

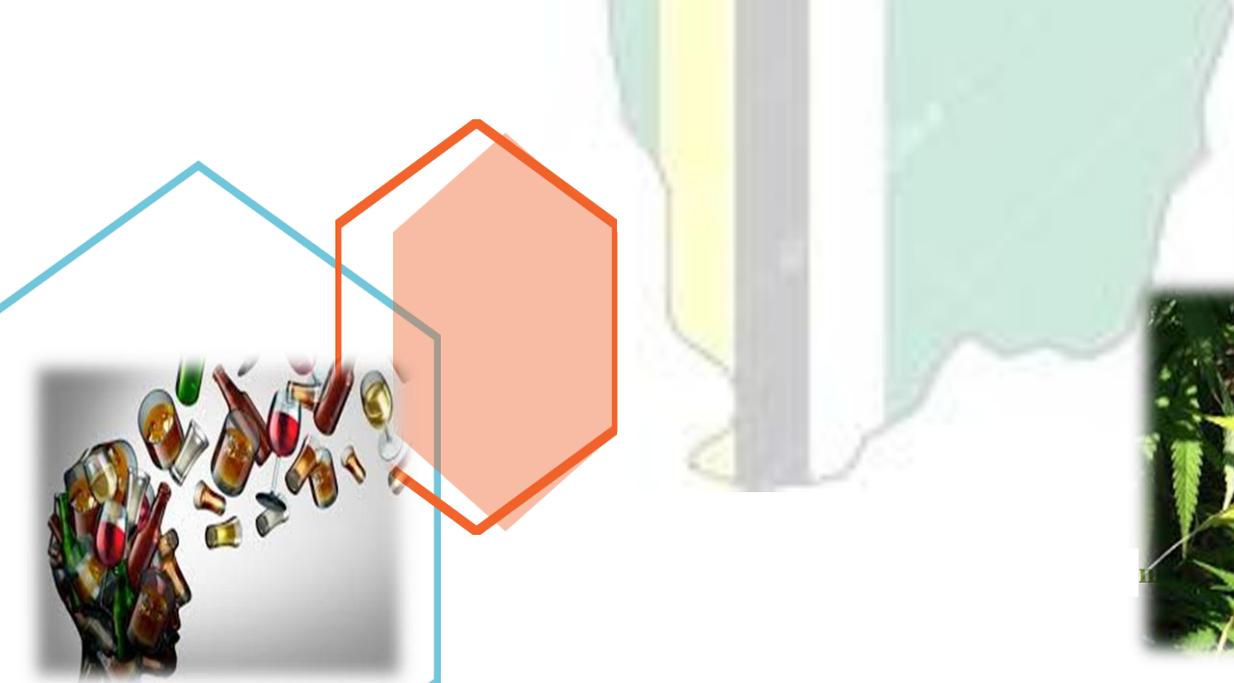


2018

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE

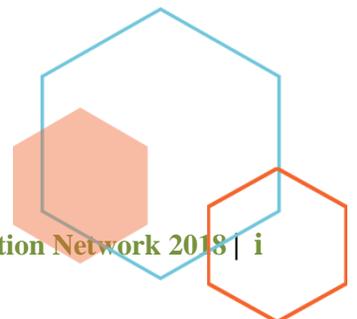


DOMINICA ALCOHOL AND DRUG INFORMATION NETWORK



ACRONYMS

A&E	Accident and Emergency Department
APU	Acute Psychiatric Department
CICAD	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
DADIN	Dominica Alcohol and Drug Information Network
EC	Eastern Caribbean Currency
EURO	European Currency
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KG	Kilogram
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
SQ. FT.	Square Feet
SQ. MI.	Square Miles
OAS	Organization of American States
US	United States



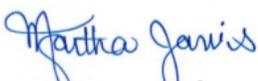
FOREWORD

The Dominica Alcohol and Drug Information Network (DADIN) was mandated to manage the collection, analysis and dissemination of drug-related and other relevant statistical information. Its 2018 DADIN Report highlights the relevant data gathered on epidemiological drug research; Demand and Supply Reduction; Treatment; and Prevention. These thematic aspects provide a foundation to guide decision makers in programme implementation and strategy formulation and review towards demand and supply prevention and efforts. The National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit (NDAPU) of the Ministry of Health and Social Services works closely with DADIN to provide support and guide the Network. NDAPU supported through the Network Coordinator has the responsibility to systematize the network's functions to providing accurate information and monitoring of drug systems.

This report comes at a critical time when a number of factors play a pivotal role in the outcome of the current drug situation. The ravages of the passage of Hurricane Maria in September 2017 resulted in a number of persons being traumatized from the experience, damages of buildings, enterprises, and tree crops. Such factors could account for a spike in alcohol and other drug related admissions to health facilities and especially that of the demand and supply of alcohol and other drugs. The report further highlights Drug Trends; existing quantitative and qualitative data; and concludes with brief findings as well as, recommendations on the way forward for the network in combatting drug use and misuse.

Alcohol and Cannabis continues to present their selves as the most commonly used drugs at a national level. Cannabis in its illicit form is among the number one drug being trafficked as well as, persons being convicted for drug possession crimes. Moreover, it is prevalent that illicit drugs are one of the most lucrative areas of drug crime and alcohol sales and profits continue to increase rapidly, bringing in millions of dollars for entities. Meanwhile such increasing involvement in drug use and abuse will results in dire consequences for our communities and citizens impacting health and our economy.

The work of the DADIN remains a mutual effort of the National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit and our valid partners; Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force (Drug Squad and Criminal Investigative Department), Central Statistics Division, Financial Intelligence Unit, Dominica Prison Services, and the Inland Revenue Division. It is the support and investment made by these Member agencies that not only makes this report probable, but also elevates the Network in demonstrating our collective commitment to provide relevant, reliable, and accurate indicators that advises on Dominica's drug situation.



Martha Jarvis

Director

National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit

August 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The DADIN Report produced by the National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit of the Ministry of Health and Social Services is made possible through the generous technical and financial assistance of the Government of Dominica as part of the Drug Information Network Project implemented by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). This report exemplifies the collaborative support of key stakeholders who informed on drug related activities and events regarding Dominica's drug problem during the year 2018. Sincere gratitude is therefore being expressed to the following stakeholders for their continued contributions; the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Drug Squad, Criminal Investigative Department, Central Statistics Division, Financial Intelligence Unit, Dominica Prison Services, and the Inland Revenue Division. The materialization of this report is a direct result of your efforts in combating drug use and abuse in Dominica.

Special thanks are also extended to Ms. Martha Jarvis, Director, National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit for the reviewing of this report, Ms. Shelly Carrington and Ms. Mellissa Claxton for the editing of this document, and Ms. Jolene Louis for the imagery design.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Acronyms	i
Foreword	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Country Information	1
Introduction.....	2
Legal Framework	3
Demand Reduction.....	5
<i>Drug Demand</i>	5
Drug Treatment.....	10
Drug Supply	15
<i>Drug Market</i>	15
<i>Alcohol Accessibility</i>	19
Drug Crime	22
<i>Charges and Convictions</i>	22
<i>Money Laundering</i>	29
Conclusion	31
Recommenations	33
Appendix I: <i>Classification of Controlled Substances</i>	35
Appendix II: <i>Prosecution and Punishment Offences</i>	37
Appendix III: <i>Liquor Licenses Hours of Operation</i>	40
Appendix IV: <i>Definition of Terms</i>	41
References.....	43

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1** Quantity of Drug Demand for Alcohol and Tobacco in Dominica 2018
- Figure 2** Quantity of Drug Demand for Narcotics in Dominica 2018
- Figure 3** Importation Bill for Alcohol and Tobacco 2016 to 2018
- Figure 4** Quantity of Drug Demand for Narcotic in Dominica 2016 to 2018
- Figure 5** Importation Quantity of Tobacco 2016 to 2018
- Figure 6** Percentage of Drug Treatment Cases for 2018.
- Figure 7** Drug Incidents Persons Sought Treatment for During 2018
- Figure 8** Trends in Drug Incidents Persons Sought Treatment for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 9** Trends in Alcohol Intoxication Incidents Reported at the A&E Department for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 10** Trends in Substance-Induced Psychosis Incidents Reported 2016 to 2018
- Figure 11** Trends in Quantity of Firearms Seizures for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 12** Trends in Quantity of Ammunition Seizures for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 13** Percentage of Illicit Drug Seized by Type for 2018
- Figure 14** Percentage of Cannabis Seizure for 2018
- Figure 15** Trends in Quantity of Drugs Seized for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 16** Trends in Quantity of Narcotics Seized by Type 2016 to 2018
- Figure 17** Quantity of Liquor License Issued for 2018
- Figure 18** Trends in Quantity of Liquor Licenses Issued for 2016 to 2016
- Figure 19** Trends in Quantity of Liquor Licenses Issued by Month for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 20** Percentage of Persons Charged with Possession of Narcotics by Type for 2018
- Figure 21** Gender Distribution of Persons Charged with Possession of Various Drug Types for 2018
- Figure 22** Trends in the Number of Persons Charged with Possession of Narcotics for 2016 to 2018

- Figure 23** Trends in the Number of Persons Convicted Drug Possession for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 24** Legal Outcomes of Various Drug Offences for 2018
- Figure 25** Trends in Number of Persons Imprisoned for Various Drug Offences for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 26** Trends in the Number of Persons Imprisoned Based on Convictions for Various Drug Offences for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 27** Trends in the Number of Persons Remanded at Prison for Various Drug Offences for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 28** Trends in Money Laundering Seizures for 2016 to 2018
- Figure 29** Trends in the Number of Seizures for 2016 to 2018

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1** Importation Quantity of Alcoholic Beverages for 2016 to 2018
- Table 2** Gender and Age Distribution of Persons Seeking Drug Treatment for 2016 to 2018
- Table 3** Liquor Licence Issued by Type During 2018
- Table 4** Nationals versus Non-Nationals Charged with Possession of Various Drug Types for 2016 to 2018
- Table 5** Trends in Gender Distribution of Persons Charged with Possession of Various Drug Types for 2016 to 2018
- Table 6** Trends in Age Distribution of Persons Imprisoned for Various Drug Offences 2016 to 2018
- Table 7** Trends in Judicial Action of Cases Related to Money Laundering 2016 to 2018

COUNTRY INFORMATION

The Commonwealth of Dominica, also known as the “Nature Isle of the Caribbean” is a forested Caribbean country widely known for its year-round tropical climate, mountainous terrains and many volcanoes. The island covers a landmass of 750 km² (290 sq. mi), with its highest point 1,447 m (4,747 ft.) known as Morne Diablotins. Dominica is primarily an English-speaking country situated between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique with Dominican Creole, an Antillean Creole, also widely spoken as a second language due to the country’s French influence.

Separated among 10 parishes, Dominica holds a population of 74,864 people as of the 2018 *ECCB Country Report*. Based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census Report the majority of the island’s population (90%) resides along the coastline. In 2011 the population was at a reported 71,293 dominated by 51.1% males and the remaining/latter 48.9% by females.

The vast majority of Dominica’s population is of African descent at 84.84%. Additionally, 8.69% are mixed (descendants of French, British, and Irish colonists), 3.72% of Kalinago (the indigenous people of Dominica), 1.26% of White Caucasians, 0.91%, other ethnicities (East Indian, Chinese, Syrians and Lebanese), 0.59% of the general population’s ethnicity is unidentified.

Dominica’s economy can be described as predominantly agricultural; however, the country is actively exploring prospects in tourism and also developing the production of geothermal energy. Over the years the country’s economic growth has known to fluctuate on many counts. During 2018 the country’s economic growth rate was at 2.21 % which was a 132.5% increase to its 2017 GDP rate of - 6.80%.

In September 2017 the country’s economic sector was greatly impacted by the passage of Hurricane Maria which devastated the island. Damages from this tragedy resulted in economic losses reported as 38% Housing, 33% Agriculture, 20% Transportation, 19% Tourism, Transport Sector, and 7% Education. (*Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Hurricane Maria September 18, 2017*). Such resulted in an economic plunge for Dominica by approximately 226% of its 2016 GDP. The country has since been making strides to a slow but focused recovery of all economic sectors.

INTRODUCTION

Drug use among the Dominican population has been under observation and scrutiny for several years. The monitoring of suspicious activities, offences, and consumption of legal/ illicit drugs is a fundamental practice aimed at identifying problematic drug use and trends that can severely impact an economy. With emerging technological advancements, the need to provide constant monitoring is essential for drug control and the betterment of our youth and society.

Since the emergence of the DADIN in 2010 headed by the National Drug Abuse Prevention Unit, Dominica has been able to gather information among its stakeholders giving more insight into the current drug problem that exists. Moreover, DADIN continues to provide an avenue for information essential for advising policymakers, organization of drug-related services and programmes, allocation of resources, and on drug-related concerns of interest. This unique network of stakeholders has been functioning as an integrated approach to agencies involved in drug reduction or control. By keeping to the mandate of DADIN, the network seeks to identify and monitor existing drug abuse patterns as well as, changes in these patterns to determine emerging drug problems.

In efforts to give perspective on the current drug situation in Dominica, DADIN's Annual Report aims to provide evidence-based analysis to raise awareness and stimulate discussions on drug demand reduction or drug supply restriction policies and challenges among DADIN members. The Report also serves as a guide for the development of primary prevention, public education, and treatment programmes and policies for a proactive approach to addressing the drug issues among the general population.

Methodology

Data used throughout this report is solely secondary data which was sourced from the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Hospital Records Department, Customs and Excises Division, Dominica State Prison, Drug Squad, Financial Intelligence Unit, Inland Revenue Division and the Central Statistic Division.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In Dominica, drug use is regulated mainly by the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act and Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Regulations. The Act sets out the basic legal framework, whereas the regulations primarily cover the lawful supply, production, and possession of drugs. Moreover, several other regulatory laws also give support to the prevention and misuse of drugs. This includes regulations towards driving under the influence of drink and drug, sale of alcohol, taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, and money laundering.

Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act makes provision for dangerous/harmful drugs and related matters. This includes the unlawful importation and exportation, supply or production, being concerned in the supply or production, trafficking or intent to traffic, possession of controlled drugs and attempting or inciting any of the substantive offences. Penalties for such offences are regulated based on the drug classification. Substances that fall within the purview of the Act are referred to as controlled drugs. Controlled drugs are classified into three categories according to the degree of harm possible from misuse. Class A drugs are considered the most dangerous; therefore, the harshest penalties are imposed on unlawful use. Controlled drugs under Class B and C are considered less dangerous, and penalties from unlawful use are less severe. Moreover, the regulations further classify controlled drugs separating them into four schedules which do not precisely correspond to the classifications set out in the Act.

The Act also establishes the function of an *Advisory Council on the Misuse Drugs*. The role of the Council is to monitor drug use, its effect and advise the Minister for Health and Social Services on drug policy. Therefore, the government can respond effectively to current and potential social problems that result from drug misuse. Moreover, the Council ensures that the Laws and policies reflect the most current drug situation in the country.

Liquor License Act outlines the description of various liquor licenses available, licenses fees and expiration. Its regulations further make provision of guidelines for granting liquor licenses and highlights the required hours of liquor sales based on the type of license, licensed premises, and offences related to unlicensed premises and unauthorized persons. The sale of alcohol to minors is also prohibited in these regulations.

Vehicle and Road Traffic Act and regulations address driving, attempting to drive or being in charge of a motor vehicle while under the influence of drink or drugs. The regulation further establishes a prescribed limit for blood alcohol concentration when driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle. Moreover, it gives approval for law enforcement to retain specimens (breath/blood) from a person for laboratory testing to determine blood alcohol concentration.

Money Laundering Act provides regulatory guidelines for detecting and preventing money laundering offences and detaining such offences practices. The regulations make provision for a *Supervisory Authority and Anti-Money Laundering Advisory Committee* tasked with the responsibility of overseeing, and inspecting when necessary, all financial institutions and persons carrying on scheduled business.

The Committee is also responsible for developing anti-money laundering strategies for Dominica and to advise the Government on matters relating to money laundering.

Excises and Tax Amendment Order 2015 amends the excise tax regulations to include a 10% tax increase on cigars, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug demand reduction efforts focus on reducing the demand for illegal drugs using prevention, treatment, and research. This is inclusive of not only illicit drugs but also licit drugs such as alcohol, tobacco and prescription drugs used for substance-induced ‘highs’. The below analysis as it relates to demand reduction was retrieved from the Customs and Excise Division, Central Statistics Division, Criminal Investigative Department, and the Drug Squad.

Drug Demand

Data retrieved referred to the importation of alcohol and tobacco products. Throughout the year 2018, a total of 7,545,721 liters of alcohol (Figure 1) of varied sorts made up part of the National Importation Bill. This amounted to a total cost of US\$ 6,454,507.71 spent on the purchasing of alcohol only as can be seen in Figure 3. Tobacco products for that same year represented an importation amount of 7,965 kg equivalent to the value of US\$ 272,082.53. Narcotic demand, as indicated in Figure 2 recognizes cannabis as the dominant narcotic being demanded with seizures being 248,660.52 grams of cannabis and 41,115 cannabis trees. Cocaine amounts were 79,476.30 g. with Hashish having the lowest amount seized at 51.73 g.

Examining the trends in drug demand, it can be noted that the quality of alcohol available for consumption continues to be a public health concern. The data presented Table 1 highlights that during the period 2016 to 2018, the largest quantity (7,545,721 liters) of alcohol imported took place in the year 2018 contributing to US\$ 6,454,507.71 of the National Import Bill. From the year 2017, there was a decrease in the quantity of alcohol imported as opposed to 2016. Alcohol importation dropped to 1,923,752 liters (US\$ 3,847,970.61) in 2017 from 2,346,057 liters (US\$ 3,976,172.28) in 2016. These figures represent that from 2017 to 2018 alcohol importation and the availability of alcohol for consumption increased by 292.24%.

