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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

Chile

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019



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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

The Ministry of the Interior and Public Security is Chile's national drug authority. This entity reports directly to the Office of the President of the Republic. This Ministry was established in 2011 under Law 20.502 and has a budget. In order to address the drug problem, the Ministry created the following entities: National Service for Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Rehabilitation (SENDA), which coordinate and organize the following areas: demand reduction, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation; as well as the Under-Secretariat of the Interior and the Under-Secretariat for Crime Prevention, coordinate the supply reduction and control measures policies. The budget for the activities of these entities is assigned by the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security.

Through SENDA, the national drug authority coordinates the implementation of policies in the area of preventing the use of narcotics and psychotropic substances and alcohol abuse as well as the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of individuals affected by those narcotics and psychotropic substances, particularly in the drafting of a national drug and alcohol strategy.

The 2014-2020 National Anti-drug Trafficking Plan of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security establishes coordination mechanisms through inter-institutional panels, with the participation of all institutions within the national system for the prevention and control of drug trafficking in Chile.

SENDA coordinates the implementation of the national drug strategy and provides technical support to the government agencies.

OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Chile has the 2009-2018 National Drug Strategy, which was approved by the President of the Republic. This Strategy includes the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.

The relevant actors from priority areas involved in the drafting, implementation, evaluation and updating of the 2009-2018 National Drug Strategy are: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Women and Gender Equity, regional and local governments, the scientific community and academia, civil society and other social actors.

As established under Law 18.695, the Constitutional Organic Law on Municipalities, the municipalities have transferred responsibilities on drugs (specific or related) or enough autonomy to undertake and implement concrete actions in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety. The municipalities may, within their territory, develop directly or with other government agencies functions such as: education, public health, development, implementation, evaluation, promotion, training and support for social and situational prevention actions, the implementation of social reintegration and victim assistance plans, as well as the adoption of public security measures at the communal level.

The Territorial Division of SENDA is the unit responsible for the territorial management and development of the national drug strategy; its objectives thus include promoting, coordinating, training and providing technical support to Chile's regional and local governments on such matters.

The national drug authority has coordinators, offices or representatives within the territories, as part of a decentralized operational and coordination structure at the local level, to respond to the drug problem.

The country has a stable program to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by local municipalities or governments. The "SENDA Prevents" program is the point of entry at the communal, neighborhood and family level for the various programs offered by SENDA.

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

The 2009-2018 National Strategy on Drugs takes into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda. It also includes the human rights perspective, the gender approach and the development with social inclusion.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

Chile has elaborated and organized its national policies and strategies on drugs with the 2010-2020 National Strategy on Alcohol, the Comprehensive Protection of Children Program “Chile Crece Contigo”, the Model of “Aula del Bienestar en Escuelas”, the 2017-2025 Third National Plan for Mental Health, the 2010-2014 Public Safety Plan “Chile Seguro” and the 2014-2018 National Plan for Public Safety and Prevention of Violence and Crime “Seguridad para Todos”, to prevent and counteract the causes and socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem, which incorporate aspects related to the care and prevention of health risks, crime prevention, violence, victimization and social exclusion, incorporation of the gender approach, poverty reduction, non-criminalization of the user and citizen security.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

Chile has a national observatory on drugs with financial, human and technological resources, however the observatory does not have a national drug information network.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of secondary school students	X		2017
National household survey (12-64 years)	X		2016
Patient register of treatment centers	X		2017
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms	X		2010
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law	X		2012
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity		X	
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems		X	

The following is the information in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Studies	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products			2017
Quantity of seized pharmaceutical products	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled	X		2017
Chemical composition of seized drugs	X		2017
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering	X		2017

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Studies	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of persons convicted of money laundering	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances	X		2017
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		2017

In general, all the studies include data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

Chile's law provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. In the case of offenders who have a disorder due to abuse of or dependence on psychoactive substances, the alternative measure of referral to Drug Treatment Courts may be applied. This is a specialized program set up within the current criminal justice system, the purpose of which is to identify offenders whose crimes are related to abuse of drugs and/or alcohol for referral to treatment with close judicial supervision. The program's legal framework is that governed by Conditional Suspension of the Proceeding, contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses take into account gender differences in accordance with the relevant international instruments.

