

MEMM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

Colombia

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

2007-2009



Organization of American States

2010



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- National Police, Antinarcotics Directorate
 - Prevention Unit
 - Illicit Crops Eradication Unit
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 - Training Office
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- National Navy
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 - Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
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- Military Industry
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- Financial Information and Analysis Unit
- Office of the Comptroller of Colombia
- Superior Judiciary Council



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

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

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.



INTRODUCTION

Colombia has a land mass of 1,141,743 square kilometers and a total of 6,004 kilometers of borders: with Brazil (1,643 kilometers), Ecuador (590 kilometers), Panama (225 kilometers), Peru (1,496 kilometers), and Venezuela (2,050 kilometers). It has 3,208 kilometers of coastline. The country has a population of 45,508,205 (expected in 2010) with various ethnic groups and indigenous population (1%). The literacy rate is 91.4%. The unemployment rate is 12% (June 2010). Colombia is a republic consisting of 32 departments and a capital district. The country's gross domestic product per capita is US\$5,416 (2008). The inflation rate is 2.24% per year (July 2010). Colombian exports total US\$32,853 million (2009), making up 14% of the country's gross domestic product (2009). Its main exports are oil, coffee, coal, textiles, bananas, and flowers.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Colombia reports that the National Development Plan 2007-2010, "A National Community, Development for All," was adopted by Law 1151 from 2007 and establishes the anti-drug guidelines, which include activities and strategies aimed at guaranteeing control of the territory, and at combating drugs and organized crime. The Plan defines, under the chapter covering defense and democratic security, the main pillars of the anti-drug strategy, which include: control of illicit crops; alternative development; air, sea, river and land interdiction; controlling the traffic of firearms and chemical precursors; management of the extradition policy and strengthening of the mechanisms related to the judicial investigations process; restructuring the National Narcotics Directorate, forfeiture of assets and control of money laundering; consolidation of the prevention in the use of psychoactive substances by decentralization; a shared responsibility policy; and positioning Colombia on multilateral, decision-making forums in the area of illicit drugs.

Additionally, the country reports that in 2007 the National Policy to Reduce Drug Use and its Impact was approved. In the process of developing this policy, the government developed the Operational Plan 2009-2010.

Colombia reports that the Capital District of Bogotá and 29 of the country's 32 departments conduct anti-drug plans, together with 580 of Colombia's 1,102 municipalities.

The approximate overall amount of the executed budget for anti-drug activities was US\$571,484,341 for 2006, US\$575,261,502 for 2007, and US\$1,007,837,495 for 2008. The country does not provide information for 2009.

Colombia reports that the National Narcotics Council (CNE), established in 1973 and governed by Act 30 of 1986, is the national anti-drug authority and the highest-ranking adviser to the



Government of Colombia on the drug problem. The Council is responsible for formulating, coordinating, and following up on anti-drug policy, among other matters.

The agencies that comprise the governing level of the CNE are the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, which serves as chair, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social Protection, the Ministry of National Education, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Office of the Attorney General, the Security Management Department, the National Police, and the National Narcotics Directorate. The CNE coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development programs, control measures, the drug observatory, international cooperation, program evaluation, and environmental management.

The national authority has the National Narcotics Directorate (DNE) as the central technical office to carry out its mandates. This Directorate was established in 1992 and is attached to the Ministry of the Interior and Justice. The DNE has an annual, independent budget, which is financed by government allocations, self-financing (through law enforcement activities), and international cooperation. The national authority's executed budget amounted to US\$10,830,286 in 2006, US\$14,669,773 in 2007, US\$65,143,738 in 2008 and US\$91,551,229 in 2009.

B. International Conventions

Colombia has ratified the following international conventions:

- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

Colombia has neither signed nor ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, or the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

The country issued reservations to the United Nations Convention against Corruption; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.



C. National Information System

Colombia has a Drug Observatory under administration by the National Narcotics Directorate (DNE) to organize, conduct studies, and compile and coordinate statistics and other drug-related information. The Observatory has an assigned budget for its functions and is responsible for managing Colombia’s official state information in this field, including data on illicit crops; interdiction; drug use; national legislation; the environmental impact of planting and processing illicit drugs; as well as information on alternative development projects carried out in the country.

In the demand reduction area, the country conducted a national household survey in 2008 and, in 2009, conducted a survey of higher education students and started a survey of secondary school students.