Among the diverse genres of alcoholic beverages imported, the most dominant were Beer, Stout, Undenatured Ethyl Alcohol (alcoholic strength by vol. of 80% or higher), and Rum and Other Spirits in bottles of a strength not exceeding 46% vol. These alcoholic beverages are frequently imported in quantities exceeding 100,000 liters annually with the exception of Rum and Other Spirits in 2016 where its imported quantity was 27,896 liter. Table 1 represents the importation quantity (liters) of alcoholic beverages by type during the period 2016 to 2018.

Cannabis demand in 2016 and 2017 was also relevantly high especial during 2016 with a recorded 655,424 grams and 158,859 plants, while 2017 recorded a significant decline in seizures to 219,647.69 grams and 34,780 plants (see Figure 4). Cocaine seizures increased in 2017 to 196,824.90 grams from 117,467 grams in 2016. Hashish, on the other hand, has remained relevantly low over the period with

50.50 grams in 2016 and 16 grams in 2017. This demonstrates that cannabis has always been the dominant narcotic being demanded among the population.

Tobacco products import quality also increased extensively in 2018. The quantity imported followed a similar trend as that of the importation of alcoholic beverages (see Figure 5). The highest importation quality was recorded in the year 2018 with 7,965 kg of tobacco products amounting to US\$ 272,082.53. The lowest quantity was seen in the year 2017 when the imported quantity of tobacco products decreased from 6,352 kg (US\$ 212,438.55) in 2016 to 5,798 kg (US\$ 201,498.23).

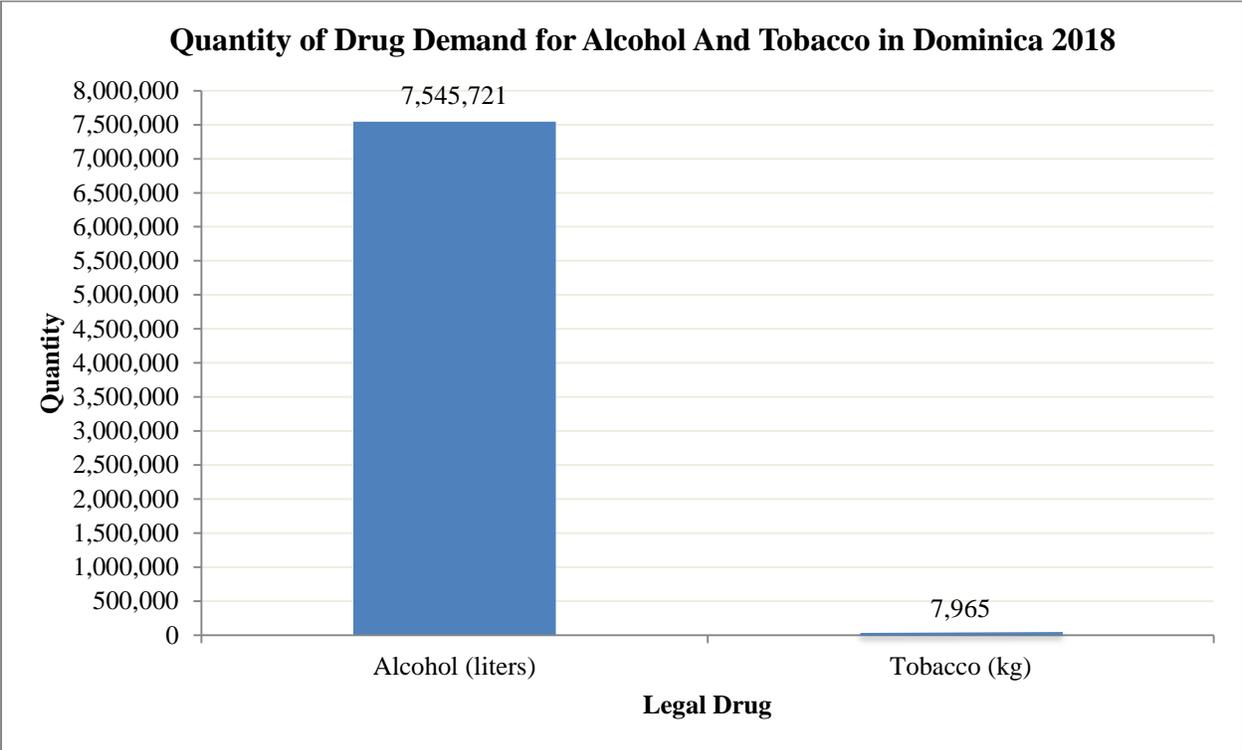


Figure 1: Quantity of Drug Demand for Alcohol and Tobacco in Dominica 2018 (Data Sourced from the customs and Excise Division, Commonwealth of Dominica)

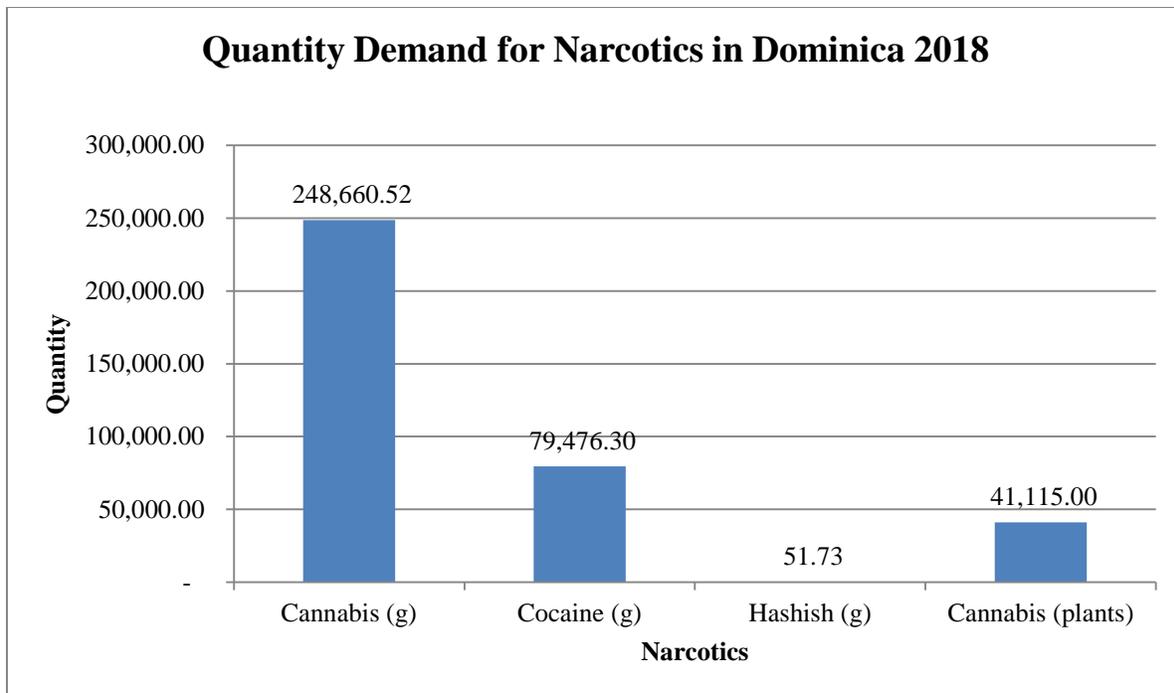


Figure 2: Quantity of Drug Demand for Narcotics in Dominica 2018 (Data Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

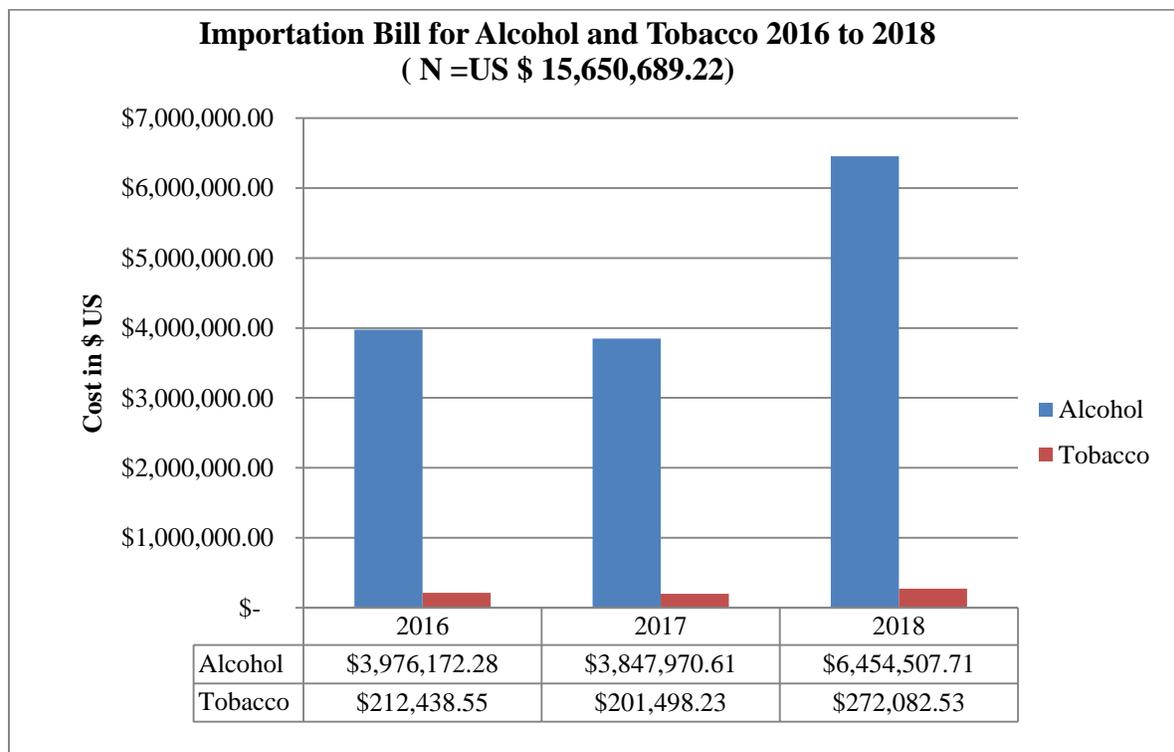


Figure 3: Importation Bill for Alcohol and Tobacco 2016 -2018 (Data Sourced from the Customs and Excise Division, Commonwealth of Dominica)

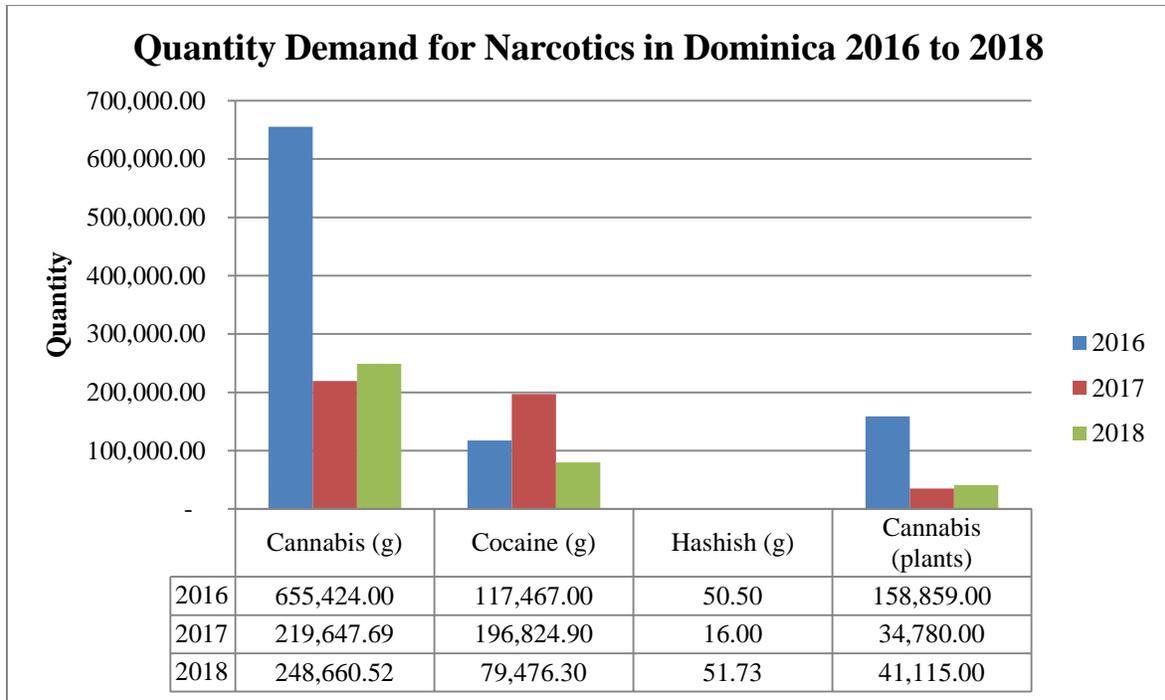


Figure 4: Quantity of Drug Demand for Narcotic in Dominica 2016 to 2018 (Data Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

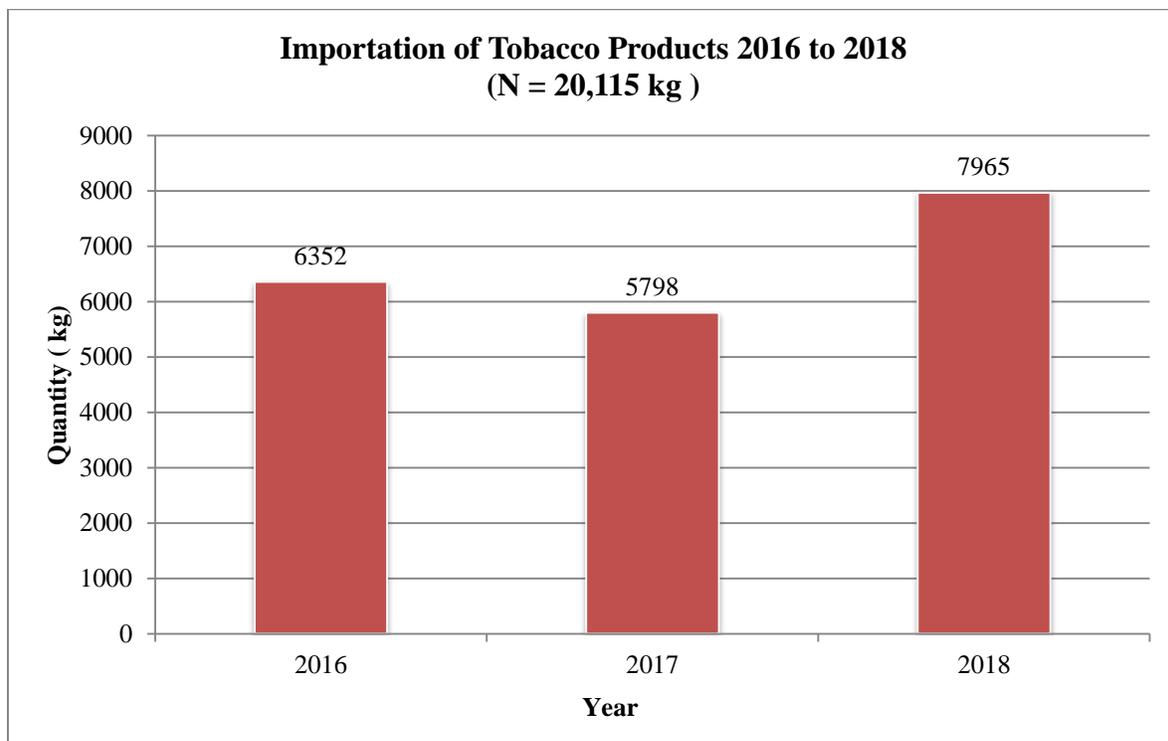


Figure 5: Importation Quantity of Tobacco 2016 – 2018 (Data Sourced from the Customs and Excise Division, Commonwealth of Dominica)

Table 1. Importation Quantity of Alcoholic Beverages for 2016 to 2018

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	2016	2017	2018
Bandy	1,544.00	10,086.00	7,082.20
Grape Wine/ Grape Marc Spirits	3,779.00	2,682.00	2,806.20
Whiskey	27,156.00	13,542.00	20,090.00
Other	11,461.00	19,888.00	20,090.00
*Rum and Other Spirits	27,896.00	126,056.60	103,717.10
Fragmented Sugar Cane Rum and Spirits	9,071.00	7,681.00	10,042.00
Gin and Geneva	13,133.00	9,604.00	13,927.00
Other Gin and Geneva	2,732.00	2,437.20	4,692.80
Vodka	27,928.00	19,953.00	30,159.20
Liquors and Cordials	16,830.00	6,562.50	16,296.50
*Undenatured Ethyl Alcohol	168,804.00	148,640.67	158,501.91
*Beer	1,513,681.00	1,032,663.00	5,545,550.00
*Stout	522,096.00	523,956.00	1,612,868.00
TOTAL	2,364,936.00	1,923,751.97	*7,545,720.91

Source: Customs and Excise Division, Commonwealth of Dominica

Note * Alcoholic beverages of annual importation equal to or greater than 100,000 liters

DRUG TREATMENT

Treatment is a critical factor in demand reduction and remains essential to public health in the area of problematic drug users. Drug treatment provides the avenue for drug users and problematic drug users to be treated for drug use by getting access to rehabilitation and social integrations programmes to aid recovery from drug use. Data made available through the DADIN was sought out mainly through the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department records at the Princess Margaret Hospital. These records captured patient cases dealt directly at the A&E Department as well as, those referred from the districts to the main hospital facility.