The country has developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses. SENDA is the entity responsible for implementing the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

Chile has inter-institutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem. The purpose of the Social Integration Area of SENDA is to contribute to the recovery of people who have abused psychoactive substances.

Programs currently being carried out include: Housing in Support of Social Integration (VAIS) and Social-Labor Guidance (OSL). The country also works to link support networks so that those using treatment programs have access to government services related to social protection, housing, training, employment, education, leisure and free time.

OBJECTIVE 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Chile does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses. In addition, it does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses. However, the alternative measure of referral to drug treatment courts can be applied in the case of offenders with a psychoactive substance abuse or dependency disorder.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that Chile has had a national drug authority during the seven rounds (1999-2018), which has an entity that coordinates the areas of demand reduction, drug observatory, international cooperation and programs evaluation; and other entities coordinate the areas of supply reduction and control measures. These entities have an annual budget.

CICAD observes that Chile has had a National Drug Prevention and Control Policy and Plan from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018). CICAD takes note that from the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has had the 2009-2018 National Drug Strategy covering the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation and incorporates the human rights perspective, the gender approach and development with social inclusion. CICAD also acknowledges that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has a stable program to transfer funds or finance drug initiatives or projects implemented by local municipalities or governments.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has institutionalized means for coordinating between agencies responsible for drug policies and those responsible for other public policies and/or strategies.

CICAD observes that in the first and second rounds (1999-2002), Chile had information in the area of supply reduction and demand reduction. Furthermore, CICAD views with satisfaction that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has maintained a national observatory on drugs, which has carried out all the priority studies in the area of demand reduction and has all the information in the area of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. However, CICAD points out that Chile has not updated some of these studies. CICAD takes note that the priority studies carried out during the seventh round (2014-2018) include data disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level. CICAD also sees that the country does not have a national drug information network.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has national administrative guidelines providing for the implementation of alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses as well as referral to drug treatment courts and has developed the corresponding mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing such measures.

CICAD views that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has inter-institutional and multisectoral programs promoting the social integration of vulnerable populations.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile does not have legislation on proportionate sentencing, in particular for low-level drug-related offenses. Likewise, the country does not have special courts and tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Chile has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. These programs include human rights, intercultural, age differences, and gender approaches.

The country takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations in establishing demand reduction programs, including the CICAD Hemispheric Drug Strategy, CICAD Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention and international standards on Drug Use Prevention.

In 2015-2016, the country carried out a process evaluation of the Comprehensive System of Prevention in Educational Facilities program called “Evaluation of the Design and Implementation of the Prevention System in Educational Facilities, 2016”. Chile has not conducted impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs. In 2018, however, the country conducted an evaluation of the Prevention Program in Educational Facilities and the Act in Time Program (AAT).

Coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders are implemented through the Prevention Area of the National Service for Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Rehabilitation (SENDA), which includes the construction of diagnoses and participatory work plans in the programs offered.

Chile does not use the technical guide jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as a reference to implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse. However, the country implements these types of measures following international models and experiences to reduce the effect of problematic substance use, such as those of the United States, Canada, and United Kingdom.

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Chile implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students:		
• Pre-school	“Descubriendo el Gran Tesoro”	Universal
• Elementary/primary	“Aprendemos a Crecer”	Universal
• Junior high & high school (secondary school)	“La Decisión es Nuestra”	Universal
	“Actuar a Tiempo”	Selective/Indicated
• Schools (regardless of level)	Prevention Program in Educational Facilities	Universal (Environmental-Universal)
Gender		
• Women	“Actuar a Tiempo”	Selective/Indicated
• Men	“Actuar a Tiempo”	Selective/Indicated
Individuals in the workplace	“ Trabajar con Calidad de Vida”	Universal

However, the country does not implement prevention programs for the following populations: university students, the street population, LGBTI, the community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, and the prison population.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Chile has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for problem drug users, guaranteeing non-discrimination. This national program includes early intervention (brief intervention, counseling) programs and devices, different treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), and social integration and recovery support services, but does not have crisis intervention.

