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INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

cicad

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FINAL REPORT

**THIRTY-NINTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
DRAFT FINAL REPORT**

I. BACKGROUND

The Statute of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) provides in Article 21 that the Commission shall hold two regular sessions per year, one an ordinary session, the other to address specific technical topics determined by the Commission or such other matters as may require its special attention. The Statute also provides that special sessions shall be held whenever the Commission so decides, or at the request of a majority of its member states.

At its thirty-eighth regular session, the Commission decided, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Statute, that the thirty-ninth regular session would be held in Washington, D.C. in early May 2006.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-NINTH REGULAR SESSION

Inaugural Session

The Executive Secretary of CICAD, James Mack, gave a welcome to the delegates and explained the OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza was unable to give the inaugural address because he had to attend the inauguration of the president of Costa Rica. He would, however, speak on the final day. He also explained that the sessions were limited to three days, in an effort to economize. He also presented the CICAD Chair for this session, Bolivia in the person of Ambassador Mauricio Dorfler Ocampo, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, and Brazil, in the person of General Paulo Roberto Yog de Miranda Uchôa, as Vice-Chair,

Opening remarks were made by Amb. Dorfler (CICAD/doc.1512/06). He explained how the Bolivian government that assumed office early this year was undertaking the task of fighting narcotrafficking. He also laid out the chief challenges facing the Commission this week.

III. DECISIONS ADOPTED

1. Approval of the Agenda and Schedule of Activities

The draft agenda (CICAD/doc.1483/06) and the draft schedule of activities (CICAD/doc.1484/06) were adopted without amendment.

At the request of the Chair, a special working group was created to review the Hemispheric Report on Implementation of Recommendations, for the Third Evaluation Round (2003-2004) of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). The countries that participated were: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

2. Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) - Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG)

Mr. Barry MacKillop, Senior Director, National Strategies, Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, and Chair of the Ninth Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) Meeting, presented to the Commission the final report of the IWG (CICAD/doc.1505/06) held in Washington, D.C. in February 2006. The report outlined the various documents reviewed by the IWG in its meeting, attended by 30 member states, as well as the modifications the IWG was proposing to the Commission. The IWG had been convened by the Commission to streamline and strengthen the MEM evaluation process for the Fourth Evaluation Round, 2005 – 2006.

The IWG report centered on the following documents which were introduced by Mr. MacKillop for their consideration and approval by the Commission:

- The Questionnaire of Indicators for the Fourth Evaluation Round
- The Procedural Manual
- The Manual for the Preparation of Reports
- The outline for the introductory document
- The calendar of activities for the Fourth Evaluation Round
- The follow-up form for the implementation of recommendations
- Procedure to handle recommendations from eliminated indicators

The delegate of Mexico underscored that all the states of the hemisphere recognize in the MEM an exercise of great value for mutual understanding and assistance, as well as for international cooperation in the fight against the drug problem, and stated his government's support for a shorter questionnaire, the obligatory introductory report, and the prioritization of recommendations to strengthen international cooperation. At the same time, Mexico requested a clarification as to the utilization of the national evaluations sent to the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD), given their restricted circulation. The Coordinator of CICAD's Money-Laundering Control Unit explained that the GAFISUD country reports were not confidential documents and were available for use in the MEM process and CICAD, GAFISUD and similar organizations work closely together.

The delegate of Mexico stated that it should not be forgotten that the organization responsible for handling the drug problem in the OAS is CICAD. Having the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), and not CICAD, as observers on behalf of the OAS at subregional events to fight drugs could send the wrong message about the nature that the member states want to give to hemispheric cooperation on the drug problem, which, the delegate of Mexico urged, all the delegations present should bear in mind and act accordingly.

The delegate of Haiti congratulated the IWG Chair for his report and for the improvements to the MEM process, while Canada thanked the Chair for his report, highlighting the importance of the introductory document and recognizing that the proposed questionnaire is more manageable than the previous version.

