of the final destination of seized substances and environmental precautions to be taken for different types of substances.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

**Evaluation:** Complete

Guyana has updated analyses on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has regulatory updates based on the identification of new trends.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 22

#### PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Guyana collects data at the national level from agencies involved in drug control on drug trafficking and related crimes in a standardized format and the data is validated.

Guyana does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking nor does the country conduct studies on impurity profiles and characterization of drugs. The country does not conduct studies or technical research on drug trafficking and related crimes.





## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Guyana has mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. The country participates in training workshops on intelligence information exchange in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and related crimes. Also, the country participates in training activities on the application of special investigation techniques and the management of the chain of custody for evidence in cases of drug trafficking and related crimes.

Guyana does not have formal mechanisms for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation and control of activities related to drug trafficking via the Internet. Also, the country does not have regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for the investigation of assets during drug trafficking cases.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Guyana has criminalized the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. In order to prevent losses or diversion in cases of licit trade, the country takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials that are imported into its territory. The country requires appropriate markings of firearms permitting the identification of the name, place of the manufacture and the serial number of the firearms and markings on confiscated or forfeited firearms. There is a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, including the measures in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. Additionally, there is a registry of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized during drug trafficking operations.

Guyana does not maintain a system of import or international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers of firearms, ammunition, explosive and other related materials.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

**Evaluation:** Mostly complete

Guyana criminalizes money laundering in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in accordance with the principles of the Egmont Group and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations on FIUs. The country has regulations for the prevention and control of money laundering, financing of terrorism and forfeiture of illicitly derived assets that allow for the possibility of forfeiture of assets related to money laundering.

Guyana does not cover the broadest range of predicate offenses.



## CONTROL MEASURES

### RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Guyana has laws on the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Guyana does not have an agency responsible for the management or disposition of seized or forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The country does not participate in training programs on the management of such assets.



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

**Evaluation:** Partially complete

Guyana has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has laws and other legal provisions to permit extradition of individuals for crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. Guyanese citizens are not exempt from extradition. Individuals for whom extradition has been denied may be brought to trial. Legislation provides that extradition may take place without a treaty between Guyana and countries of the Commonwealth. Nonetheless, there must be an extradition treaty for individuals to a country that is not a member of the Commonwealth. The country provides for mutual assistance on criminal matters between Guyana and countries of the Commonwealth and countries with which Guyana has concluded a treaty of this type. Also, the country has implemented measures to authorize the confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking or property of equal value, and materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the commission of the crime of illicit drug trafficking. The country has channels of communication among its appropriate agencies and services to ensure rapid, secure exchange of information on all aspects of the offenses established pursuant to Article 3.1 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country has mechanisms for administrative cooperation with other countries' agencies and services in inquiries on the identity, whereabouts and activities of persons allegedly linked to drug trafficking, the movement of proceeds or assets used to commit the crime of drug trafficking, and the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Guyana does not have laws or other legal provisions for mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings on drug trafficking and money laundering. The country does not have laws or other legal provisions to permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.



## CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Guyana completed six, five mostly completed, nine partially completed, one started, one not started and five do not apply.

**In the area of Institutional Strengthening,** Guyana has a national drug authority which functions under the Office of the President. The country does not have a national anti-drug strategy. There is a National Observatory on Drugs. The country has one priority drug demand reduction study (1 of 3) and all priority drug supply reduction information (10 of 10).

**In the area of Demand Reduction,** Guyana has comprehensive demand reduction programs but these programs are not monitored or evaluated, except for universal and selective prevention programs. There are no indicated prevention programs or a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities responsible for public health needs do not offer early detection screening for drug use, guidance, brief intervention, or systematically refer persons to treatment. The public health system has a multisectoral approach to provide outpatient and residential treatment, rehabilitation, recovery support and aftercare services. There is no accreditation process for drug treatment centers. Guyana has started to explore alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, plans and programs are developed with the support of civil society organizations, but no cooperative relationships have been established with academic and research institutions. There is no demand reduction training or continuing education.

**In the area of Supply Reduction,** CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Guyana does not have significant illicit crop areas.

**In the area of Control Measures,** Guyana has mechanisms to detect and identify laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of synthetic and plant-based drugs. However, there are no protocols in place to dismantle such laboratories.



With regard to the control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has adopted the measures provided in the international conventions, in order to ensure their adequate availability for licit purposes and to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. These measures include: laws and administrative controls on the international and domestic trade, cooperation with authorities from other countries, and the designation of competent authorities to comply with said obligations. Measures have been taken to ensure access and availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances needed for medical and scientific use.

There are formal information exchange mechanisms among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as formal mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases related to this area. The country has on-going training programs for its personnel, there are regulations for the final and secure disposal of seized drugs. The country has national statistical information in drug trafficking and related crimes and regulatory updates are done based on the identification of new trends. However, the country does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

The country has legislation criminalizing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunitions, explosives and other related materials, with measures to prevent loss or diversion in instances of licit trade. There is a registry of these elements seized during illicit drug trafficking actions and a national authority responsible for coordinating and monitoring of such. However, the country does not maintain a system of import or international transit licenses or authorizations for transfers.

There are regulations for the criminalization, prevention and control of money laundering. There are laws for the management of seized and forfeited assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes; however, there is no agency responsible for such assets. The country does not conduct or participate in training programs on this matter, and the broadest range of predicate offenses is not covered under the regulations.

**In the area of International Cooperation,** Guyana has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. There are laws or other legal



provisions to permit extradition for crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. The country does not have legal provisions to provide mutual legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, nor does it have laws that would permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Guyana for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).





## SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING		
NO.	RECOMMENDATION	EVALUATION
1	Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.	COMPLETE
2	Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
3	Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
DEMAND REDUCTION		
4	Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
5	Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
6	Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
7	Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
8	Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment.	STARTED
9	Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
10	Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities.	NOT STARTED



SUPPLY REDUCTION		
11	Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
12	Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction.	NOT APPLIED
13	Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs.	NOT APPLIED
14	According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives.	NOT APPLIED
15	Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies.	NOT APPLIED
CONTROL MEASURES		
16	Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs.	MOSTLY COMPLETE
17	Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities.	COMPLETE
18	Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs.	COMPLETE
19	Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use.	COMPLETE
20	Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
21	Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	COMPLETE
22	Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
23	Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems.	PARTIALLY COMPLETE
24	Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking.	MOSTLY COMPLETE



25	Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering.	<b>MOSTLY COMPLETE</b>
26	Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets.	<b>PARTIALLY COMPLETE</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>		
27	Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness.	<b>PARTIALLY COMPLETE</b>



## GLOSSARY

### I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

**Relevant actors:** includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

### II. DEMAND REDUCTION

**Alternatives to incarceration:** vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

**Available evidence:** use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

**Comprehensive (prevention) system:** organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

**Indicated prevention programs:** a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

**Public health system:** Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

**Selective prevention programs:** a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



**Social reinsertion:** any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three ‘pillars’ of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as “social re-integration.”

**Universal prevention programs:** a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

### III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

**Regulatory framework:** the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

**Risk factors:** risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

**Social inclusion:** a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

**Vulnerable populations:** those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

### IV. CONTROL MEASURES

**Drug characterization and impurity profiling:** use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.







**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**

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