Apart from the A&E Department, the Acute Psychiatric Unit (APU) is the primary department responsible for treatment. Data directly from APU is not captured in this report as efforts to retrieve such have proven futile in the past and most recently as 2018. Alternative treatment centers throughout the island either don't exist or are not registered to practice as treatment centers, therefore these cannot be included in this analytic report.

Drug treatment cases at the A&E Department is commonly that of alcohol and Cannabis Intoxication, Substance-Induced Psychosis, and Medication Overdose (prescription and over the counter drugs). Reported cases of drug use in 2018 amounted to 142 persons of which the largest percentage 73% (104) of these cases was related to alcohol consumption (see Figure 6). Cases of alcohol-related intoxication takes into account conditions characterized by Alcohol Intoxication, Acute Alcohol Gastritis, Alcoholic Seizures, Alcohol Dehydration, and Alcohol Withdrawal Symptoms.

Substance-Induced Psychosis in 2018 was at 31 cases making it the second leading A&E incidents among drug use cases. This account for 22% of drug-related incidents seen by the A&E Department during that particular year (see Figure 7). The nature/ type of induced drugs related to these cases was not identified in the A&E records. Therefore, the underlining causes for Substance-Induced Psychosis remain undetermined.

Cannabis Intoxication and Medication Overdose have the lowest number of cases recorded. Reported cases of Cannabis Intoxication was at 4 (3%) incidents for the year 2018, which shows a continuous decline in cases when compared to cases recorded in 2016 and 2017 (see Figure 8). Medication Overdoses in 2018 were at a total of 3 (2%) incidents. The majority of medications used in these incidents were that of prescription drugs identified exclusively as Atenolol and Hydroxychloroquine.

Moreover, data retrieved for the period 2016 - 2018 shows that drug use incidents are more frequent in males than females. Table 2 below reveals that during 2016 a total of 88 males and 25 females sought treatment at the Accident and Emergency Department, Princess Margaret Hospital for drug use and drug-related use incidents. Incidents among males increased to 114 males and dropped to 24 females in

2017. By 2018 incidents among males had increased to 119 males, but dropped to 23 females. Drug use and drug-related incidents among males are substantially greater compared to incidents among females.

The data also illustrates that Substance-Induced Psychosis incidents are higher during June, August, September, and December, with cases with a mean age of 29 years. Like Alcohol consumption cases Substance-Induced Psychosis cases are more prevalent among males. On the contrary, incidents of Cannabis Intoxication and Medication Overdoses are more common among females. The population of persons with cases of Cannabis Intoxication incidents has a mean age of 33 years, and incidents of Medication Overdose have a mean age of 20 years.

To observe more closely the magnitude of Alcohol-related consumptions cases and Substance-Induced Psychosis cases being seen at the A&E Department, Figure 9 and 10 highlights the number of reported Alcohol related incident and Substance-Induced Psychosis cases monthly over a three-year period (2016 to 2018). Although alcohol consumption is on a constant increase it is apparent that the greater extent of incidents is seen during February and July to September. Moreover, the population of persons with alcohol consumption incidents is of the mean age of 41 years with cases more common among males.

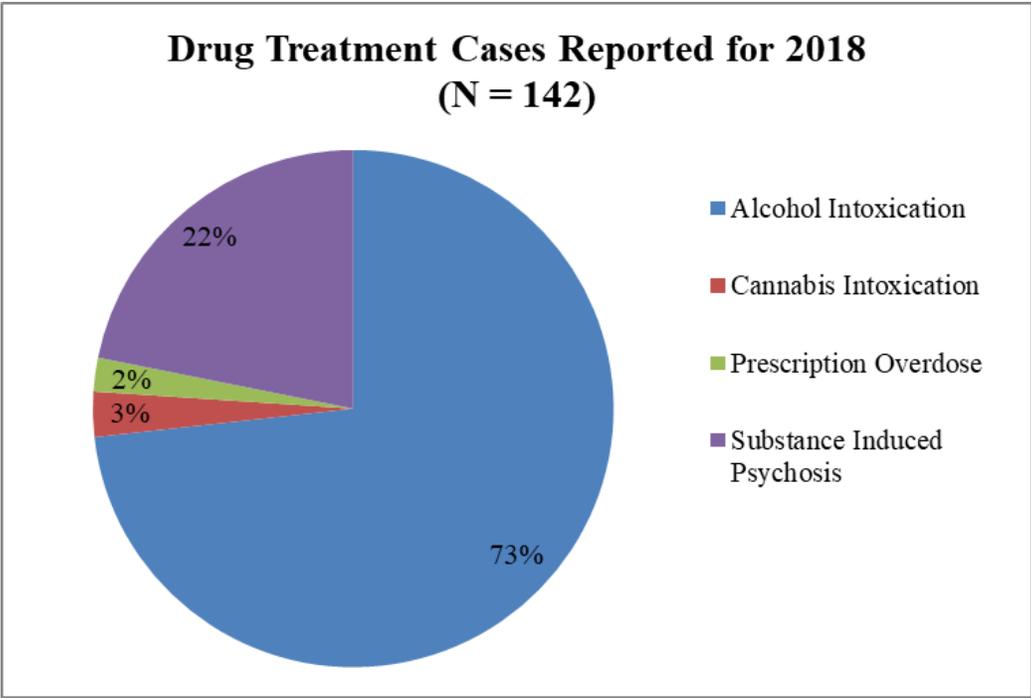


Figure 6: Percentage of Drug Treatment Cases for 2018 (Data Sourced from the Medical Records Department, Princess Margaret Hospital)

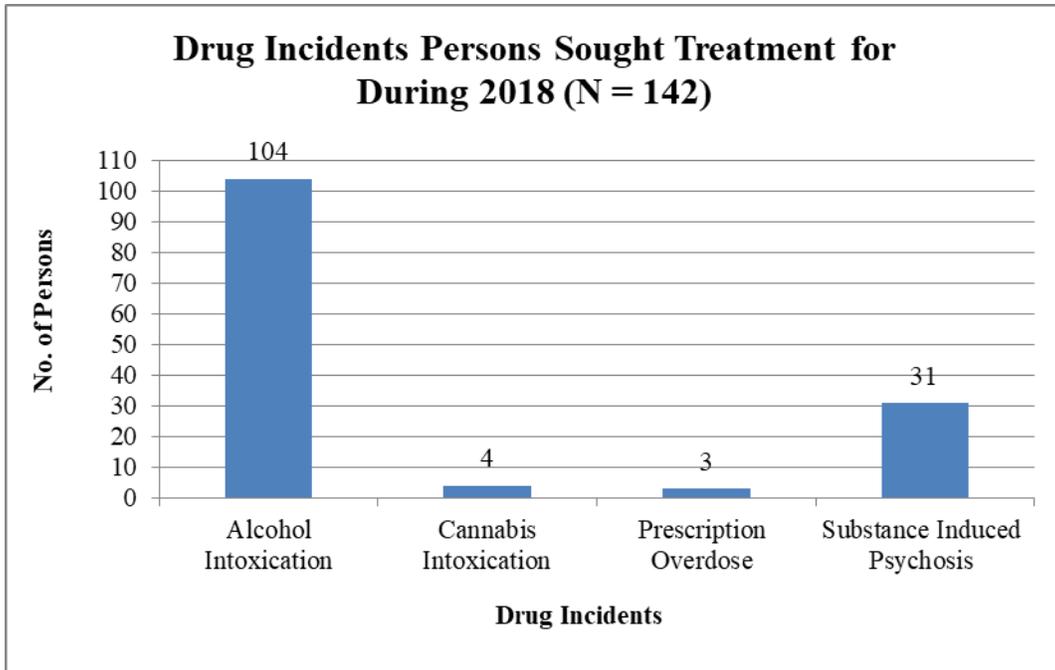


Figure 7: Drug Incidents Persons Sought Treatment for During 2018 (Sourced from the Medical Records Department, Princess Margaret Hospital)

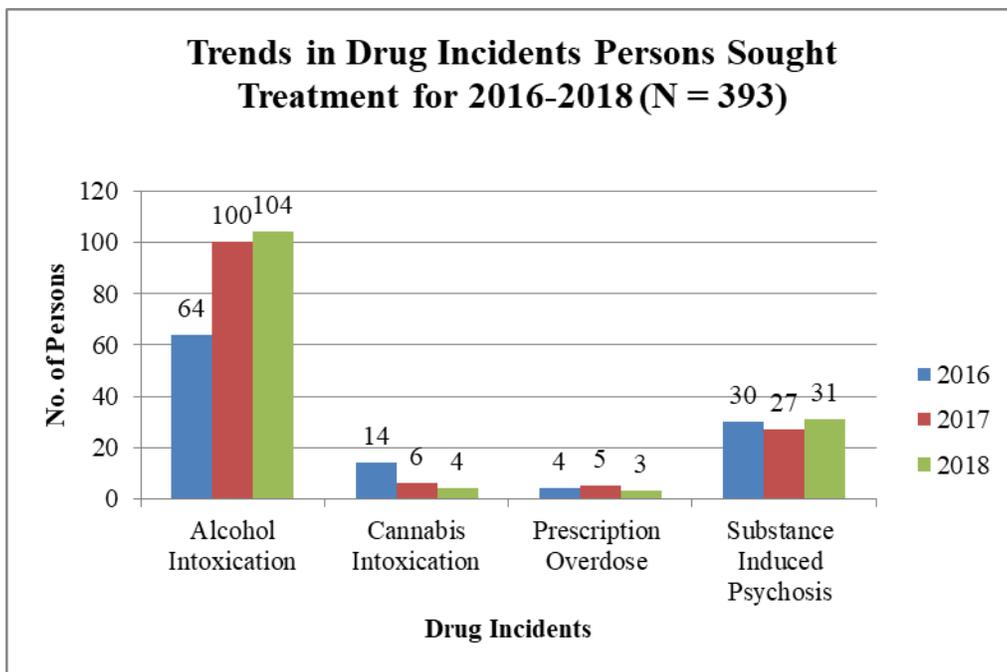


Figure 8: Trends in Drug Incidents Persons Sought Treatment for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Medical Records Department, Princess Margaret Hospital)

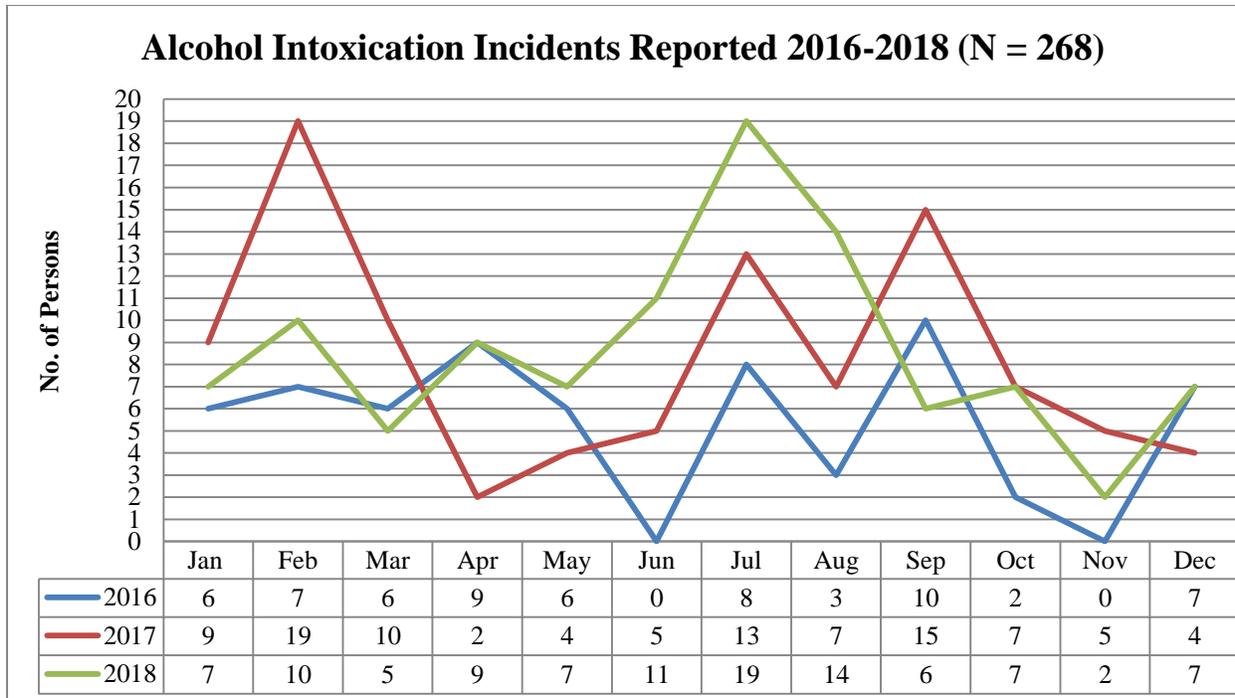


Figure 9: Trends in Alcohol Intoxication Incidents Reported at the A&E Department for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Medical Records Department, Princess Margaret Hospital)

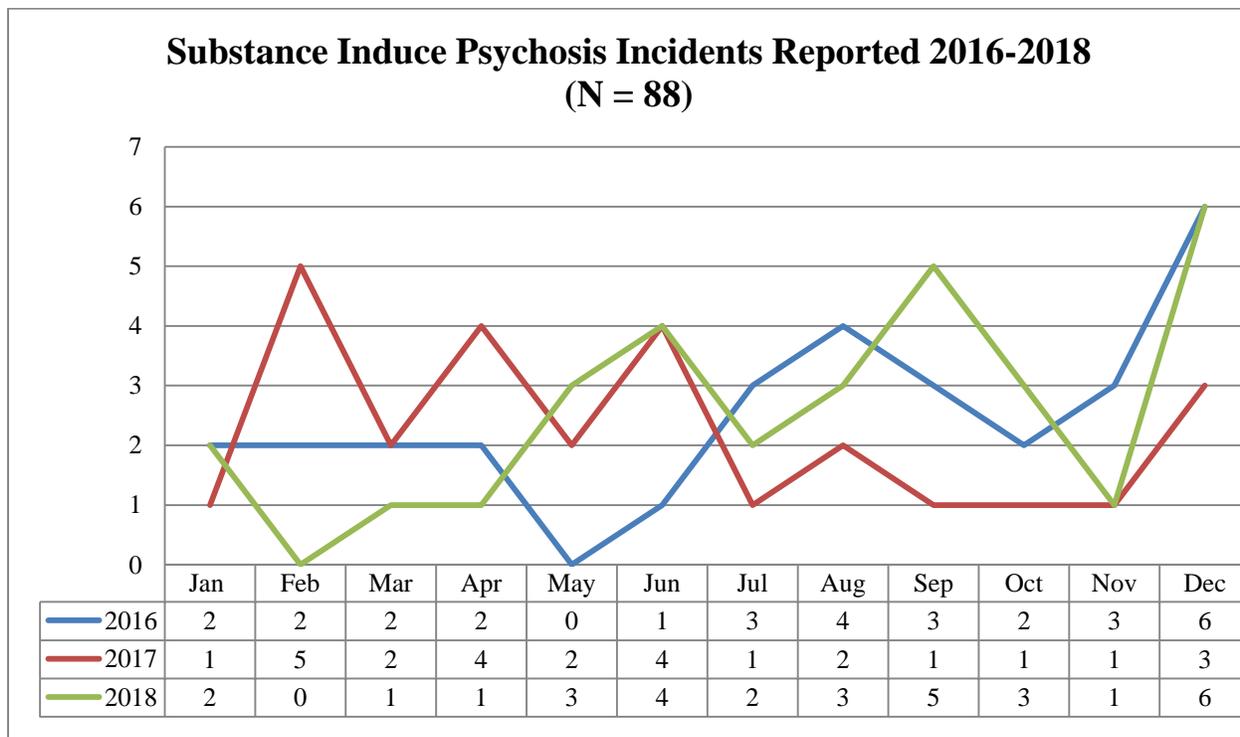


Figure 10: Trends in Substance-Induced Psychosis Incidents Reported 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Medical Records Department, Princess Margaret Hospital)

Table 2: Gender and Age Distribution of Persons Seeking Drug Treatment 2016 to 2018

	Drug Incidents	Male			Female		
		≤17 years	18 to 35 years	≥36 years	≤17 years	18 to 35 years	≥36 years
2016	Alcohol-Related	2	22	27	1	6	6
	Cannabis Intoxication	1	4	1	2	2	4
	Prescription Overdose	-	1	-	3	1	-
	Substance-Induced Psychosis	1	26	3	-	-	-
	Gender Total	88			25		
	Total Incidents	113					
2017	Alcohol-Related	1	32	51	1	10	5
	Cannabis Intoxication	-	2	-	-	3	1
	Prescription Overdose	1	-	-	1	3	0
	Substance-Induced Psychosis	1	25	1	-	-	-
	Gender Total	114			24		
	Total Incidents	138					
2018	Alcohol-Related	-	27	56	1	13	7
	Cannabis Intoxication	-	2	2	-	-	-
	Prescription Overdose	1	2	-	-	-	-
	Substance-Induced Psychosis	-	21	8	1	-	1
	Gender Total	119			23		
	Total Incidents	142					

Source: Medical Records Department, Princess Margaret Hospital

DRUG SUPPLY

The reality of existing Drug Market in Dominica from a local and transnational level continues to be of great concern among drug reduction agencies in the country. This includes law enforcement entities such as the Customs Division, Financial Intelligence Unit, Prison Services, and the Drug Squad. Together these entities are responsible for anti-drug regulation enforcement and the eradication and supply reduction of narcotics, firearms, and ammunition. Supply reduction efforts are characterized by penalties for narcotics possession, cultivation and trafficking, narcotics and firearms/ ammunition seizures, money laundering and the destruction of cannabis cultivations and seizures made during raids.