3. Consideration and approval of IWG documents for the MEM Fourth Evaluation Round

a. Draft Questionnaire of Indicators for the Fourth Evaluation Round, 2005-2006

The draft Questionnaire of Indicators for the Fourth Evaluation Round, 2005-2006, presented to the Commission for consideration and approval, contained 51 indicators, with 38 indicators having been eliminated or substituted (CICAD/doc.1493/06). Modifications include a new provision that all indicators relating to money laundering have been substituted by a new indicator (national system for the control of money laundering). The Governmental Experts will use the information obtained through the reports of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), and the South American Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD) to carry out their evaluations. Other new indicators deal with the issues of the use of the Internet to sell pharmaceutical products and other drugs, and specialized training in control of drug trafficking. The section on pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances was divided to provide a clearer division between both issues. For the purposes of the questionnaire, it was proposed that the title of "Alternative Development" be substituted by "Development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking," to include a more holistic perspective of the concept of alternative development. The indicators on transnational organized crime were eliminated, together with the indicator on displacement although the concept of displacement is to be included in the introductory document drafted by each country.

The Commission approved the Questionnaire of Indicators for the Fourth Evaluation Round, as amended in accordance with the discussion (CICAD/doc.1493/06).

b. Introductory document outline

The Commission considered the IWG proposal for the outline of the introductory document (CICAD/doc. 1489/06), to be transmitted with the Questionnaire of Indicators. The purpose of this document is to provide the Governmental Expert Group (GEG) with a better understanding of each country's internal context regarding the drug problem when drafting the national reports and assigning recommendations.

The proposed outline for the introductory document (CICAD/doc.1489/06) was approved by the CICAD plenary with minor changes regarding format presented by the delegate of Canada.

c. Consideration of proposal to make country responses to the questionnaire of indicators publicly available

The IWG had reached no consensus on a proposal made by Brazil at the February 2006 meeting, regarding whether to make publicly available via the internet the responses submitted by countries to the questionnaire of indicators. At this meeting it was agreed that this would be presented to the Commission for discussion.

The delegate of Brazil stated that there is currently a discrepancy between the volume of information provided by countries and what is distilled into each national report. The delegate pointed out that this represents a waste of information, which academics and scholars should be able to use for research projects. The delegates of Argentina and Venezuela highlighted the importance of transparency that makes the MEM more credible and stated that countries could indicate which sections of their responses could be published, as Brazil had suggested.

The Chair of the IWG stated that countries were free to publish on their own official web sites their own responses to the questionnaire, and that the issue of whether CICAD should make

available on its website questionnaire information from all countries should be deferred to the meeting of the IWG prior to the commencement of the Fifth Evaluation Round. Delegates from Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Haiti and the Bahamas concurred that discussion on this issue should be deferred but that each government was free to decide whether to disseminate MEM questionnaire responses.

The CICAD Chair concluded that there was no consensus on whether CICAD should publish the information contained in the questionnaires from all countries, but that each country was free to do as it wished with its own individual responses.

The Commission agreed that this item should be deferred for discussion in preparation for the Fifth Evaluation Round of the MEM.

d. MEM calendar of activities for the Fourth Evaluation Round, 2005–2006

The Commission considered the proposal by the IWG for a new MEM cycle for the Fourth Evaluation Round, 2005-2006 that provides for a three-year cycle (CICAD/doc.1490/06). The new schedule gives countries a reasonable timeframe to complete the questionnaire, as well as to implement the recommendations assigned, and ensures the presentation of an annual MEM publication each June for the OAS General Assembly. According to the IWG Chair the proposal for fewer GEG meetings over a longer MEM cycle, with the MEM Unit responsible for preparing the first narrative drafts, signifies a substantial financial saving both for member states and the CICAD Secretariat. This less compressed timeframe should also contribute to an improvement in the data provided by member states and the quality of the MEM reports.