These programs and devices take into account the UNODC and the WHO *International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders*. Annual evaluations are conducted of treatment programs. There is also the Treatment Information and Management System (SISTRAT) providing information for monitoring outcomes. The country also has an instrument for evaluation of therapy outcomes (TOP), which is used to monitor patients' therapeutic progress.

The country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use. Outpatient and residential services are provided by the public health system, private institutions, religious institutions, and non-governmental organizations. The gender perspective is included in treatment services offered.

Chile has established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services, with a gender perspective, for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

The country has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the outcomes of care, treatment and social integration programs. In terms of monitoring, variables are incorporated to allow for an analysis from the human rights and gender perspectives. Chile has not implemented evaluation as a required process in the public policy cycle on social integration. The country has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with problematic drug use.

Chile has mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services.

OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Chile does not offer ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration. However, Chile has made progress in developing a training model that includes processes of needs assessment, design of training programs, definition of learning objectives and performance objectives, use of evaluation instruments, and analysis of their findings.

The country certifies personnel who work in prevention, treatment and social integration services at both the basic and intermediate levels, through universities and SENDA.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Chile has a process for the accreditation of treatment centers. The regional offices (SEREMI Health) of the Ministry of Health grant the health authorization to treatment centers to allow them to operate.

The country has supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services are met.

SENDA and the Ministry of Health have the following supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of the care and treatment services are met: annual evaluation, financial and administrative supervision and quality management.

Chile has conducted an assessment to determine the national needs for care and the treatment services offered.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has a national system of demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural, age differences and gender approaches. The guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account in establishing demand reduction programs. However, CICAD notes that the country does not use the technical guide published by the WHO, UNODC, and UNAIDS as a reference to implement measures to minimize the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, but that it does implement this type of measures by following international models and experiences with the goal of reducing the effects of problematic substance use. With regard to program evaluation, CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Chile has carried out process and outcome evaluations of prevention programs. Despite this, CICAD notes that the country has not carried out impact evaluations on those programs.

CICAD is pleased to note that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Chile has had universal, selective and indicated prevention programs and that the coverage of key populations has been expanded over the rounds. Universal prevention is developed in educational settings (from preschool to the university level) and in the workplace, while selective and indicated prevention is geared towards at-risk students (both male and female secondary students) and their parents. However, CICAD observes that there are still key populations that are not covered.

CICAD notes that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Chile has had a network of specialized public health system establishments that includes programs and devices in early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), and social integration and services related to recovery support, but does not have crisis intervention programs or devices. Furthermore, CICAD notes that throughout all seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has had follow-up and rehabilitation programs and an accreditation process for treatment centers that have been strengthened over the course of the successive rounds. In addition, CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the outcomes of care, treatment and social integration programs, as well as supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for those with drug use problems.

CICAD observes that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Chile has been certifying personnel that work in prevention, treatment and social integration services at the basic and intermediate levels. However, CICAD expresses its concern that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not offer ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment or social integration. Nonetheless, CICAD notes that Chile has made progress in developing a training model that includes

detection processes needs, training program designs, the definition of learning and performance objectives, implementation of evaluation instruments and analysis of outcomes.

CICAD is pleased to see that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Chile has had accreditation processes for treatment centers and supervisory mechanisms to ensure that quality criteria are met in prevention programs. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has performed a diagnosis to determine national needs for care and the supply of care and treatment services.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Chile does not design, implement or update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs, taking into account that coca or poppy cultivation have not been identified in the country and the magnitude of cannabis crops found does not merit the implementation of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development programs.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Chile has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The institutions participating in these mechanisms are the Crime Studies and Analysis Center of the Sub-Secretariat for Crime Prevention and the Drug Trafficking Observatory of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

The country included studies on the structural and socio-economic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation in the 2017 Report of the Drug Trafficking Observatory of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Chile has not carried out studies on medical and scientific uses and other legal uses of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system. Additionally, Chile promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Chile has not designed or implemented alternative, integral and sustainable development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes, addressing crime prevention, community cohesion and the protection and security of the population in neighborhoods prioritized due to their conditions of vulnerability to crime and high levels of fear and perception of insecurity among the population.