Drug supply also takes into account the accessibility, and availability of legal drugs. With increasing accessibility, the prospect for increasing use and potential abuse of legal drugs becomes more evident especially in that of alcohol use. It is therefore essential that efforts in demand reduction focus on the availability of both legal and illicit drugs to curb drug use, abuse and prevent the emergence of problematic drug users among the Dominican populace.

Drug Market

Firearms & Ammunitions: Firearm and Ammunition seizures throughout 2018 totaled to 23 firearms and 1,394 fire ammunitions. Figure 11 highlights the number of firearms and Figure 12 the number of fire ammunition seizures by type from 2016 to 2018. The most popular confiscation of firearms was pistols, and that of fire ammunitions were 12 and .22 gouge, and rounds of .38, 9m, .375 and 7.62. It can be noted the number of firearm seizures in 2018 is a little above 50% of the number of seizures in 2016. over the years there has been a dramatic decline in the number of seizures from 44 firearms in 2016 to 15 firearms in 2017. The most seizures of Fire Ammunitions occurred in 2016 and the most for Fire Ammunitions occurred in 2018.

Illicit Drugs: Seizures of illicit drugs are obtained through eradication exercises and searches are done exclusively by the Dominica Police Force through the Drug Squad Unit and Customs Division. Seizures take into account illicit drugs such as cannabis (plants, weed, cigarettes, and seeds), cocaine and hashish (resin). Data collected through 2018 reveals that 369,311.03 grams of narcotics were seized with the most commonly seized illicit substances being cannabis (75.77%) and cocaine (24.22%), see Figure 13. A breakdown of cannabis seizures for 2018 by varied content can be seen in Figure 14. The data shows that of the total percentage of cannabis seized the majority was Cannabis Weed (70%), Cannabis plants was at 14% and cannabis seeds at 16%. cannabis cigarettes seized throughout 2018 amounted to 3.52 grams which were less than 1% of cannabis seizures¹.

¹ Note¹: For cigarettes, taking into consideration the estimated mean weight of Cannabis in a joint is 0.32 grams (95% Bayesian posterior interval: 0.30–0.35). ([Drug and Alcohol Dependence](#))

Narcotic seizures, as depicted in Figure 15 have been on a steady decline from 2016. Seizures in 2016 amounted to 931,806 grams (772,947 grams of Narcotics and 158,859 grams of Cannabis plants) and dropped by 51.6% in 2017 to 451,271 grams (416,489 grams of Narcotics and 34,780 grams of cannabis plants). In 2018 Narcotic seizures further declined to 396,311.03 grams (328,189 grams of Narcotics and 41,115 grams of cannabis plants) an 18.2% decrease from the quantity seized in the presiding year 2017.

Seizures among Cannabis throughout the years 2016 to 2018 remained in the top rank of illicit drug seized when compared to Hashish and Cocaine (see Figure 16). Cannabis seizures ranged from 655,429.60 grams in 2016 to 216,650 grams in 2017 and 248,668 grams in 2018. In 2017 and 2018 cocaine held the spot for the second-largest amount (196,824.90 grams and 79,476.3 grams respectively) of illicit drugs being seized and in 2016 the second-largest illicit drug seized was cannabis plants of 158,859 grams. During the year 2017, the third-largest seizure was cannabis plants (34,780 grams) while the preceding year (2016) cocaine represented the third-largest seizure of 117,466.9 grams. Seizures of cannabis seeds held the position of the fourth largest seizures for both 2016 and 2017.

Illicit drugs seized throughout Dominica are usually those intended for both national and transnational consumption. Cannabis which accounts for the majority of drugs seized in Dominica is cultivated to additionally supply the drug markets of Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Martin and Martinique. Moreover, Dominica serves as a transshipment point for the trafficking of cocaine from Venezuela and Colombia to other Caribbean countries where there is a great demand for cocaine.

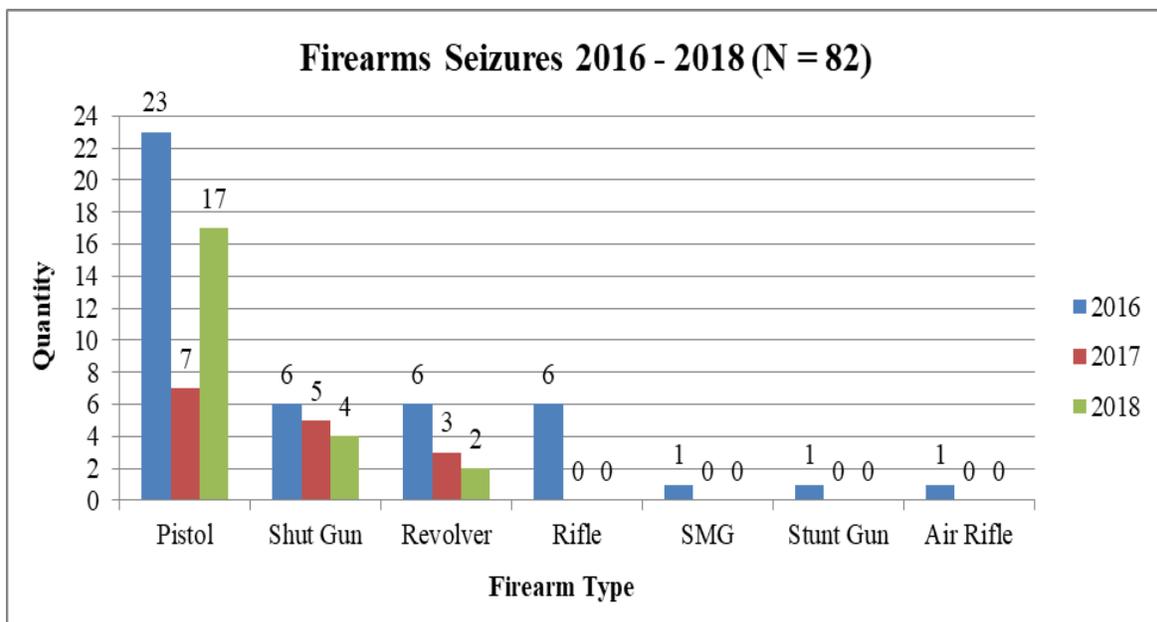


Figure 11: Trends in Quantity of Firearms Seizures for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Criminal Investigative Department, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

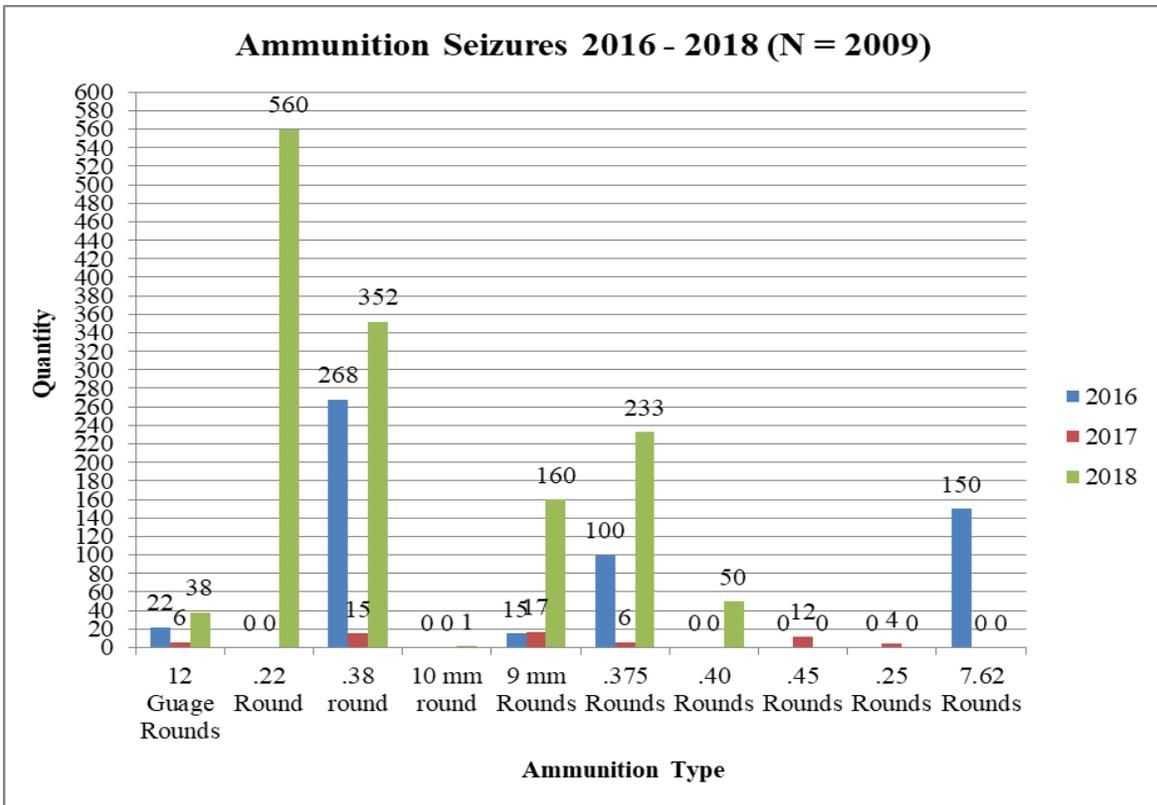


Figure 12: Trends in Quantity of Ammunition Seizures for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Criminal Investigative Department, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

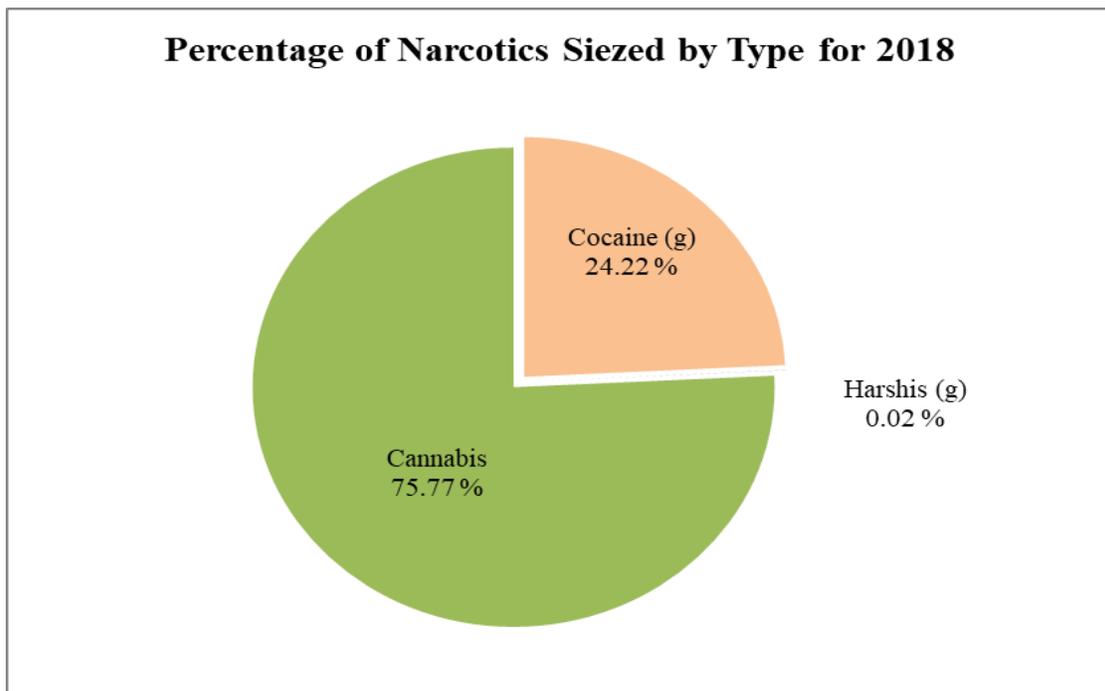


Figure 13: Percentage of Illicit Drug Seized by Type for 2018 (Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

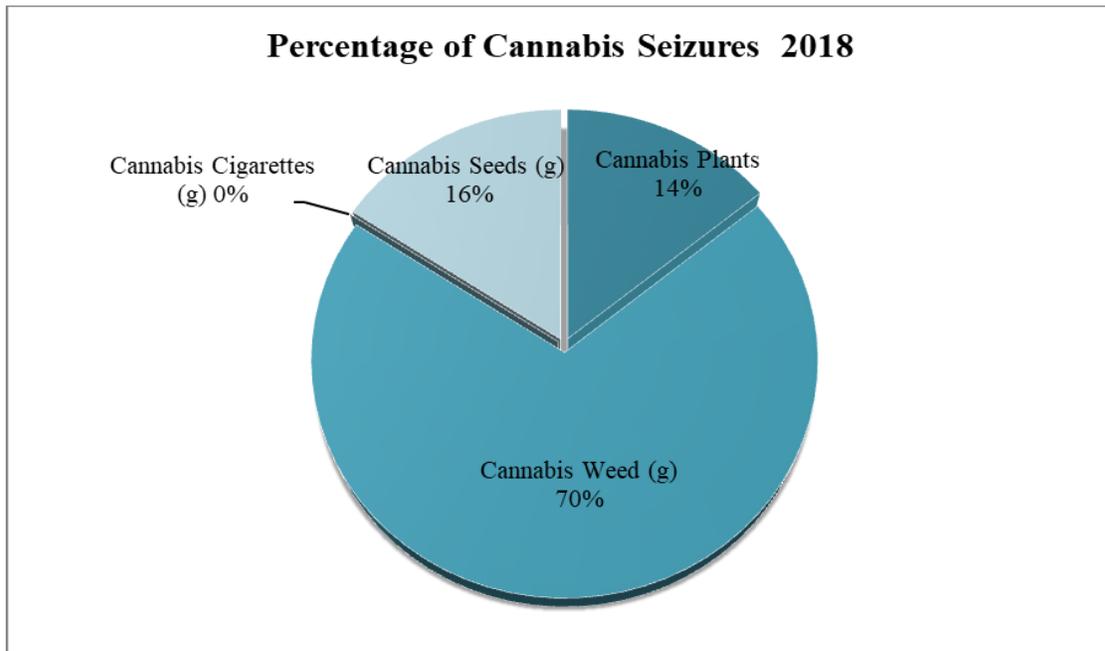


Figure 14: Percentage of Cannabis Seizure for 2018 (Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

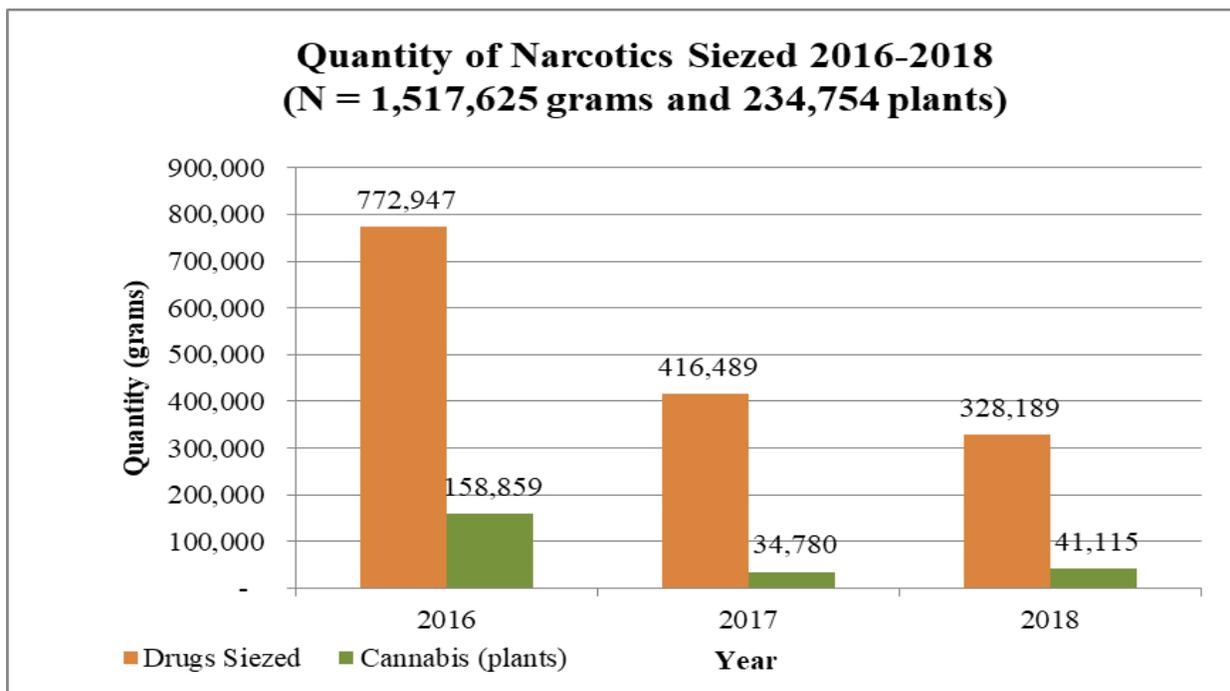


Figure 15: Trends in Quantity of Drugs Siezed for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