The delegate of Chile congratulated the Chair for the dedication and work undertaken by the IWG and recognized the value of the proposed cycle which would help countries to provide better information to the MEM process and have more time to implement recommendations.

The proposed Doc.1490/06 was approved by the Commission.

e. Manual for the Preparation of Reports – Implementation of Recommendation Follow-up Form – Mechanism for Handling Recommendations from Eliminated Recommendations

The Commission considered the IWG proposed Manual for the Preparation of Reports (CICAD/doc.1488/06), divided into three sections: Style and Format of Reports, Guidelines for Drafting Recommendations, and Style Manual. The first section provides guidance in developing the content, style and format of all MEM reports, with the content of the chapters and subchapters being directly related to all the indicators contained in the questionnaire. The second section includes general considerations for drafting recommendations and how to handle reiterated recommendations. The third section deals with acronyms, abbreviations, units of measures and other terminology.

The follow-up form for the implementation of recommendations (CICAD/doc.1492/06) was also revised so that countries may identify if the recommended action is perceived as a high, mid-level or low priority according to each country's needs.

A mechanism for handling recommendations stemming from indicators to be deleted from the Fourth Evaluation Round Questionnaire was proposed to the Commission for consideration (CICAD/doc.1511/06). The MEM Unit shall list, by thematic areas, all the recommendations that

fall into this category, and present them to the respective heads of section within the CICAD Executive Secretariat or to the OAS Commission dealing with that particular theme, to determine if additional actions are needed.

All three documents were approved by the Commission.

f. MEM Procedural Manual (formerly MEM Process Paper)

The Commission considered the MEM Procedural Manual modifications proposed by the IWG. These amendments are contained in Doc.1491/06 and include the change of the name of the document formerly known as the MEM Process Paper and incorporate greater details about the following points:

- the role and functions of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), its general and working group coordinators, and the national coordinating entities (NCEs) in each country;
- the operation of the plenary and the working groups;
- the convocation and function of the IWG;
- the responsibility of the MEM Unit of the CICAD Executive Secretariat in the preparation of draft narratives of the MEM reports;
- the production of the reports;
- the requirement that all countries provide introductory documents;
- and the objective, operating guidelines and authorization of in situ visits.

Additionally, it includes an invocation that all member states should provide funds to the Solidarity Fund as a demonstration of their commitment to the Mechanism.

The Commission approved the amendments to the MEM Procedural Manual, as contained in CICAD/doc.1491/06.

4. Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) – Report of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

Mrs. Darling López, General Coordinator of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), presented a report on the work done by the GEG on the follow-up of the 506 recommendations assigned during the first phase of the Third Evaluation Round, 2003-2004. The GEG Coordinator stated that significant achievements were noted during the Third Round, for example, the higher standards in the quality and quantity of information contained in the national reports; the maturity and useful critical outlook shown by the experts, and greater precision and uniformity in the drafting of the national reports. Mrs. Lopez highlighted the benefit of the experts undertaking all preparatory work in their capitals on-line, which played a key role in resolving most of the problems prior to the drafting sessions and contributing to more dynamic GEG plenary sessions.

The GEG Coordinator made reference to the first *in-situ* visit by a representative of the GEG and CICAD Executive Secretariat staff to Antigua and Barbuda in August 2005, and presented the GEG's suggestion of a similar visit to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in order to analyze the constraints that exist and the reality of the country. She noted that the GEG had been unable to draft an evaluation of the implementation of MEM recommendations assigned to St. Vincent and the Grenadines because the country was unable to provide information for this phase of the evaluation process.

In response, Mr. John Ellsworth, Ambassador of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the OAS, highlighted the important work undertaken by CICAD, which is recognized within the OAS and the Caribbean region. The Ambassador stated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines would consider it a useful exercise for an *in-situ* visit to be carried out and looked forward to greater collaboration between the GEG and the national authorities in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The Ambassador concluded by requesting that the *in-situ* visit be organized immediately.