OBJECTIVE 4

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, WITH THE INCORPORATION AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Chile has not carried out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, given that significant areas of illicit crops have not been detected.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Chile has characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security. In this regard, the Public Ministry, through its Drug Observatory, has developed a study and a quantitative analysis of drug trafficking in Chile and the emergence of types of marijuana with high tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content, as well as new synthetic drugs. The country also carries out an analysis of the seizures made by the National Customs Service.

The country exchanges information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the security sector with the Public Ministries of the countries with which it has signed bilateral protocols through official communiqués and e-mails as well as via e-mail with the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected in Chile. The country has not designed, implemented or updated national policies or programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs during the seventh round (2014-2018).

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has mechanisms to gather and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs and has carried out studies on the structural and socio-economic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation. Additionally, the country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system and mechanisms for the identification of NPS. In addition, CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has not carried out scientific studies on the medicinal, scientific and other licit uses of plants containing psychotropic substances.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile does not have integral and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development programs, emphasizing that the country does not consider it necessary to formulate and implement these programs as part of strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. However, CICAD observes that the country promotes sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has not carried out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact related to illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has characterization methodologies with a territorial and socio-economic approach on small-scale or micro-drug trafficking and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security and shares information on its effects in the security sector.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Chile uses the Protocol of the Chilean Investigations Police to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

The country has the 2014-2020 National Plan to Counter Drug Trafficking to detect and seize drugs, through monitoring, inspections or checkpoints on land, riverine, air and sea routes. Law 20.000 of 2005 on Drugs, Supreme Decree 867 of 2007 and Supreme Decree 1.358 of 2006 provide for the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. These laws include a human rights perspective.

Chile has training and retraining programs on entry into laboratories, dangerous materials, and the investigation of drug trafficking crimes, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The Chilean Investigations Police, the Public Health Institute of Chile, and the National Health Services System are responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country has ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Chilean Law No. 20.000 of 2005 and Supreme Decree No. 1.358 of 2006 created the Department of Controlled Chemical Substances of the Under-Secretariat of the Interior, which is the competent authority responsible for controlling domestic trade to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities.

Based on Supreme Decree 1.358, the country informs industry and users in general of applicable controls and methods of cooperation to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances through the website of the Department of Controlled Chemical Substances, monthly training events for users of the registry and awareness visits to corporations and distributors of chemical products.

Chile conducts analyses that include the exchange of information in the international field of substances, their analogs and precursors that pose a threat to public health through the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), the PEN Online System of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the ION Project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Law 20.000 and Supreme Decree 1.358 incorporate the control measures listed in Article 12, paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities and partially incorporate the measures contained in paragraph 8 of the same convention.

The country uses the INCB's PEN Online System for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances.

Chile has the retraining program for drug control personnel on the handling of dangerous substances, conducted by the Investigative Police of Chile (PDI) for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Chile has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. The country also issues licenses to manufacturers or distributors of these products.

The country carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

Law 20.000 of 2005 penalizes trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and establishes criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations

that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Chile has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

The country has training or awareness activities for the competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Chile's regulatory framework is contained in Supreme Decree 404 of 1983 (Regulations on Narcotic Drugs) and Supreme Decree 405 of 1983 (Regulations on Psychotropic Substances) of the Ministry of Health, which govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Chile has early warning systems to identify and trace NPS, amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances subject to international control. The information is shared through the UNODC early warning system.

The country has new special investigative techniques, updated equipment and new technologies acquired to detect and analyze NPS, such as land identification techniques using Raman Spectrophotometry and Fourier transform infrared Spectrophotometry (PDI), gas chromatography, mass selective detector (GC/MSD), FTIR Spectrophotometer and Instrumental Planar chromatography (HPTLC).