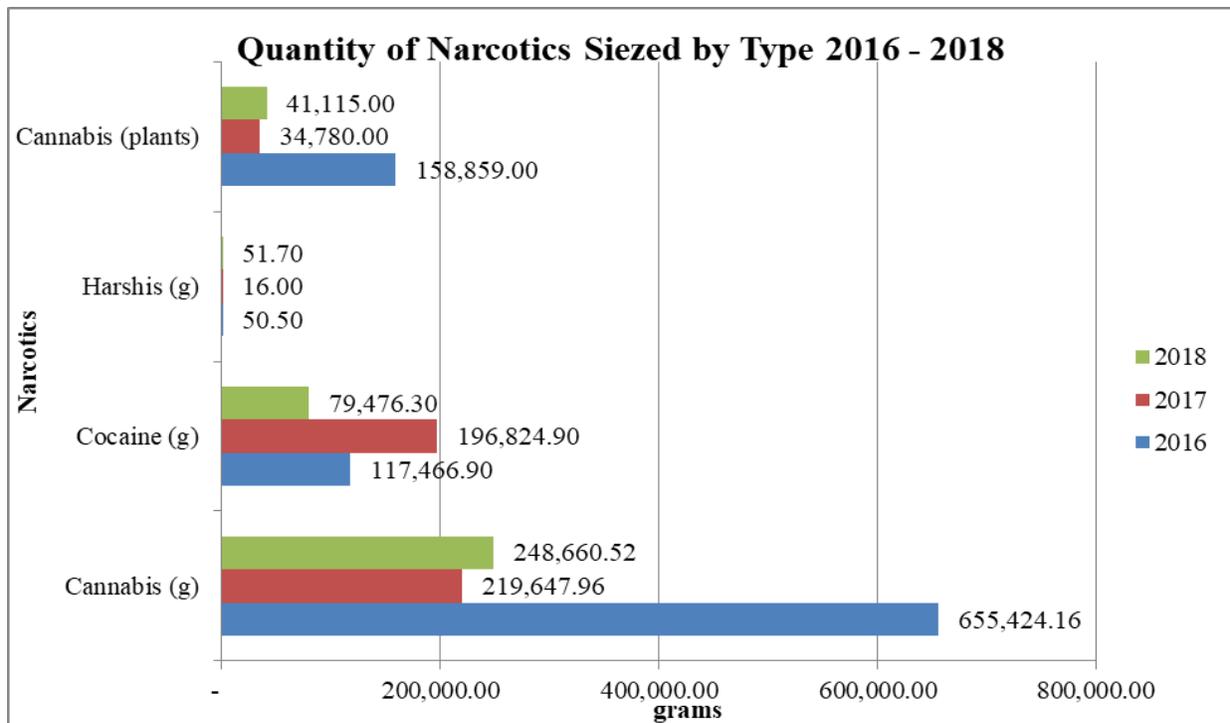


Figure 16: Trends in Quantity of Narcotics Seized by Type 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

Alcohol Accessibility

Liquor License: The sale of alcoholic beverages is governed by the Liquor Act Chapter 70:03 of the Commonwealth of Dominica. The act makes provision for persons wishing to sell alcoholic beverages, permitting them to engage in the sale of alcohol. Throughout the year 2018, a total of 833 liquor licenses were issued with the majority being during January and December. This included the issuing of license types of club (2), hotel (9), night bar (23), restaurant (57), retail (55), special (1), still (3), tavern of annual sales EC\$ 20,000/ US\$ 7,400.42 and greater (641), tavern of annual sales less than EC\$ 20,000/ US\$ 7,400.42 (7), and wholesale (35) as indicated in table 3. The most popular sought license as can be seen is that of the tavern, restaurant, and retail licenses. Additionally, Figure 17 indicates that during January and February had licenses amounting to over 100 issues.

Figure 18 below represents liquor licenses issued during the period 2016 to 2018. Liquor licenses issued in 2016 totaled to 1, 226, in 2017 licenses issued increased by 2.04% amounting to 1, 251 licenses, by 2018 there was a drastic decline by 66.59% in the total number of licenses issued the previous year as the amount dropped to 833 licenses. A closer look at the data monthly revealed that the issuing of liquor licenses peaked during January and December (see figure 19). This makes provision for increased availability and accessibility of alcoholic beverages among the Dominican population.

It is important to note that Section 5 of the Liquor Act Chapter 70:03 of the Commonwealth of Dominica makes provision for annual renewal of liquor licenses due on the "... 31st of December preceding the year to which the license relates." (Liquor Act Chapter 70:03)

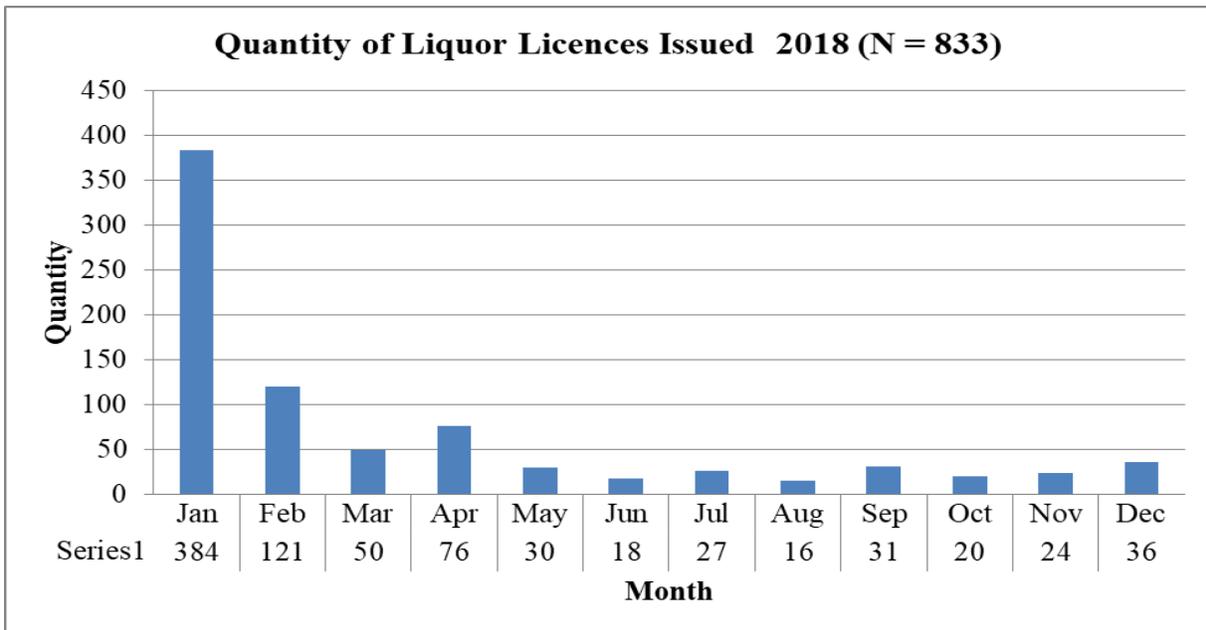


Figure 17: Quantity of Liquor Licenses Issued for 2018 (Sourced from the Inland Revenue Division, Commonwealth of Dominica)

Table 3: Liquor Licence Issued by Type During 2018

YEAR	Month	Club	Hotel	Night Bar	Restaurant	Retail	Special	Still	Tavern ≥ \$20,000 (US\$ 7,400.42)	Tavern ≤ \$20,000 (US\$ 7,400.42)	Temporary
2018	Jan	2	3	8	16	28	1	3	301	5	-
	Feb	-	-	5	8	8	-	-	91	1	-
	Mar	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	46	-	-
	Apr	-	1	5	10	9	-	-	44	1	-
	May	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	26	-	-
	Jun	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	10	-	-
	Jul	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	26	-	-
	Aug	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	-	-
	Sep	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	24	-	-
	Oct	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	18	-	-
	Nov	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	17	-	-
	Dec	-	1	1	4	6	-	-	24	-	-
TOTAL		2	9	23	57	55	1	3	641	7	-

Source: Inland Revenue Division, Commonwealth of Dominica

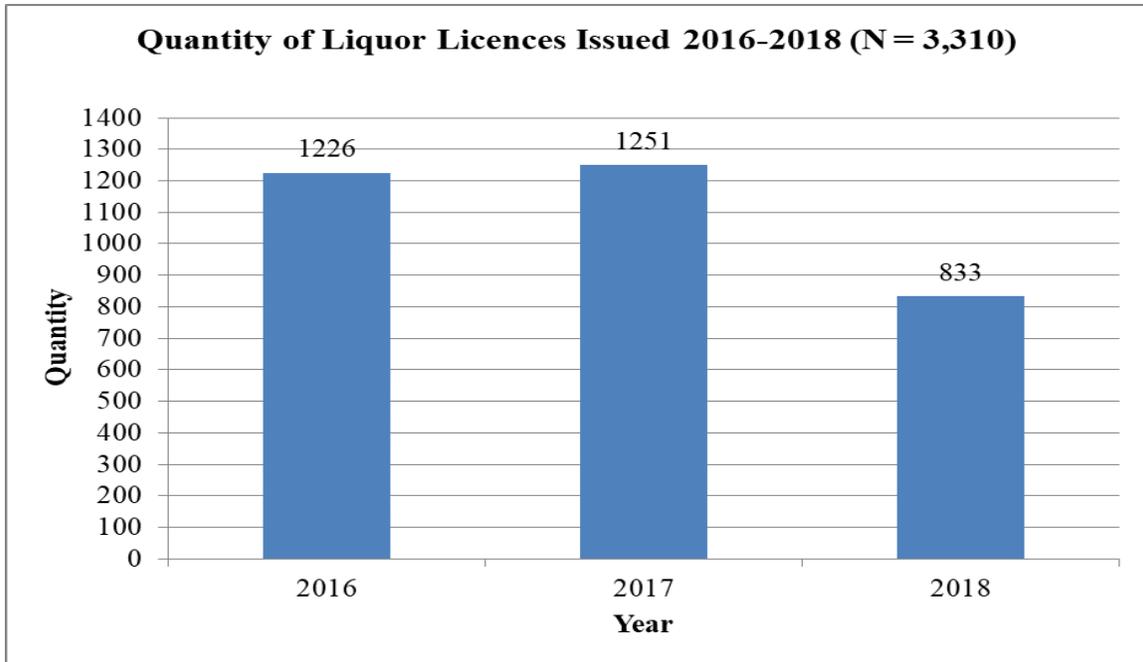


Figure 18: Trends in Quantity of Liquor Licenses Issued for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Inland Revenue Division, Commonwealth of Dominica)

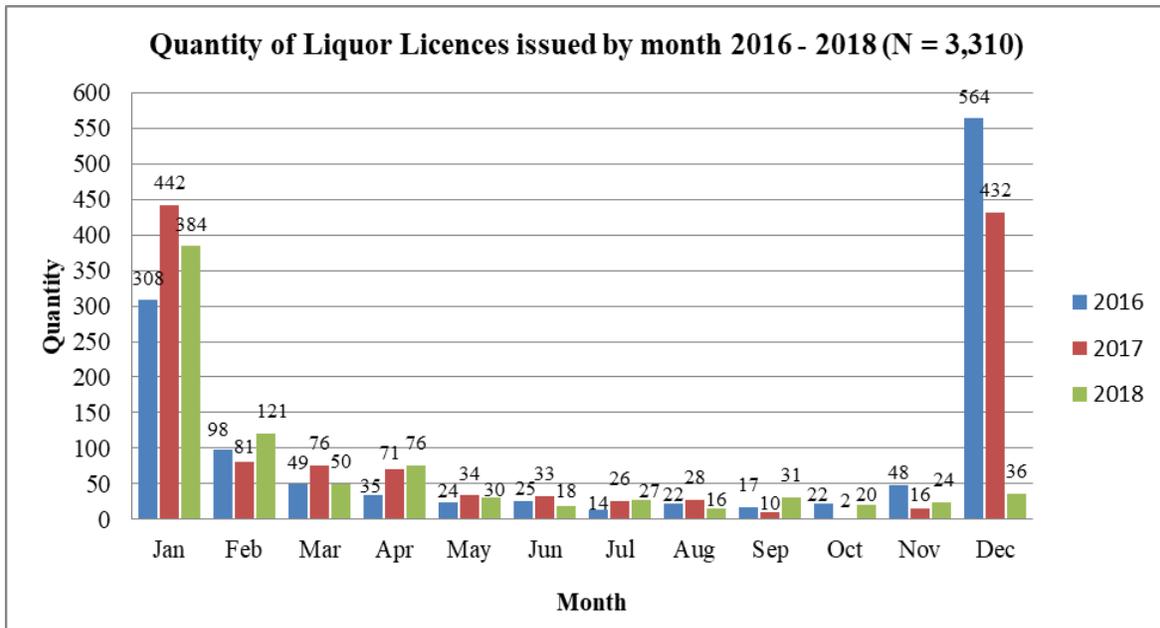


Figure 19: Trends in Quantity of Liquor Licenses Issued by Month for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Inland Revenue Division, Commonwealth of Dominica)

DRUG CRIME

Charges and Convictions

Data retrieved from law enforcement agencies such as the Prison Services and the Drug Squad reveals the magnitude of persons charged with or convicted of drug possession, drug trafficking and cannabis cultivation in Dominica. Law enforcement data for 2018 revealed that a total of 87 persons were charged with narcotic possessions. The majority of these charges, 91% (79 persons) were for the possession of cannabis and 9% (8 persons) for the possession of cocaine (see figure 20). Possession charges were predominantly among Dominican nationals (96.6 %) as compared to these charges among non-nationals (3.4%) as represented in Table 4.

Of the charged population for Narcotic possession 82 persons were males and 5 persons were females. A further assessment of the gender distribution of persons charged with the possession of Narcotics (Figure 21) indicates that 74 males were charged with the possession of cannabis and 8 males with the possession of cocaine. There were 5 females charged for the possession of cannabis but no females were charged for the possession of cocaine. All charges involved adults (>18 years), no juveniles (< 17 years) were charged for Narcotic possession in 2018.

Figure 22 assesses the prosecution of drug crimes brought before Dominica's justice system during the period 2016 to 2018 to observe more closely the drug situation over the three-year period. Drug charges throughout the period under observation showed that more persons were charged for narcotic possessions in 2016 at 159 persons compared to the 99 persons in 2017 and 87 persons in 2018 charged. Charges for cannabis possession also revealed a continuous decline in persons charged from 2016 from 138 persons to 99 persons in 2017 and 79 persons in 2018, a noticeable 42.75% decrease in cannabis possession charges for 2016 to 2018. On the contrary, cocaine possession charges were at its highest with 19 persons in 2017, this shows a slight decrease in persons charged from 2016 at 21 persons. By 2018 cocaine charges had dropped to 8 cases, representing a 61.9% decrease in persons charged from 2016.

Looking at gender distribution of the Narcotic possession charges presented in Table 5, the data reveals that the vast majority of charges are among the male population. Males charged with cannabis totaled to 128 persons in 2016, 75 persons in 2017 and 74 persons in 2018. Cannabis charges in 2016 and 2017 included 6 male juveniles in 2016 and 1 male juvenile in 2017. Females charged with cannabis totaled to 10 persons in 2016, 5 persons in 2017 and 5 persons in 2018. No female juveniles were charged for Cannabis possession for the period 2016 to 2017. Cocaine possession charges in males were 17 males in 2016, 18 males in 2017 and 8 males in 2018. The number of females charged was minimal compared to males charged, charges in 2016 were 4 females and 1 female in 2017. No females were charged for the possession of Cocaine in 2018 and no juveniles were charged during the period 2016 to 2018.

Figure 23 highlights convicted cases for the period being assessed. This illustrates that the largest number of convicted cases were in 2016 at 77 cases followed by 45 cases in 2017 and 48 cases in 2018. Conviction penalties for drug crimes are guided under Chapter 40:07 “Drug Prevention and Misuse act of the Laws of the Commonwealth of Dominica. Convicted felons are either charged monetary fines that equate their charges or imprisonment sentences that equate their criminal charges, if unable to meet the fine.

Of convicted cases over the three-year period, only a fraction of drug criminals makes it to imprisonment sentences. In assessing the prison data shown in Figure 24 below it was observed that in 2018 cases of drug trafficking was as low as 7 persons to include 100% adults of which 4 persons were remanded and 3 persons convicted. It can be noted that the number of cases reported seems rather low compared to the previous year 2017 with 15 cases (see figure 25) of which 86.7 % (13) were adults and 13.3% (2) young offenders (see Table 6). This was also inclusive of 7 convicted (see figure 26) persons and 8 remanded persons (see figure 27). The year 2016 had the lowest drug trafficking cases at 3 persons (2 adults and 1 young offender) where 2 persons were remanded and 1 convicted.

Cases of cannabis possession remains at 8 persons throughout 2017 and 2018 where 3 persons were remanded, and 5 persons convicted for both years. In 2018 offenders consisted of 5 adults and 3 young offenders, no juveniles were involved. In 2017 cases included 6 adults 1 young offender and 1 juvenile. Compared to 2016 cases of cannabis and seed possession has vastly declined, for 2016 there were 24 cases. This indicates a 67.7% decline in the possession of cannabis cases from 2016 to 2017.

There were 5 cases of cannabis cultivation from 2016 of which 100% of adults where 2 were remanded and 3 convicted. From since then cases for cannabis cultivation has declined, 2017 only had 1 case in which the lone adult was convicted. There were no conviction cases of cannabis cultivation for 2018.

Cocaine possession cases has been on a decrease from 2017 to 2018. In 2016 there were 8 possession cases involving 7 adults and one young offender of which 5 were remanded and 3 convicted. By 2017 cocaine possession cases dropped to 2 remanded and 3 convicted cases and in 2018 there were 3 remands and 1 convict. These cases involved 4 adults each in 2017 and 2018 with 1 young offender in 2017.