The Commission approved the proposal of an *in-situ* visit to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the Report (CICAD/doc.1507/06) by the GEG Coordinator.

5. Consideration and approval of the draft MEM country reports

The Commission considered and approved all 33 draft national reports on the Implementation of Recommendations from the Third Evaluation Round, 2003-2004 (CICAD/doc.1487/06), while reiterating its commitment to the MEM process.

6. Consideration and approval of the draft MEM hemispheric report

The Commission agreed, at the onset of the thirty-ninth regular session, to convene a working group to review the draft hemispheric report on the Implementation of Recommendations from the Third Evaluation Round, 2003-2004 (CICAD/doc. 1506/06). The working group, with representation from 16 countries, was chaired by Ms. Marilena Bassi of Canada, and met for a full day's session to review the document, as well as to draft the final conclusions. The revised document was presented to the Commission on the final day of plenary together with the report by the Chair of the working group who highlighted the excellent quality of the report, both in terms of the qualitative and quantitative nature of the information contained. The delegate of Paraguay thanked the Chair for her report and the review undertaken by the working group.

The revised hemispheric report was approved by the Commission (CICAD/doc.1506/06 rev. 1).

7. Status of MEM assistance projects

Dr. Francisco Cumsille, Coordinator of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), presented a report on the current status of the assistance to implement priority Third Round recommendations, as well as an overview of First and Second Round assistance projects (CICAD/doc.1504/06). During the Third Round, 18 countries had requested a total of 25 projects to implement their priority recommendations, more than in the First or Second Round, the majority dealing with demand reduction and national observatory-related projects. The Executive Secretary pointed out that all the requests for assistance had been analyzed and considered, rather than only the top priorities as in the previous round.

The delegate of Mexico stressed the importance of each country assigning priorities to its MEM recommendations, as well as focusing on implementation of recommendations reiterated from previous evaluation rounds. The delegate of Chile highlighted the effectiveness of horizontal cooperation and mutual assistance programs, while Paraguay underscored the importance of horizontal cooperation, especially in the area of prevention. The Executive Secretary said that the MEM process now informs and guides practically all CICAD activities.

The report was approved by the Commission.

8. Supply Reduction

a. Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking

Mr. Julio Bortolato, a delegate of the Federal Police of Brazil, in representation of the Chair of the CICAD Expert Group on Maritime Drug Trafficking, presented the Group's report and recommendations from the April 2006 meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CICAD/Doc.1494/06). The Commission thanked the Expert Group for the report and the work done, and accepted the report and its recommendations, emphasizing the value in analyzing the suitability of private interests participating in port security in the next meeting of the Expert Group. The Commission accepted the proposal for another Maritime Experts' Group meeting in the first quarter of 2007.

b. Maritime Cocaine Trafficking between Latin America and Europe: A Spanish Perspective

Mr. Fernando Moreno, Chief of Area, Bureau for the Analysis and Prospective on Drug Trafficking, Laundering of Assets and Related Crimes, Ministry of the Interior of Spain, made a presentation on how the Spanish government views the cocaine trade, its sea routes that include western Africa, and how this trafficking impacts Spain (CICAD/doc.1503/06).

The delegate of the Dominican Republic said the presenter's information of Dominicans being involved in the trans-Atlantic drug routes was not surprising because of his country's geo-strategic location. The delegate of Mexico said that the increased supply to Spain and Europe calls for greater cooperation and intelligence sharing among international partners. He also suggested that both Spain and Europe as a whole would benefit from more controls on precursor chemicals. Mr. Moreno responded that confronting the trafficking problem required a multilateral approach and assured the commissioners that the European Union was developing legislation for the control of precursor chemicals. The delegate of Brazil said that the government is taking measures to reduce drug trafficking to Europe and was increasing the exchange of information with that continent.