Based on the 2014-2020 National Plan to Counter Drug Trafficking and the National Working Group on New Psychoactive Substances, Chile identifies and addresses the challenges posed by NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Through the 2013 National Strategy for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, the 2014-2017 Plan of Action, and the National Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risk Assessment, Chile has created, updated and strengthened its legislative and institutional frameworks to counter the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking. In addition, these instruments provide mechanisms facilitating interinstitutional coordination and cooperation in the area of prevention and control of money laundering.

The country has the *Guide to Asset Investigation in Money Laundering and Predicate Offenses*, which enables authorities to develop financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations.

The Financial Analysis Unit (UAF), created by Law 19.913 of 2003, is a decentralized public service institution with legal personality and its own assets, which reports to the President of the Republic of Chile through the Ministry of Finance.

The UAF drew up the 2017 National Risk Assessment, which identifies and assesses the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing, in accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

OBJECTIVE 7

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES.

Chile has Law 19.913 of 2003, which created the UAF, and Law 19.996 of 2000, which is the Code of Criminal Procedure, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments, or products deriving from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

The Public Ministry is responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets, without prejudice to the work of the National Department of Secured Loans (DICREP) to execute them.

Chile's Code of Criminal Procedure facilitates accountability and transparency in the management of seized and forfeited assets.

The country offers specialized training courses on the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Over three consecutive periods, the Chilean Public Ministry's Observatory on Drugs, has conducted a study and quantitative analysis of drug trafficking in Chile, as well as of the emergence of types of marijuana with high content of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and new synthetic drugs. This study has been established as the national information gathering mechanism for exchanging intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations.

The Center for Crime Studies and Analysis of the Under-Secretariat for Crime Prevention, and the Anti-Drug Trafficking Observatory of the Public Ministry maintain national information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Chile has had protocols and operating procedures for the detection, investigation and dismantling of laboratories or facilities for the processing and illicit manufacture of drugs. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has programs and strategies for the detection and seizure of drugs, through monitoring, inspections and checkpoints on land, river, air and sea routes and implements and participates in ongoing training programs on these subjects. In addition, CICAD notes that Chile has regulations that consider the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. In addition, CICAD observes that the country conducts updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats related to drug trafficking and related crimes. Furthermore, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Chile has an institution responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. Similarly, CICAD observes that the country has ongoing training programs for personnel involved in this analysis.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Chile has had a competent authority responsible for control of domestic trade to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to inform industry and users in general on applicable controls and methods of cooperation to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. CICAD observes that Chile carries out analysis that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms in the international arena on substances, their analogs and precursors that pose a threat to public health. CICAD observes that from the fifth through the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has used the PEN Online pre-export notifications system of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) on controlled chemical substances. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has training programs for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD sees with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Chile's legislation has provided criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations committed by individuals or companies handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has an updated register of individuals and companies handling these products and carries out the proper regular inspections and audits of facilities belonging to individuals and companies that have been authorized to handle the referenced products. Furthermore, CICAD acknowledges that the country issues licenses to the manufacturers or distributors of those products.

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has special processes for issuing import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD observes that the country has a regulatory framework that governs the acquisition

of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Similarly, CICAD notes that Chile has training and awareness activities offered to the competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control for solely medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has an early warning system to identify and trace NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as other substances subject to international control. CICAD notes that the country has regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by those substances. CICAD sees that Chile has special new investigative techniques, updated equipment and new technologies acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS.

CICAD is pleased to note that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Chile has had regulatory frameworks to combat money laundering derived from drug trafficking. CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols enabling the authorities to develop financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD notes that Chile has mechanisms facilitating inter-institutional coordination and cooperation in the prevention and control of money laundering, as well as a financial intelligence unit. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms that permit the analysis of money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations.