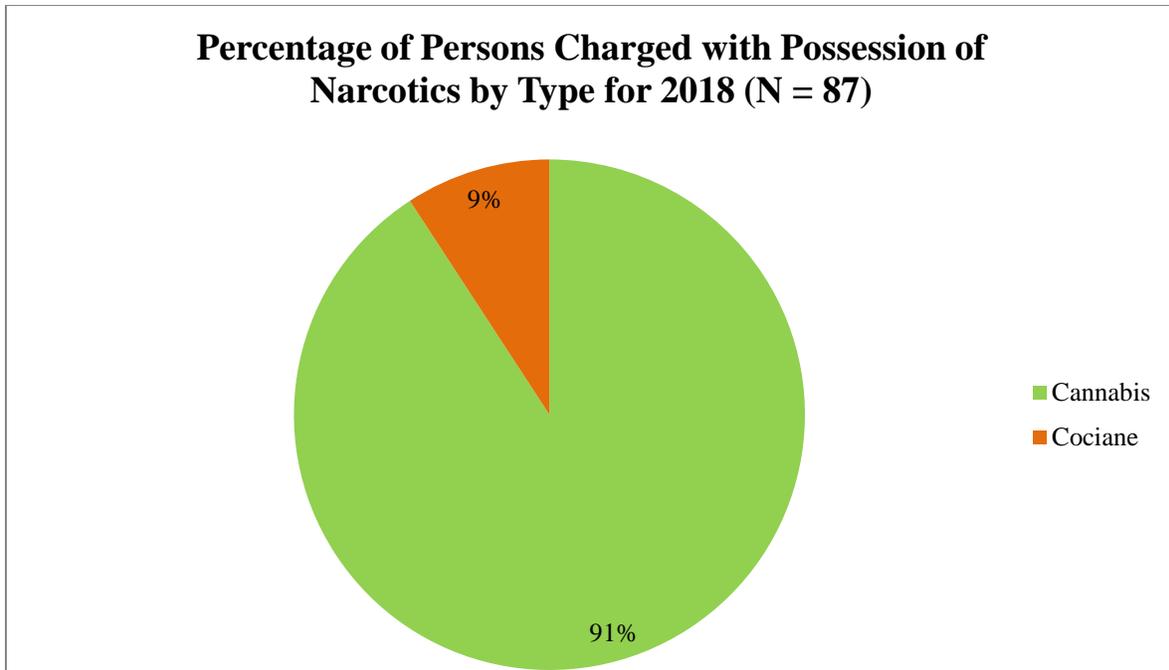


Figure 20: Percentage of Persons Charged with Possession of Narcotics by Type for 2018 (Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

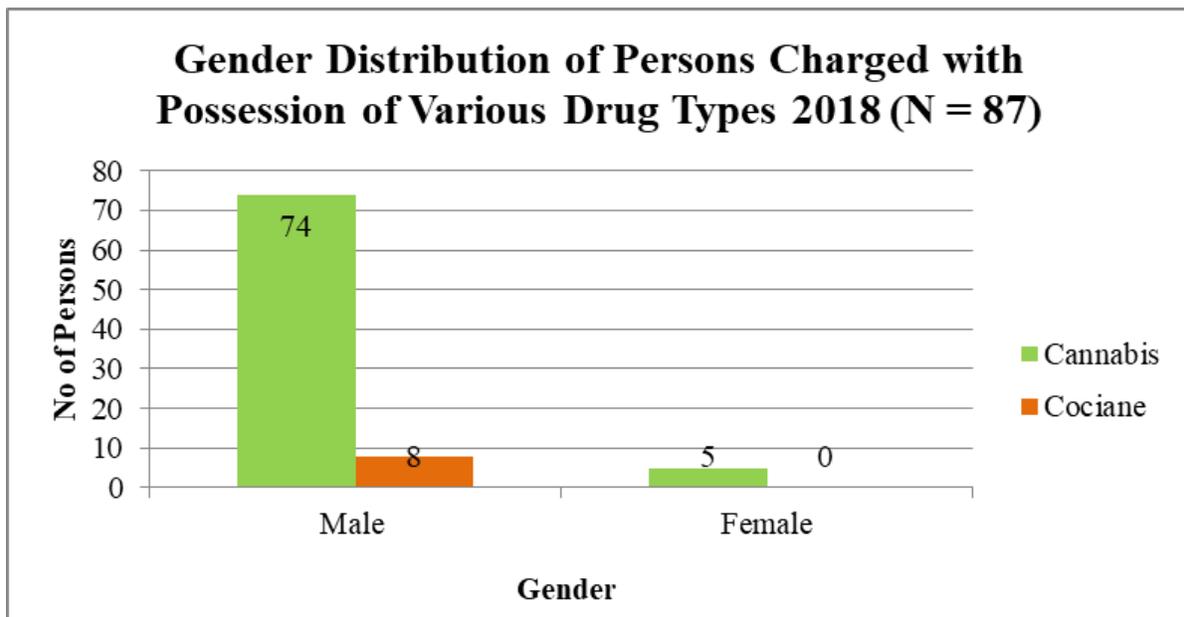


Figure 21: Gender Distribution of Persons Charged with Possession of Various Drug Types for 2018 (Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

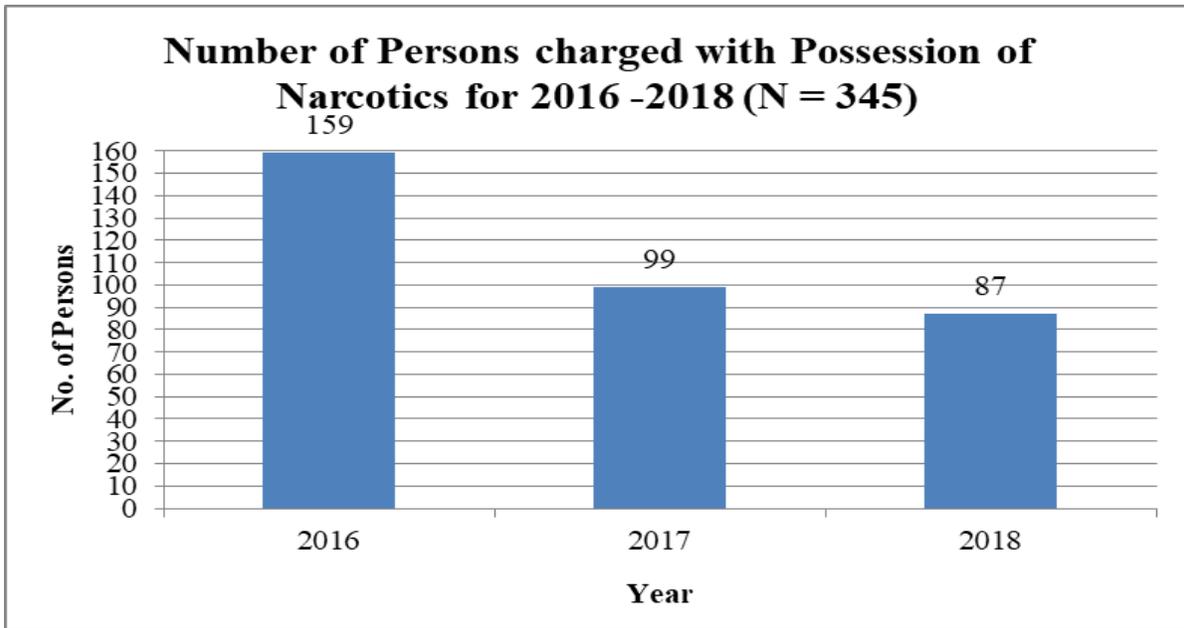


Figure 22: Trends in the Number of Persons Charged with Possession of Narcotics for 2016 to 2018 (Source: Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

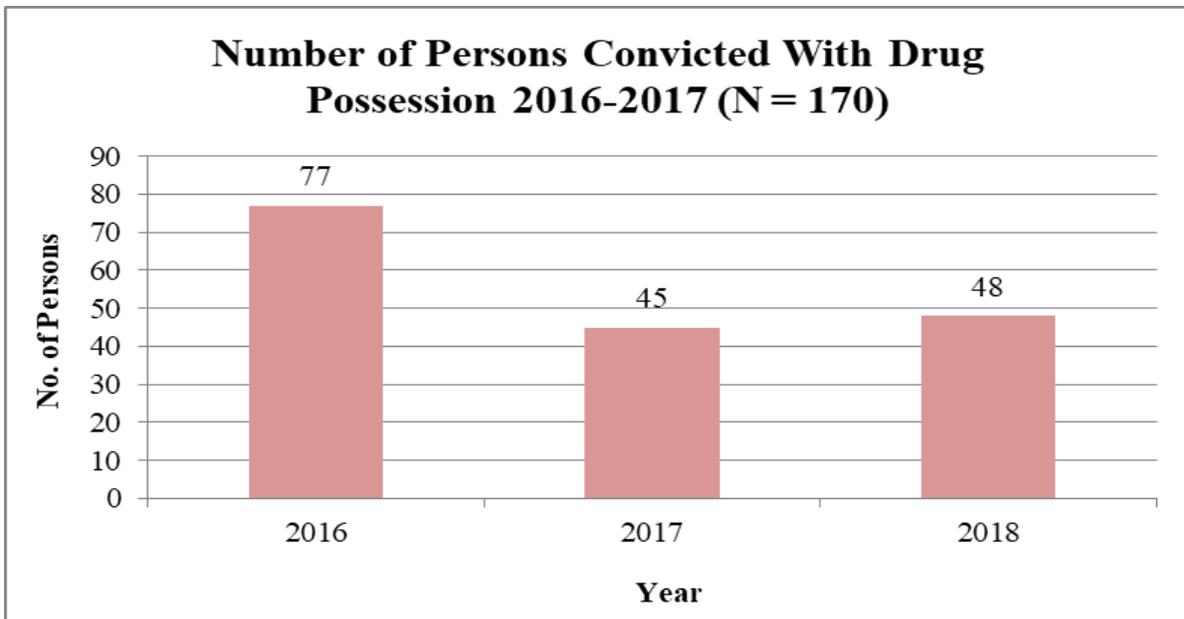


Figure 23: Trends in the Number of Persons Convicted Drug Possession for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

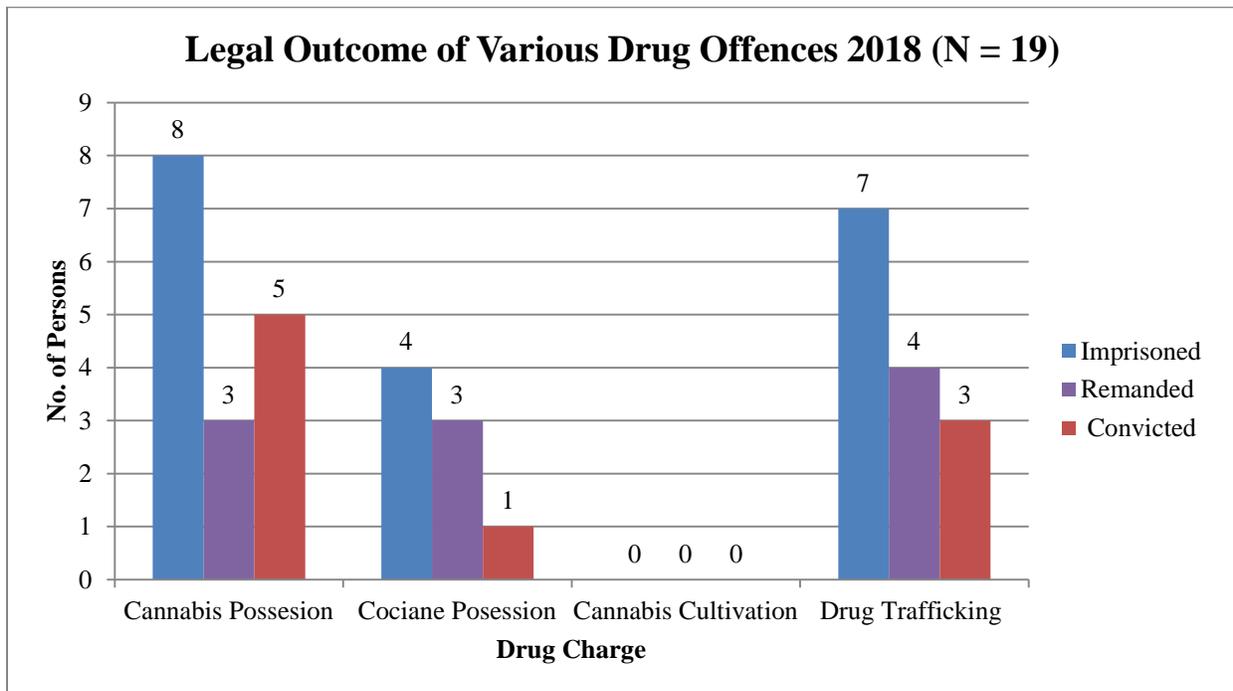


Figure 24: Legal Outcome of Various Drug Offences for 2018 (Sourced from the Commonwealth of Dominica State Prison)

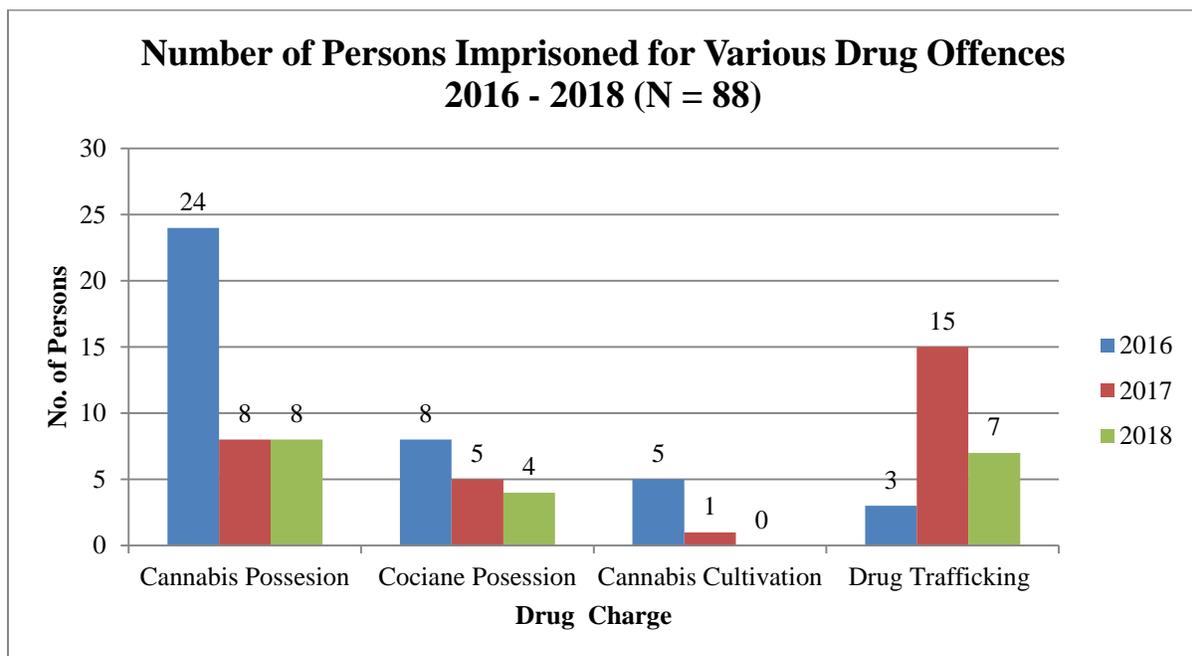


Figure 25: Trends in Number of Persons Imprisoned for Various Drug Offences for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Dominica State Prison, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

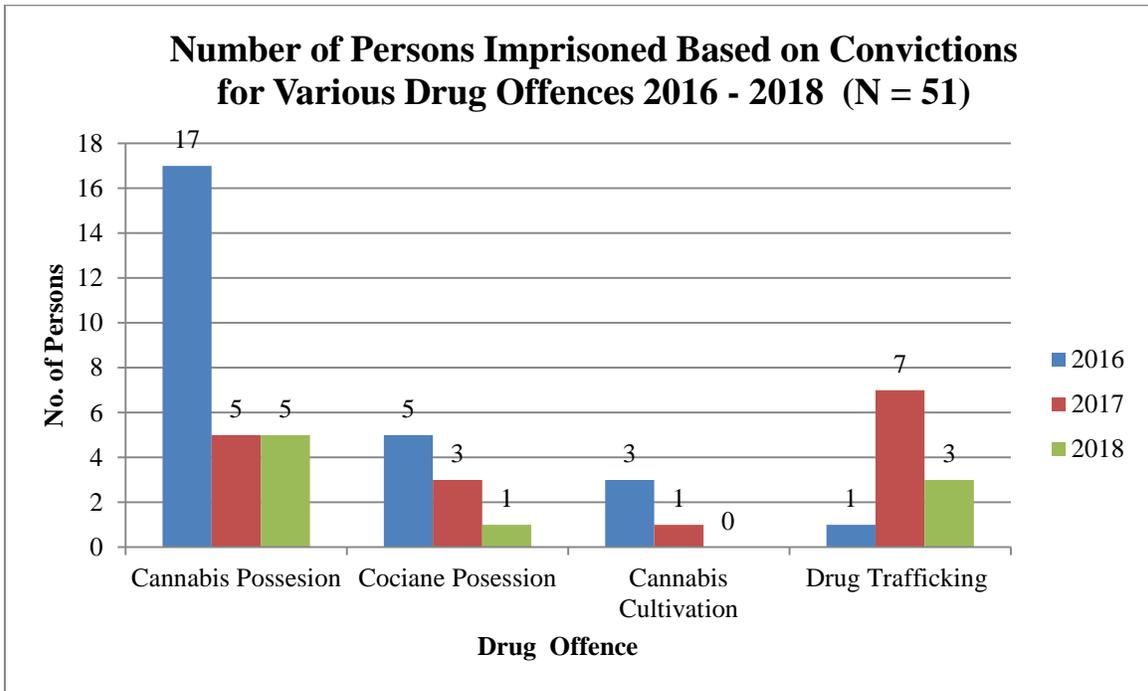


Figure 26: Trends in the Number of Persons Imprisoned Based on Convictions for Various Drug Offences for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Dominica State Prison, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