9. Demand Reduction

a. Drugs and the Brain: Implications for Understanding and Treating Addiction

Dr. Nora Volkow, the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and a guest speaker on the subject of *Drugs and the Brain*, highlighted the latest scientific understanding of how drugs change the way the brain works (CICAD/doc.INF.3/06). She said that the NIDA was working directly with CICAD to develop two initiatives: the Latin American Epidemiology Work Group that would parallel the US Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG), and a program that offers small research grants to students carrying out their post-graduate thesis work at Latin American universities.

The delegate of Mexico expressed interest in working with NIDA. Dr. Volkow presented Dr. Steve Gust, head of the NIDA International Program, and urged all member states to contact him.

The delegate of Costa Rica asked whether the conclusions related to methamphetamines are applicable to all of the amphetamine-type drugs. Dr. Volkow responded that the amphetamine class of drugs presents differences from drug to drug but that methamphetamine and ecstasy are currently having the greatest impact. She stated further that methamphetamine affects the

brain more severely than ecstasy because it is far more potent (10 times more potent than cocaine) and toxic, and that ecstasy is usually used with other drugs such as alcohol.

b. Addiction Prevention through Sports

Dr. José Ramón Granero, Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse Prevention and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR) of Argentina, informed the Commission about a pilot prevention program based on sports activities in a poor neighborhood of Buenos Aires that his country was conducting (CICAD/doc. 1486/06) and (CICAD/doc.1486-Add.1/06).

c. Drug Abuse Prevention and Reduction in Colombia

Colonel Ricardo Alberto Restrepo Londoño, the Police Attaché of the Embassy of Colombia in the United States (CICAD/doc. 1499/06), and Mr. Aldemar Parra, Coordinator of Demand Policy, Ministry of Social Protection, informed the Commission about the Colombian government's efforts to reach school children with an anti-drug message and also reduce illicit drug use in the workplace.

The delegate of Venezuela accepted a Colombian proposal to work on drug prevention and reduction programs together and proposed that both governments meet to determine the specific areas of cooperation.

d. CICAD Program for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug-Dependent Prisoners in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic

Dr. Anna McG. Chisman, Chief of the Demand Reduction Unit, CICAD's Executive Secretariat, briefed the Commission on CICAD's work to help member states set up treatment and rehabilitation and aftercare programs for drug-dependent prisoners. She provided background information on past activities and explained the factors that led participants in a recent Central American workshop organized by CICAD in Antigua, Guatemala with the support of the governments of Canada and Spain, to issue a declaration of principles and recommendations to governments, CICAD, and non-governmental organizations. (CICAD/doc.1501/06).

The delegate of Uruguay said that this type of initiative should play a key role in Uruguay's penal system, noting that the government of Uruguay has started a pilot program in a women's prison. He said that 68 percent of all prison inmates had prior drug abuse. The delegate of Chile said that it was important to treat drug dependence among prison populations because of the relation between drug abuse and crime. She pointed out that treating incarcerated persons is different from treating addicts outside the penal system. Chilean surveys show that 90 percent of the prison population consumed drugs before entering prison. The delegates of the Dominican Republic and El Salvador thanked CICAD for the support that their governments had received in this area. The delegate of Brazil said that specialists needed to exchange their treatment experiences in prison systems.

10. The Policy of the Struggle against Illicit Drug Trafficking and the Revaluation of the Coca Leaf

Mr. Felipe Cáceres, Vice Minister of Social Defense of Bolivia, addressed the Commission concerning the Government of Bolivia's initiative to reshape state policy towards coca leaf production, a shift away from a compulsory eradication program, an increased use of coca in

legitimate products, and a proposed change in the legal status of the coca leaf in international conventions (CICAD/doc.INF.4/06). Specifically, the Bolivian government informed the Commission that it will launch a diplomatic initiative to have coca removed from the list of controlled substances in international commerce. None of these changes would interfere with Bolivia's full-out fight against cocaine production and narcotrafficking. The Minister said the European Union would be funding a study to determine the amount of traditional use of coca leaf in Bolivia.