CICAD is pleased to note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has a competent authority for the management of seized assets related to money laundering. CICAD observes the country has legislation, regulations and procedures, in accordance with international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or products deriving from illicit activities related to drugs and other related crimes. CICAD notes that Chile has rules facilitating accountability and transparency in the management of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD views with satisfaction that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had specialized training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has national mechanisms to collect information for exchanging intelligence in order to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Chile carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third party States and relevant international organizations, participating in all multilateral forums and in joint commissions on the issue of drugs. Through the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation and Development (ACCID), the country developed drug-related technical assistance activities with the region's countries on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug, alcohol and tobacco use, to help bolster the public policies of the countries benefiting from technical assistance.

The country has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control. Chile promotes the exchange with its foreign counterparts of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing its National Drug Strategy under joint commission agreements. In addition, the Carabineros of Chile, under the Chilean Government's International Cooperation Program for Uniformed Foreign Police Corps (CECIPU), offer and coordinate courses on investigations of criminal organizations and police intelligence.

Chile participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as joint commission and activities related to the OAS Specialized Group on Transnational Organized Crime (GECOT) of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESESIC). In addition, there are bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. The Financial Analysis Unit (UAF) is part of the Egmont Group, which promotes international cooperation in the fight against money laundering and related crimes, particularly in the areas of sharing information, training and knowledge.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Chile reviewed its regulatory and procedural frameworks allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes. The Public Prosecution Ministry is the central authority for all multilateral mutual assistance treaties in criminal matters, including the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT) evaluated the country in 2010.

The country has mechanisms and procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. In the case of money laundering, when there is a petition from a competent foreign authority pursuant to an international criminal assistance request, precautionary measures against a suspect's property or forfeiture of assets may be ordered for an amount that equals the value of the assets related to the crime investigated, as provided for under the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Criminal Code. In Chile, the competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Regional Asset Recovery Network (RRAG) of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), the Egmont Group, among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Chile has not enacted or adopted legislation or administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, respecting human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition	X	
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
	Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		X
Convention against Corruption, 1996		X		
Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X		

OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Chile has established bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance on the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has regulatory provisions allowing it to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country has signed bilateral treaties on extradition and has laws allowing extradition for the commission of drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, Chile has a regulatory framework allowing the extradition of citizens for drug trafficking and related crimes, which is provided for under Law 19.913 of 2003 and Law 20.000 of 2005.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that during the first round (1999-2000), Chile shared operational information and collaboration among the various related national authorities and had an entity responsible for information-sharing and coordination. In the sixth round (2013-2014), the country had formal coordination and information-sharing mechanisms for the prevention, investigation and control of activities related to drug trafficking. CICAD views with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has secure channels of communication for sharing information on drug interdiction and control, promotes exchange with its foreign counterparts and has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries. In addition, the country carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with the OAS member states, third states and relevant international organizations. Chile carries out technical assistance activities in the area of drugs with countries of the region on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug, alcohol and tobacco use.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Chile has updated its regulatory framework and procedural rules, which provide effective cooperative mechanisms with other countries and international organizations in the area of asset seizure and the management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. CICAD notes that the country has a central authority responsible for coordination in all multilateral mutual assistance treaties on criminal matters and procedures.

CICAD notes that in the first round (1999-2000), Chile criminalized money laundering within its legislation, covering the elimination and prevention of laundering of proceeds from drug trafficking. CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has been adopting measures and enacting laws establishing administrative controls to prevent the diversion of firearms and ammunition, and for the illegal trafficking thereof, and legal provisions allowing the imposition of criminal and civil penalties against the diversion of controlled chemical substances, and also governing the control of precursors and essential chemical substances. Furthermore, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Chile has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and the conventions of the OAS related to the world drug problem. However, CICAD expresses its concern that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has not enacted or adopted legislation or administrative measures and actions to improve implementation of obligations set forth within international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem, in respect to human rights.

CICAD notes that in the third round (2003-2004), Chile had bilateral cooperation agreements on drug trafficking. CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has regulatory provisions allowing it to provide legal assistance to third party States in investigations, trials and legal proceedings related to drug trafficking and related crimes. There also are bilateral treaties on extradition and has

laws allowing extradition for the commission of drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, Chile's legal framework allows the extradition of citizens for the referenced crimes.

CICAD recognizes Chile for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



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