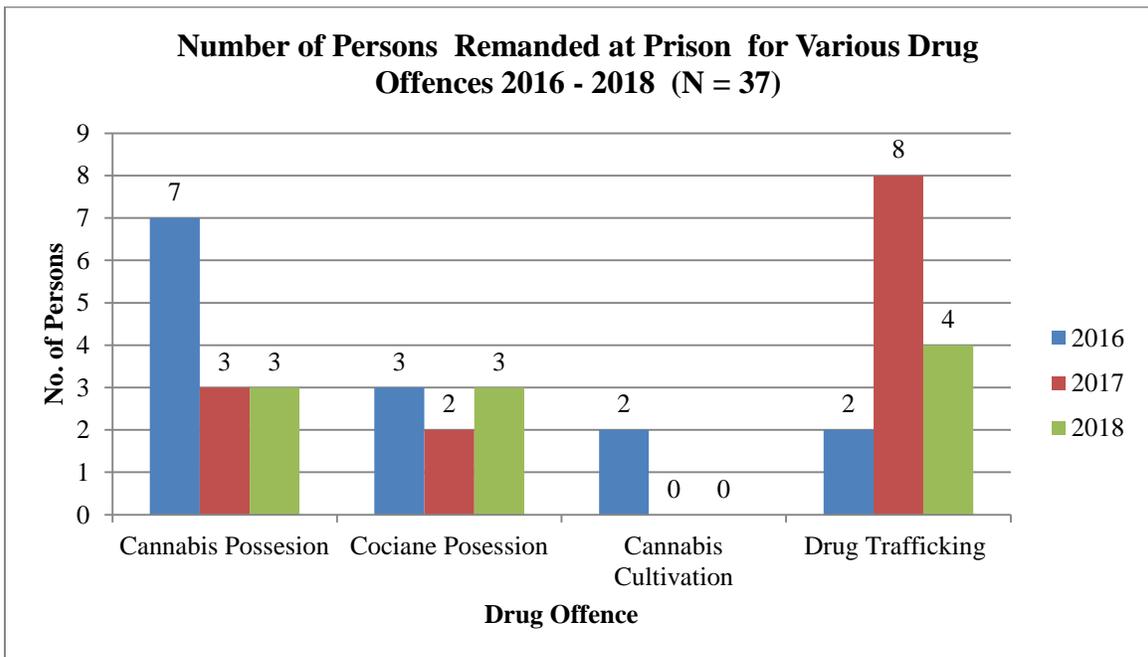


Figure 27: Trends in the Number of Persons Remanded at Prison for Various Drug Offences for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Dominica State Prison, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force)

Table 4: Nationals versus Non-Nationals Charged with Possession of Various Drug Types for 2016 to 2018

Type of Drug	2016				2017				2018			
	Nationals		Non-Nationals		Nationals		Non-Nationals		Nationals		Non-Nationals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cannabis	124	9	4	1	73	3	2	2	74	5	0	0
Cocaine	15	4	2	0	16	1	2	0	5	0	3	0
	152		7		93		6		84		3	

Source: Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

Table 5: Trends in Gender Distribution of Persons Charged with Possession of Various Drug Types for 2016 to 2018

Type of Drug	2016				2017				2018			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	≤16 years	≥17 years										
Cannabis	6	122	0	10	1	74	0	5	0	74	0	5
Cocaine	0	17	0	4	0	18	0	1	0	8	0	0
	145		14		93		6		82		5	

Source: Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

Table 6: Trends in Age Distribution of Persons Imprisoned for Various Drug Offences for 2016 to 2018

Year	2016			2017			2018		
Drug Offences	≤ 18 years	19 to 25 years	≥ 26 years	≤ 18 years	19 to 25 years	≥ 26 years	≤ 18 years	19 to 25 years	≥ 26 years
Cannabis Possession	2	9	13	1	1	6	-	3	5
Cocaine Possession	-	1	7	-	1	4	-	-	4
Cannabis Cultivation	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-
Drug Trafficking	-	1	2	-	2	13	-	-	7
Total	40			29			19		

Source: Drug Squad, Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

Money Laundering

During the period 2016 to 2018, there were only 21 Money Laundering seizures. This comprised of 7 seizures in 2016, 10 seizures in 2017, and 4 seizures in 2018 (see Figure 28) inclusive of 1 terrestrial vehicle. These seizures were predominantly Euro and US currency amounting to US\$ 1,258,255.21 in 2016, US\$ 416,698.63 in 2017 and US\$ 217,326.34 in 2018 as illustrated in Figure 29.

Judicial action in cases related to money laundering can be observed in Table 7. All matters of Money Laundering investigations and seizures were dealt with in pursuant to civil recovery. In 2018 there were 5 persons arrested in investigations of cases related to money laundering. Of these persons, there were 3 criminal procedures initiated and 2 persons tried, there were no sentences and no monetary seizures during these inquiries. Arrests made from investigations of money laundering cases derived from illegal drug trafficking in 2018 were also 5 persons, 3 criminal procedures were also initiated, and 2 persons tried, there were no sentences or seizures of money during these inquiries for the year in review.

Looking at the preceding years 2016 and 2017, it can be seen that the number of persons arrested in investigative cases for money laundering has fluctuated from time to time. In 2016 arrests in investigations of cases related to money laundering amounted to 7 persons and 15 persons in 2017. There were 2 criminal procedures initiated from these arrests, 2 persons tried and no sentences or confiscated property in 2016, during 2017 there were 5 procedures initiated, 3 persons tried, 1 person sentenced, and confiscation of property was in the amount of US\$ 12,154.93. Investigations of cases of laundering of money derived from illegal drug trafficking in 2016 were that of 7 persons being arrested, 2 criminal procedure initiated form these arrests, 2 persons tried and no sentences or confiscated property. In 2017 such investigations resulted in 10 persons arrested, 5 procedures initiated, 3 persons tried and no sentences or confiscation of property.

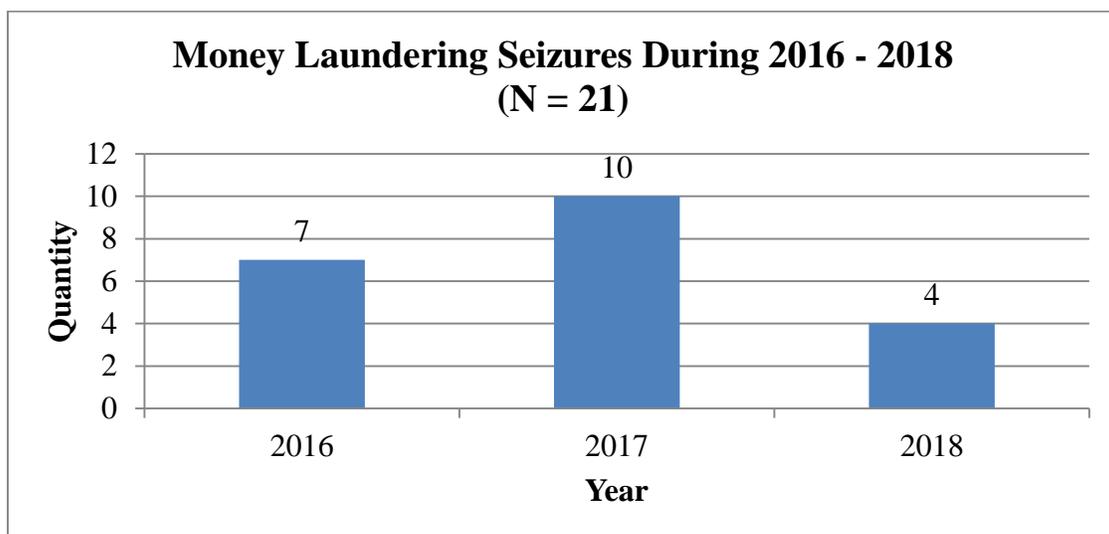


Figure 28: Trends in Money Laundering Seizures for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Financial Intelligence Unit, Commonwealth of Dominica)

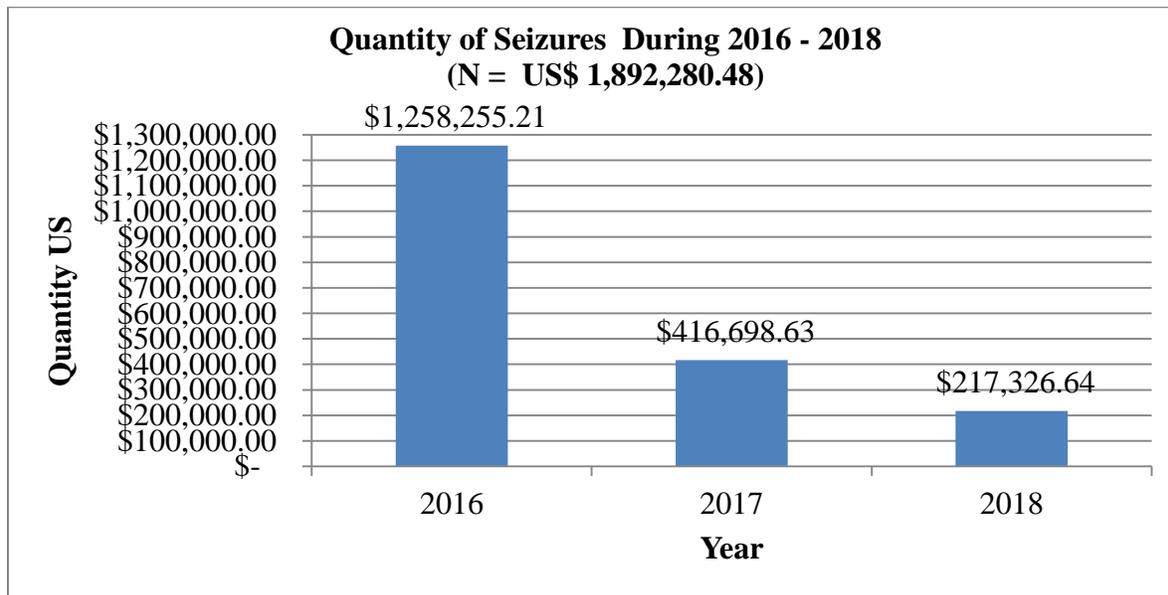


Figure 29: Trends in the Number of Seizures for 2016 to 2018 (Sourced from the Financial Intelligence Unit, Commonwealth of Dominica)

Table 7: Trends in Judicial Action of Cases Related to Money Laundering

Year	Description of Investigation	Number of Persons Arrested	Number of Criminal Procedures Initiated	Number of Persons Tried	Number of Persons Sentenced	Value of Confiscated Property (US\$)
2016	Investigations of cases related to money laundering	7	2	2	-	-
	Investigations of cases of laundering of money derived from illegal drug trafficking	7	2	2	-	-
2017	Investigations of cases related to money laundering	15	5	3	1	\$12,154.93
	Investigations of cases of laundering of money derived from illegal drug trafficking	10	5	3	-	-
2018	Investigations of cases related to money laundering	5	3	2	-	-
	Investigations of cases of laundering of money derived from illegal drug trafficking	5	3	2	-	-

Source: Financial Intelligence Unit, Commonwealth of Dominica

CONCLUSION

Given the data presented in this DADIN 2018 Report, it is apparent that the demand for alcohol and drugs (mainly cannabis) among the Dominican population remains predominant. The demand for alcohol and cannabis, although significantly decreased over the years remains alarmingly high today. Despite legislative efforts to reduce consumption through increased taxes on the sale of alcoholic beverages and the enforcement of penalties for drug crime, there still exists challenges in addressing pertinent issues on the individual (substance users), family, and community level. Measures to address legislative gaps and policies that foster a public health approach to prevent and treat people who abuse alcohol and/or drugs are critical. Moreover, the issue of alcohol and drug use must be recognized as a national concern in which collective efforts from Government, Corporate and Civil Society are essential in combating the societal ills brought forward by alcohol and/or drug abuse.

The steep demand for alcohol and cannabis can be characterized by the accessibility of these substances to the general population. For instance, the quantity of alcoholic beverages being imported continues to increase annually despite the drop in the number of liquor licenses being issued. Additionally, cannabis despite the decrease in the quantity being cultivated, still remains a widely available substance among the population.

With these increasing demands for alcohol and cannabis, the influx of persons seeking treatment for alcohol-related incidents and substance abuse is increasing. Alcohol intoxication incidents continue to be a public health concern. The majority of persons seeking treatment with alcohol intoxication symptoms are aged 36 years and older as well as, a significant number of young persons aged 18 to 35 years. It is important to note that the productive part of any population consists of those aged between 15 and 64 years which accounts for 66.8 % of Dominica's population (*Country Meters: Dominica Population*). Therefore, it can be noted that alcohol consumption among the productive population is a major concern for the workforce. Cannabis intoxication incidents remain low with the main contributing factor being the ingestion of cannabis edibles. Moreover, substance-induced psychosis incidents have increased from 2017 with the majority of incidents prevalent among males aged 18 to 35 years. However, gaps still exist in our understanding of the nature of these substances induced incidents, as there is no evidence to suggest a specified cause.

Seizures in narcotics continue to decline and a 40% drop can be noted in seizures of laundered funds. Convictions for possession of narcotics remain dominant in the area of cannabis possession while drug trafficking offences show a decline from its increase from the previous year. Drug offences continue to be predominant among the Dominican male population.

While the drug situation remains a public health concern, DADIN recognizes the significant challenges existing in supply reduction efforts and data collection. Poor data collection systems and standardized data across stakeholders continue to remain a major setback. Competing programs and priority area of stakeholders and the lack of support from partnering organizations/ departments affect the timely reporting of the network. There also exists the issue of lack of proper program development and

evaluation for the monitoring of supply reduction efforts. Moreover, gaps still exist within the country's legal framework, especially in curbing drunk driving. In strides to ensure that information on substance misuse and abuse on Dominica is available and to provide the best evidence for policymakers in decision-making, the network continues to work regardless of the impeding factors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In moving forward, there are a number of factors to consider in adequately addressing the significant challenges that exist in combating drug use and abuse among the Dominican population. This year's report increases the realization of the significance of a collective and collaborative approach from the civil and corporate society as a key element in making a more progressive impact towards curbing the incidents and public health concerns associated with drug use and misuse. The issues of standardized data collection and the sharing of drug related information across stakeholder platforms is also critical towards the implementation of drug demand reduction policies and programs by the network and its partners. Moreover, addressing legislative gaps is essential in providing supportive guidelines to demand and supply reduction programs and policies. To address these impeding factors the following actions are highlighted as effective measures in combating drug demand and supply.

- ❖ **Implementation of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for reporting:** Establishing an MOU among civil and cooperate agencies, especially that of agencies task with the responsibility of supply and demand reduction, for providing updated information to the network would assist in rectifying complacency among stakeholders in reporting to the network. This initiative will serve as a bonding agreement for timely and effective reporting between the network and agencies responsible. The reporting will also be seen as a function of the agencies to the network and in turn aide in diminishing the stigmatization of reporting as additional work responsibilities.
- ❖ **Strengthening of Program Development:** Departments and agencies which work in the area of drug control should become familiar with the Hemispheric Plan of Action for implementation into their departments work plan. Given the nature of the Action Plan a more aggressive approach will be fostered among stakeholders in designing national drug policies, programs and projects, making it possible to align and generate synergies between the national agendas and the hemispheric agenda being developed through the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD).
- ❖ **Standardized Data Collection and Storage:** The development and standardization of an electronic data base using recommended indicators by OAS/ CICAD for data storage among departments and agencies. With a standardized data system, departments and agencies will be able to collect more essential and accurate data. The system will also encourage sharing of drug supply and demand data among stakeholders. Moreover, with systems being characterized by the recommended indicators by OAS/ CICAD, persons responsible can be trained on capturing, storage and retrieval of valid data/ information to be able to respond effectively to international request for drug demand and supply information.
- ❖ **Development and Implementation of Alcohol Policy:** Given the high use of alcohol and cannabis presented in this report, the relevance of a drug and alcohol policy can no longer be seen as future policy for implementation, but rather a policy critical for immediate

implementation. Through this policy the necessary framework will be provided for addressing alcohol and drug issues in a supportive way while complying with responsibilities in relation to health and safety. A drug and alcohol policy will also provide a foundational structure to addressing the existing gaps in Dominica's legislation and provide an avenue to address other pertinent drug related factors, such as the implementation of a drug rehabilitation center.

- ❖ **Conducting Essential Surveys:** Relevant and updated surveys on drug use and prevalence among students and the general population needs to be conducted more regularly. The time lapse between data that can be derived from these surveys and the absence of data allows for outdated information to be used in evidence based decisions. General population surveys and secondary school surveys in drug use and dependency are critical to policy and program development as well as, in advising decision makers.

With a constantly evolving drug market, it is important to stay abreast of innovative and creative approaches that will aid in drug demand and supply reduction efforts. As technology advances so too does the drug market find new and innovative methods to create new substances. The marketing and trafficking of these psychoactive substances are also done through the mediums of advanced technology. In competing against these factors the network continues to recognize the need for measures that are resilient in drug demand and supply reduction strategies regardless of changing technologies.