The delegate of Dominican Republic said that while it respected the traditional use of the coca leaf, cocaine consumption had been damaging for many countries. Changes in Bolivia's status need to be evaluated thoroughly.

The delegate of the United States said that her government had accepted the production of small amounts of coca for cultural purposes. However, it does not accept allowing coca leaf into large commercial markets. If Bolivia intends to increase coca production, it will lead to increased cocaine production, trafficking and addiction among the Bolivian public. The U.S. government reminded all delegates that all their governments have an obligation to comply with the U.N. drug conventions (specifically the 1961 and 1988 conventions), and called on all countries to take all necessary legal measures to prevent illegal cultivation, production, purchase and use of drugs.

The delegate of Uruguay said that the complexity of the issues surrounding the coca leaf and cocaine created a multidimensional problem and that extreme simplifications did not lend themselves to a fruitful discussion. It is not just Bolivia's problem, but falls to the whole region.

The delegate of Argentina said that his government understood and respected Bolivia's position on the traditional use of the coca leaf, but asked whether it was possible to guarantee a clear separation between production of coca leaf for cultural purposes and production for making cocaine. He also suggested that studies should be carried out to determine if the strategy proposed by Bolivia was viable. Bolivia should also consider the implications of its proposal for other countries and narcotics consumption. The Argentine delegate explained that cocaine base paste is being sold for \$.30 a hit to young people in Buenos Aires shanty towns.

The delegate of Venezuela offered to assist Bolivia in analyzing the strategy as to its viability, while Paraguay advised extreme prudence in studying Bolivia's options and urged a continued conversation given the complexity of the issue.

Nicaragua suggested a high-level committee to study the situation.

The delegate of Brazil said that CICAD should help Bolivia with the studies. She also suggested broadening the concept of alternative development, drawing on prior discussions in MEM Government Experts Group (GEG).

The delegate of Chile said that efforts to assist the poor through alternative development have yielded poor results. Cocaine and coca paste are concerns for national governments, but Chile want to work towards the solution that is favorable to all.

Mexico understood the respect for the cultural aspects of coca leaf, but the delegate expressed concern about achieving a balance with the production of narcotics and drug dependency.

Mr. Cáceres expressed the Bolivian government's intention to discuss the subject openly, and

reiterated his government's commitment to combating drug trafficking. The Chair reminded the delegates that the Bolivian intervention was for informational purposes, not a proposal for a specific action or decision, and did not call for the creation of working groups or other decisions at this time.

The delegate of Jamaica asked that Bolivia reconsider its intention because, in spite of the coca leaf's legitimate uses, its illegal uses were "ravaging our Jamaican society." This position was seconded by the delegate of Barbados. In the similar vein, the delegate of Haiti said that although it recognized the cultural aspect of coca leaf production, there were international conventions against drugs.

11. OAS Secretary General

In his address to the Commission (CICAD/doc.INF.5/06) during the fifth plenary session, OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza underscored the importance of the MEM process at this milestone in its evolution. He praised the comparative study of drug use among high school students in South America undertaken as a joint project between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and CICAD in cooperation of the member states. He also proposed that member states donate one percent of the funds emanating from drug asset forfeitures to underwrite CICAD's activities in demand and supply reduction and urged that all member states enact measures to make this possible.

12. Research

a. Comparative Study of Drug Use by High School Students in South America

Mr. Aldo Lale-Demoz, the Representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Office in Peru, and Dr. Francisco Cumsille, the Coordinator of the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, made a presentation of the preliminary findings of a comparative study of drug use among school-age students in South American countries (CICAD/doc.1500/06). The research was undertaken in cooperation with the national observatories of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, with funding from the UNODC and CICAD. The full study was scheduled for publication mid-year.