In the area of drug supply reduction, Colombia has the following information:

| Information | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|--|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Priority Information | | | | | | | | |
| Drug availability indicators | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Quantities of drugs seized | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Number of drug labs dismantled | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Recommended Information | | | | | | | | |
| Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of diversion of chemical substances | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Quantities of chemical substances seized | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Sale price of drugs (for consumers) | X | | X | | X | | X | |

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Colombia reports that it is conducting the following drug abuse prevention programs:



| Population group | Estimated coverage | | Name of program | Type of program |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Target population | Target population | | |
| School children and university students | | | | |
| Pre-school (ages under 6) | 1,067,347 | 0.32% | Growing skills, <i>Leones Educando</i> life skills program* | Universal |
| Pre-school (ages 6 and 7) | *** | 450,000 | Learn to Value Yourself Program** | Universal |
| | 4,069 | *** | Early childhood – Rights Restoration Administration Process (PARD) | Universal |
| Elementary/primary (ages 5 to 10) | 5,292,476 | 0.48% | Growing skills, <i>Leones Educando</i> life skills program | Universal |
| Elementary/primary (ages 10 to 12) | *** | 1,460,000 | Educate and Prevent Program | Universal |
| | 2,076 | 11% | Preventing the use of psychoactive substances in the school population ages 7-12, in the Malaga – Santander urban area (2006) Phase II (2007) | |
| | 320 | 0.21% | Project to build an intention among children to promote lifestyles free of psychoactive substance use in the department of Tunja – Department of Boyacá (2007) | |
| | 360 | 7.61% | Integrated psychoactive substance use prevention among the youth population of the municipality of San José de Miranda - Santander (2007) | |
| Junior high and high school (ages 11 to 14) | 4,684,033 | 0.13% | Growing skills, <i>Leones Educando</i> life skills program. | *** |
| Junior high and high school (ages 13 to 15) | *** | 550,000 | Take Control of Your Life Program | Universal |
| Junior high and high school (ages 10 to 18) | 491 | 7.76% | Drug-Free Future for the Youth of La Merced, municipality of La Merced - Caldas (2008) | Universal |
| | 500 | 0.18% | Prevention of psychoactive substance use and abuse in the educational community of Armenia, Department of Quindío (2009) | |
| | 668 | 17.15% | Participatory and preventive education on the inappropriate use of psychoactive substances for the community of Enciso –Department of Santander (2009) | |



| Population group | Estimated coverage | | Name of program | Type of program |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Target population | Target population | | |
| Street population | | | | |
| Street children (ages under 6) | 709 | *** | Children and adolescents living on the street: Comprehensive protection program | Universal |
| Street children (ages 6 to 12) | 133 | | | |
| Street youth (ages 12 to 18) | 1,361 | | | |
| Street adults (ages over 18) | 68 | | | |
| Other populations | | | | |
| Workers in the workplace | *** | 3,000 | Psychosocial prevention strategy for fighting drug trafficking | Universal |
| Incarcerated individuals | 64,900 | 35%**** | Prevention and integrated treatment of drug addiction in persons deprived of liberty | Selective |

* The Leones Educando program is conducted by the Ministry of Social Protection, the Ministry of Education, and CICAD/OAS.

** Staff conducting all components of the D.A.R.E. program have been trained according to civic skills. The study plan is governed by a resolution of the National Directorate of Schools of the National Police.

*** Information not provided.

**** The Program for Prevention and Integrated Treatment of Drug Addiction in Persons Deprived of Liberty covers 92 of the country's 139 detention centers, and targets 35% of the incarcerated population.

The country reports that its prevention programs for schools and the workplace are compatible with CICAD's hemispheric guidelines.

During years 2006 – 2009, Colombia offered various training courses on prevention, treatment, and research of drug abuse for police officers, teachers, instructors and administrative staff, youth club organizers, staff of the D.A.R.E. program, the DNE, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), representatives of the National Drug Demand Reduction Commissions, drug addiction treatment centers, regional drug observatories, staff at the central level, and penitentiary staff.

In addition, the country offers courses on prevention and treatment at the following universities:



Courses Offered on Prevention and Treatment at the University Level

| University | Discipline | Subject |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Del Rosario University National University | Medicine | Prescribing specially-controlled and pain management medications (sponsored by the National Narcotics Fund). |
| National University | Nursing | The Nursing School of the National University has an academic group called "Caring for life and preventing addictions" that promotes inclusion of this subject and conducts research. |
| National University of Colombia | Pharmacy | Prescribing specially-controlled and pain management medications (sponsored by the National Narcotics Fund). |
| University of la Salle University of Applied and Environmental Sciences (UDCA) | Veterinary Chemistry | Prescribing specially-controlled and pain management medications (sponsored by the National Narcotics Fund). |

The country also offers courses at the post-graduate level on prevention and treatment that include continuing education, available at CES University; diplomas at the Autonomous University of Bucaramanga; specialization courses at the Luis Amigó University; and a two-year M.A. course at the Catholic University of Colombia.