APPENDIX I: Classification of Controlled Substances

THIRD SCHEDULE. CONTROLLED DRUGS

Part I

CLASS A DRUGS

The following substances and products, namely –

Acetorphine	Ecgonine, and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine
Allylprodine	Ethylmethylthiambutene
Alphacetylmethadol	Etonitazene
Alphameprodine	Etorphine
Alphamethadol	Extoridine
Alphadrodine	Fentanyl
Anileridine	Furethidine
Benzethidine	Hydrocodone
Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine)	Hydromorphanol
Betacetylmethadol	Hydromorphone
Betameprodine	Hydroxypethidine
Betamethadol	Isomethadone
Bezitramide	Ketobemidone
Buffogenine	Levomethorphan
Cannabinol, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin	Levophenacymorphan
Cannabinol derivatives	Levorphanol
Clonitazene	Lysergamide
Coca leaf	Lysergide and other
Cocaine	Morpheridine
Desomorphine	Morphine methobromide, morphine N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives
Dextromoramide	Mescaline
Diamorphine	Metazocine
Diampromide	Methadone
Diethylthiambutene	Methadyl acetate
Diethylthiambutene	Methyl-desorphine
D-carboxymethyloxime	Methyldihydromorphine (6-methyldihydromorphine)
Dihydromorphine	Metopon
Dimenoxadol	Morphine
Dimepheptanol	Myrophine
Dimethylthiambutene	Poppy-straw and concentrate of poppy-straw
Dioxaphetyl butyrate	Pislocin
Diphenoxylate	Racemethorphan
Dipipanone	Racemoramide
Noracymethadol	Racemorphan
Normethadone	Thebaine
Noraipipanone	4-Cyano-2-dimethyl-amino-4,4-diphenylbutane
Nicodicodine (6-nicotinylidihydrodeine)	N, N-Diethyltrptamine
Nicomorphine (3, 6-dinicotinylmorphine)	2,5-Dimethoxy-x4-dimethylphenethylamine
Normorphine	2-Methyl-3-morpholino-I, I-diphenylpropanecarboxylic
Opium, whether raw, prepared of medicinal	Thebacon
Oxycodone	Trimeperidine
Oxymorphone	4-Cyano-I-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine
Phenadoxone	N, N-Dimethyltryptamine
Phenazocine	-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-Carboxylic acid
Phenoperidine	4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
Priritramide	N-alkyl derivatives
Proheptazine	
Properidine (1-methyl 4-phenyl-1 piperidine 4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester)	
Pethidine	
Phenampromide	
Phenomorphan	
Piminodine	

Source: Laws of Dominica, Drug Prevention and Misuse Act

Part II

CLASS B DRUGS

The following substances and products, namely –

Acetyldihydrocodeine	Methylamphetamine
Amphetamine	Methylphenidate
Cannabis and cannabis resin	Nicocodeine
Codeine	Norcodeine
Dexamphetamine	Phenmetrazine
Dihydrocodeine	Pholodine
Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine).	

Source: Laws of Dominica, Drug Prevention and Misuse Act

Part III

CLASS C DRUGS

The following substances, namely –

Benzphetamine	Pemoline
Chlorphentermine	Phendimetrazine
Fencamfamin	Phentermine
Mephentermine	Pipradrol
Methaqualone	Prolintane.

Source: Laws of Dominica, Drug Prevention and Misuse Act

APPENDIX II: Prosecution and Punishment Offences

Section Creating Offences	General Nature of Offence	Punishment				
		Mode of Prosecution	Class A Drug involved	Class B Drug involved	Class C Drug involved	General
Section 5(3)	Importation or exportation of controlled drug	(a) Summary	3 years and \$100,000	3 years and \$100,000	2 years and \$ 75,000	
		(b) On indictment	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	
Section 6(2)	Production or being concerned in the production of a controlled drug	(a) Summary	3 years and \$100,000	3 years and \$100,000	2 years and \$ 75,000	
		(b) On indictment	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	
Section 6(3)	Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug or being concerned in the doing of either activity by another	(a) Summary	3 years and \$100,000	3 years and \$100,000	2 years and \$ 75,000	
		(b) On indictment	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	10 years and \$200,000	

Source: Laws of Dominica, Drug Prevention and Misuse Act

Section Creating Offences	General Nature of Offence	Punishment				
		Mode of Prosecution	Class A Drug involved	Class B Drug involved	Class C Drug involved	General
Section 7(2)	Having possession of a controlled drug	(a) Summary	18 months and \$ 50,000	12 months and \$ 10,000	6 months and \$ 10,000	
		(b) On indictment	3 years and \$100,000	2 years and \$ 20,000	2 years and \$ 20,000	
Section 7(3)	Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply it to another	(a) Summary	3 years and \$100,000	3 years and \$100,000	2 years and \$ 75,000	
		(b) On indictment	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	10 years and \$200,000	
Section 8(2)	Cultivation of Cannabis plant	(a) Summary				3 years and \$100,000
		(b) On indictment				14 years and \$200,000
Section 10	Being the occupier or concerned in the management of premises and permitting or suffering certain activities to take place there	(a) Summary	3 years and \$100,000	3 years and \$100,000	2 years and \$ 75,000	
		(b) On indictment	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	10 years and \$200,000	

Source: Laws of Dominica, Drug Prevention and Misuse Act

Section Creating Offences	General Nature of Offence	Punishment				
		Mode of Prosecution	Class A Drug involved	Class B Drug involved	Class C Drug involved	General
Section 11	Offences relating to opium	(a) Summary				2 years and \$ 75,000
		(b) On indictment				14 years and \$200,000
Section 13(2)	Contravention of directions relating to safe custody of controlled drugs	(a) Summary				3 years and \$100,000
		(b) On indictment				10 years and \$200,000
Section 14(6)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner, etc., from possessing, supplying, etc., controlled drugs	(a) Summary	3 years and \$100,000	3 years and \$100,000	2 years and \$ 75,000	
		(b) On indictment	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	10 years and \$200,000	
Section 15(3)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner, etc., from prescribing, supplying, etc., controlled drugs	(a) Summary	3 years and \$100,000	3 years and \$100,000	2 years and \$ 75,000	
		(b) On indictment	14 years and \$200,000	14 years and \$200,000	10 years and \$200,000	

Source: Laws of Dominica, Drug Prevention and Misuse Act

Section Creating Offences	General Nature of Offence	Punishment				
		Mode of Prosecution	Class A Drug involved	Class B Drug involved	Class C Drug involved	General
Section 18(3)	Failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supplying, etc., of drugs	(a) Summary				\$ 75,000
Section 18(4)	Giving false information in purported compliance with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supplying, etc., of drugs	(a) Summary				3 years and \$100,000
		(b) On indictment				10 years and \$200,000
Section 19(1)	Contravention of regulations (other than regulations relating to addicts)	(a) Summary				3 years and \$100,000
		(b) On indictment				10 years \$200,000
Section 19(2)	Contravention of terms of licence or authority	(a) Summary				3 years and \$100,000
		(b) On indictment				10 years and \$200,000

Source: Laws of Dominica, Drug Prevention and Misuse Act

Section Creating Offences	General Nature of Offence	Punishment				
		Mode of Prosecution	Class A Drug involved	Class B Drug involved	Class C Drug involved	General
Section 19(3)	Giving false information on purported compliance with obligation to give information imposed under or by virtue of regulations	(a) Summary (b) On indictment				3 years and \$100,000 10 years and \$200,000
Section 19(4)	Giving false information or producing document, etc., containing false statement, etc., for purposes of obtaining issue or renewal of a licence or other authority	(a) Summary (b) On indictment				3 years and \$100,000 10 years and \$200,000
Section 21	Assisting in or inducing commission outside of Dominica of an offence punishable under a corresponding law	(a) Summary (b) On indictment				3 years and \$100,000 14 years and \$200,000
Section 24	Obstructing exercise of powers of search, etc., failing to stop, preventing the person in charge from stopping, leaving a stopped vehicle, etc., or concealing books, drugs, etc.	(a) Summary (b) On indictment				3 years and \$100,000 14 years and \$200,000

Source: Laws of Dominica, Drug Prevention and Misuse Act

APPENDIX III: Liquor Licenses Hours of Operation

LAWS OF DOMINICA

Chap. 70:03

Liquor Licences

SIXTH SCHEDULE

OPENING AND CLOSING HOURS FOR SALE OR SUPPLY OF LIQUOR ON LICENSED PREMISES

1. Wholesale licence	8.00 a.m. - 8.00 p.m. weekdays except bank holidays.
2. Retail licence	6.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m. weekdays except bank holidays.
3. Tavern licence	9.00 a.m. - 11.00 p.m.
4. Club licence	As authorised by Committee of Management.
5. Hotel licence	8.00 a.m. - 2.00 a.m.
6. Restaurant licence	8.00 a.m. - 2.00 a.m.
7. Night Bar licence	6.00 p.m. - 6.00 a.m.

Source: Laws of Dominica, Liquor Licenses Act

APPENDIX IV: Definition of Terms

The following definitions, as obtained by the Lexicon of Alcohol and Drug terms of the World Health Organization (2018) along with the definitions obtained through the Commonwealth of Dominica legislations and those of Wikipedia shall guide the contents of this report.

Alcohol: The term alcohol is used to refer to alcoholic beverages. It is a psychoactive substance with dependence producing properties that have been widely used in many cultures for centuries.

Atenolol: A beta-blocker medication primarily used to treat high blood pressure and heart-associated chest pain.

Blood Alcohol Concentration: (BAC) refers to the amount of alcohol present in the bloodstream.

Cannabis: This is the generic term to denote the several psychoactive preparations of the marijuana plant. These include the marijuana leaf and ganja.

Club Liquor License: Authorization for a club to sell to its members and their invitees' liquor for consumption on its premises. The Magistrate issues this license once he is satisfied that the club was not formed for illegal or immoral purposes

Cocaine: This is an alkaloid obtained from coca leaves from ecgonine or its derivatives. It is a powerful stimulant which is used none medically to produce euphoria and wakefulness.

Controlled Drug: A psychoactive substance and its precursor distribution that is forbidden by law or limited to medical and pharmaceutical channels.

Conviction: a formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence.

Drug: This is a term of varied usage. In medicine, it refers to a substance with the potential to cure or prevent disease. In common usage, however, this term generally refers to psychoactive drugs and even more specifically, it refers to illicit drugs of which there is non-medical use.

Drug Trafficking: The crime of selling, transporting, or illegally importing unlawful controlled substances. Also known as drug distribution.

Hashish: A drug made from the resin of the cannabis plant.

Hotel Liquor License: Authorization issued to Hotels that sell liquor for consumption on the premises. The license is required whether the consumers are guests of the hotel or not. If the hotel also operates as a restaurant, a separate license is not required.

Hydroxychloroquine: A class of drugs called antimalarials. It is also used to treat discoid or systemic lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis in patients whose symptoms have not improved with other treatments.

Liquor: An alcoholic drink, especially distilled spirits

Liquor License: A permit to sell alcoholic beverages.

Narcotic: an addictive drug affecting mood or behavior, especially an illegal one.

Night Bar Liquor License: Authorization to sell liquor for consumption on the premises.

Occasional Liquor License: Authorization to persons desirous of selling liquor at places of entertainment, shows, festivals, etc. where refreshments are likely to be consumed. This license is granted for a period not exceeding seven days and is subject to the conditions of the permit.

Offence: a breach of a law or rule; an illegal act.

Prescribed Limit: as it relates to Blood Alcohol concentration is the 80 milligrams of alcohol in 100 milliliters of blood or such other portions as may be prescribed.

Remand: place (a defendant) on bail or in custody, especially when a trial is adjourned.

Restaurant Liquor License: Authorization issued to restaurants and other places where food is consumed, and liquor is offered for sale for consumption on the premises.

Retail Liquor License: Authorized to sell liquor by retail in any quantity not exceeding two (2) gallons. Liquor may be consumed on the premises.

Special Liquor License: Authorization granted by the Comptroller to persons who intend to sell liquor but does not fall under the categories of the other liquor licenses available for issue.

Tavern Liquor License: Authorized to sell liquor by retail in quantities not exceeding two (2) pints. Liquor may be consumed on or off the premises.

Temporary Liquor License: Authorization granted to persons who intend to sell liquor between the time of application and the court hearing date.

Wholesale Liquor License: Authorization to sell liquor in any quantity exceeding two (2) gallons. Liquor should not be consumed on the premises.

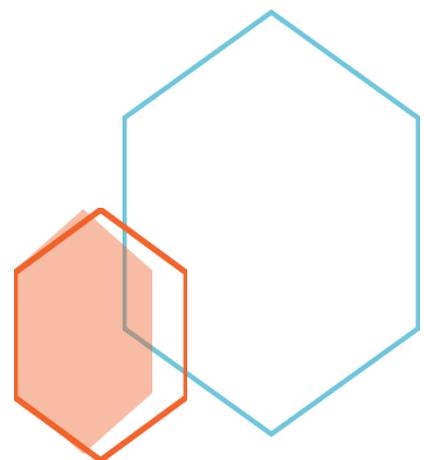
REFERENCES

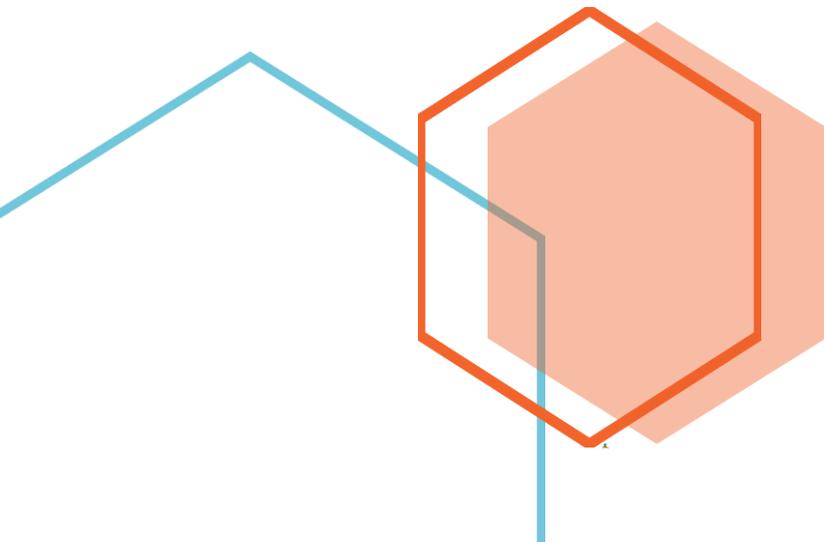
- ACAPS. (2018). Disaster Profile: Dominica, the Impact of Hurricane Maria. Retrieved from https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20180131_acaps_disaster_profile_dominica_v2.pdf
- Berger-Penn, M. (2016). The average joint contains this much marijuana. Retrieved from <https://www.futurity.org/joint-marijuana-1206472/>
- Country meters. (2019). Dominica Population. Retrieved from https://countrymeters.info/en/Dominica#age_structure
- Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. (2018). Real Sector Statistics - Selected population. Retrieved from <https://www.eccb-centralbank.org/statistics/population-datas/comparative-report>
- Hadfield, L. (n.d). Policies for Drugs and Alcohol. Retrieved from <https://www.pharmpress.com/files/docs/Sample%20chapter%20Workplace%20Drug%20Testing.pdf>
- Institute for Behavior and Health, (2019). Demand Reduction and Supply Reduction: A Winning Policy Combination. Retrieved from <https://www.ibhinc.org/demand-reduction-supply-reduction>
- Laws of Dominica. (1990). Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act. Retrieved from <http://www.dominica.gov.dm/laws/chapters/chap40-07.pdf>
- Laws of Dominica. (2015). Excise Tax (Amendment). Retrieved from [http://www.dominica.gov.dm/laws/2015/Excise%20Tax%20\(Amd\)%20Order,%202015.pdf](http://www.dominica.gov.dm/laws/2015/Excise%20Tax%20(Amd)%20Order,%202015.pdf)
- Laws of Dominica. (1989) Liquor Licenses Act. Retrieved from <http://www.dominica.gov.dm/laws/chapters/chap70-03.pdf>
- Laws of Dominica. (2011). Money Laundering (Prevention) Act. Retrieved from http://www.dominica.gov.dm/laws/2011/money_laundering_prevention_no8.pdf
- Laws of Dominica. (1994). Vehicles and Road Traffic Act. Retrieved from <http://www.dominica.gov.dm/laws/chapters/chap46-50.pdf>
- Midwestern Health Board. (n.d). Developing an Alcohol and Drug Policy for your Workplace. Retrieved from http://www.drugs.ie/resourcesfiles/guides/WHB_alcohol_and_drug_policy_for_your_workplace.pdf
- OAS. (2016). Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020: Hemispheric Drug Strategy. Retrieved from http://www.cicad.oas.org/mem/Activities/PoA/PoA-Version_Final-ENG.pdf

OAS (2009) Hemispheric Drug Strategy. Retrieved from
file:///C:/Users/researchofficerdpu/AppData/Local/Packages/Microsoft.MicrosoftEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe
/TempState/Downloads/1798_Strategy-eng%20(1).pdf

Ridgeway, G. & Beau, K. (2016). Bayesian inference for the distribution of grams of marijuana in a
joint. Retrieved from
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0376871616301508?via%3Dihub>

World Bank Group & ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program. (2017). Post- Disaster Needs
Assessment Hurricane Maria September 18, 2017: A Report by the Government of the Commonwealth
of Dominica.





**National Drug Abuse
Prevention Unit**

Be Alert Drugs Hurt

Ministry of Health and Social Services
4th Floor Government Headquarters
Kennedy Avenue
Roseau
Commonwealth of Dominica

Telephone: 767 266 3343/ 3345
Email: drugprevention@dominica.gov.dm