The delegate of Uruguay said that the project had facilitated collaboration among the countries involved, as well as excellent coordination and transfer of knowledge. Furthermore, in the case of Uruguay, the project had resulted in the development of concrete policies. The delegate stated that the drug council in Uruguay will soon be holding meetings with school authorities in an effort to include drug prevention in the school curriculum.

The delegate of Brazil said that his country had been carrying out school drug use surveys for several decades and found that trends over time are more important than a single measure of prevalence. The delegates of Suriname and Bolivia asked for more detailed information on marijuana consumption.

The delegates of Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago, Chile, and Ecuador asked that this type of comparative study be conducted on other vulnerable populations, such as street children and school dropouts, and include a gender-based analysis of the results. Dr. Cumsille responded that the final report would contain a breakdown of findings by gender, as well as a rich set of analyses and more results.

The delegate of Barbados asked if this type of comparative survey was going to be extended to the Caribbean, since UNODC was expected to close its regional office in Barbados. Mr. Lale-Demoz said that the UNODC intended to replicate this experience throughout the region, regardless of what happens to the office in Barbados.

b. Methodological Proposals for Technical Studies on the Problem of Drug Trafficking and Related Crimes

Dr. Mariana Souto, Coordinator of Institutional and International Relations of the Technical Secretariat for Programming and Control of Drug Trafficking, Secretariat for Programming Drug Abuse Prevention and the Fight against Drug Trafficking (SEDRONAR) of Argentina, gave a presentation on new research approaches being carried out in Argentina (CICAD/doc. 1495). Two studies were presented, one focusing on conditioning drug trafficking in the country and perceptions of the law enforcement officers involved in control measures and a second study focused on an analysis of judicial cases for violation of the narcotics control law that were initiated between 1998 and 2002.

c. Luso-Brazilian Research Network

Ms. Paulina do Carmo Arruda Vieira Duarte, Director of Prevention and Treatment of the National Anti-drug Secretariat (SENAD) of Brazil, informed the delegates about a joint Brazil-Portugal effort to encourage scientific research on drug issues (CICAD/doc. 1509/06). In response to an inquiry, Ms. Duarte said that Brazil would be pleased to open its research network to other countries.

13. Evaluation of CICAD Support to National Drug Plans

Mr. Charles Fortin, a CICAD external consultant, reported on the results of his evaluation, undertaken at the request of the Commission, of member state anti-drug national plans and strategies that had received CICAD assistance (CICAD/doc. 1508/06). The evaluations were carried out in eight of twenty-two member states that have received such assistance. The member states chosen for this evaluation were: the Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela.

The Chair accepted the report and thanked Mr. Fortin for his work.

14. Interdepartmental Center of Training Anti-Drugs (Centre Interministeriel de Formation Anti Drogue - CIFAD)

Mr. Rémi Colombo, co-director of CIFAD, made a presentation to the Commission about the activities of the French government in supporting training on drug-related issues, both demand and supply reduction, at its facilities in Martinique (CICAD/doc.1513/06). He also explained how CIFAD had been cooperating with CICAD on topics of mutual interest.

15. Statements by Permanent Observer Countries to the OAS, International Organizations and Regional Organizations

- **Spain**

Mr. Francisco Perez underscored the long-term collaboration between the Spanish government and Spanish-speaking countries in the Americas. He gave special mention to the joint project

with CICAD to promote the decentralization of drug policy in the Andean region with the backing of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI).

- **France**

Mr. Raymond Quereilhac explained how the French government was assisting CICAD and its member states. He made specific mention of an Alternative Development Seminar and Trade Fair that took place in Bogotá, Colombia on April 3 co-sponsored by United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), the French Embassy in Bogotá, the French food retail company CARREFOUR and CICAD. This event sought to raise the commercial profile of alternative development products from Peru, Colombia, and Bolivia.

- **Russian Federation**

As the Russian Federation representative, Mr. Alexey A. Rogov congratulated CICAD on the improvement of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism. He also thanked the member states and CICAD for their support on several Russian initiatives at the Vienna meeting of the International Narcotics Control Board earlier this year. He explained Russia's traditional threat of heroin from Afghanistan and also a new threat from synthetic drugs.

- **European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)**

Mr. Ignacio Vásquez, the EMCDDA's Coordinator for International Cooperation, praised the work of CICAD, highlighted the collaborative relations between CICAD and EMCDDA stretching over nearly 20 years, and highlighted the 2005 event that brought together European and American national observatories on drugs in Caracas, Venezuela.

- **INTERPOL**

Mr. Romeo Américo Pereira Mejía, an INTERPOL agent at the El Salvador office, said that INTERPOL was very interested in CICAD's work and described some of the ways that it had assisted other law enforcement agencies.

- **Inter-American Defense Board**

General Tomás Peña y Lillo, representing the IADB, offered to support CICAD in the areas of defense and security of the member countries affected by the drug problem.

- **Ibero-American Network of Non-governmental Organizations Working on Drug Dependency (RIOD)**

Mrs. Maria Florencia Di Masi, Treasurer of RIOD, explained the activities of the organization and RIOD's role as an interlocutor between government agencies and non-governmental organizations working in the drug field. RIOD has 42 member organizations in 17 Latin American countries and 11 in Spain. She encouraged all member states to send observers to RIOD's annual meetings held in the training facilities in Latin America operated by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI.)

16. Working Group for Drafting Recommendations to the OAS General Assembly

After discussion by the delegates and the inclusion of amendments, the Commission accepted the draft recommendations to the General Assembly proposed by the Working Group that had been created in the thirty-eight regular session in December 2005, and forwarded them to the Permanent Council for consideration. The recommendations include amendments to the model regulations for the control of money laundering (CICAD/doc.1496/06), CICAD's 2005 annual report to the General Assembly (CICAD/doc.1497/06), and the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (CICAD/doc.1498/06).

17. Proposed Topics, Place and Date for the Fortieth Regular Session of CICAD

The Secretariat proposed a list of topics for the agenda of the fortieth regular session, namely:

- Report on the meeting of the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking
- Report on the meeting of the Expert Group of on Money Laundering
- Report of the meetings of the Expert Groups on Chemical and Pharmaceutical Substances.
- National legal frameworks for contributing seized resources to fund CICAD activities
- Report on the Project on Drugs, Women and Violence
- Diagnostics of the Decentralization Project
- Report on the ACCESO project (and CICAD's other Alternative Development projects)
- Strengthening national commissions: capacity building for national commission, plans and strategies
- Progress report on the horizontal cooperation agreements with Chile and Brazil
- Report on financial intelligence units
- Report on mock trails
- Report on the online studies program for addiction studies in the Caribbean

In accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Statute, the Chair's proposal that the fortieth regular session be held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in the first week of December 2006 was unanimously approved.

18. Participants

The list of participants in this regular session is published separately as document CICAD/doc.1496/06 rev.2.

a. CICAD Member States

Representatives of Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela attended the thirty-ninth regular session of CICAD.

b. Permanent Observers

Also attending the thirty-ninth regular session in their capacity as Permanent Observers to the Organization of American States were representatives of Spain, France, and the Russian Federation.

c. Inter-American Specialized Organizations and International Agencies

Representatives attended from the Andean Community (CAN); the Andean Parliament Group; Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC); Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC); the Central American Permanent Commission to Eradicate the Illicit Production of, Trafficking in and Use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (CCP); European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA); the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA); Inter-American Defense Board (IADB); the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL); the Andean Parliament; the Central American Parliament; the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); and the World Bank.

d. Civil Society

Representatives from civil society attended from the Ibero-American Network of Non-governmental Organizations Working on Drug Dependency (RIOD).