Colombian specialists have participated in courses on such areas as synthetic drug use prevention; qualitative investigation methodologies applied to synthetic drug use; early intervention in the context of damage mitigation; drug abuse treatment within the TREATNET Project; specially controlled drugs for therapeutic use; formulation of public policy on drug use; and internships at the European Drug and Addiction Observatory.

With the exception of the effectiveness evaluation of the D.A.R.E. Program, during the evaluation period Colombia has not performed evaluations of its drug abuse prevention programs.

B. Treatment

The Ministry of Social Protection is the agency responsible for designing and executing public policy on treatment of drug abuse problems, for monitoring and regulating the supply of treatment, and for human resource training. The departmental health institutes are responsible for monitoring and regulating the supply of treatment, supervising programs, and human resource training.

The country does not provide data on public financing allocated for treatment activities.

Resolution No. 1315 of 2006 of the Ministry of Social Protection and its technical annexes govern the operation of specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use and define the official licensing procedure to authorize the operation of



specialized facilities that provide these services. The country has an official directory of specialized treatment centers that offer treatment services for persons with drug related problems. This Directory can be consulted on the web page of the Ministry of Social Protection.

In addition, the country has a system for monitoring specialized facilities that provide treatment services.

The country does not provide information on the number of facilities in the primary health care (PHC) network that carry out specific activities to address problems associated with drug use.

The country has 120 officially licensed specialized drug abuse treatment facilities in 23 of the country's 32 departments, all of which operate under the responsibility of professional staff with specific training in this area. However, the country does not have a single register with data on the number of cases treated or on cases that were referred to such establishments through the general health care system.

Colombia does not have data on the total number of cases treated at unlicensed specialized drug problem treatment facilities.

Colombia reports that it does not carry out activities to perform follow-up of patients with problems arising from drug abuse, once the indicated treatment is completed. Additionally, the country reports that 67 institutions offer their clients social reintegration services.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Colombia has estimates for indicators of drug use among the general population¹. Within the scope of specific populations, the country reports that, in 2009, it started a study of the primary school population. Also, the following additional studies were performed in 2009: "Andean Epidemiological Study on Synthetic Drug Consumption Among the University Population" within the framework of the Project "Support for the Andean Community in the Area of Synthetic Dugs - DROSICAN"; "National Study on Synthetic Drug Consumption among Adolescents in Conflict with the Law" and "Study on the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances in Bogota". The country did not provide the figures for these studies.

The country provides the following figures on the prevalence of drug use in the general population:

¹ The data presented in the tables are the substances included in the country's survey, and are a subset of the substances suggested by the MEM.



Prevalence of Drug Use in the General Population, 2008*

| Year of the survey: 2008 Type of drug | Age group surveyed: 12 to 65 | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Lifetime (percentage) | | | Last 12 months (percentage) | | | Last 30 days (percentage) | | |
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Alcohol | 90.26 | 82.40 | 86.08 | 71.95 | 51.72 | 61.18 | 46.06 | 24.83 | 34.77 |
| Tobacco | 56.25 | 34.15 | 44.49 | 29.07 | 14.76 | 21.46 | 23.81 | 11.13 | 17.06 |
| Solvents or inhalants | 1.29 | 0.29 | 0.76 | 0.36 | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.16 | 0.02 | 0.09 |
| Marijuana | 12.78 | 3.77 | 7.99 | 3.79 | 0.93 | 2.27 | 2.81 | 0.54 | 1.60 |
| Heroin | 0.38 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Cocaine HCl | 4.16 | 1.00 | 2.48 | 1.28 | 0.22 | 0.72 | 0.84 | 0.08 | 0.43 |
| Coca paste | 1.93 | 0.36 | 1.09 | 0.31 | 0.05 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.04 | 0.10 |
| Tranquilizers**, sedatives and depressants*** | 1.59 | 1.84 | 1.72 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.22 |
| Stimulants**** | 0.34 | 0.13 | 0.23 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Ecstasy (MDMA) | 1.39 | 0.48 | 0.91 | 0.41 | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.11 |

* Rate of prevalence of drug use is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100.

** Includes all of the benzodiazepine type tranquilizers.

*** Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only.

**** Includes methylphenidate and methamphetamines.

Colombia also provides the following figures on the incidence of drug use in the general population:

Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population, 2008*

| Year of the survey: 2008 Type of drug | Age group surveyed: 12 to 65 | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| | Last 12 months (percentage) | | | Last 30 days (percentage) | | |
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Alcohol | 41.31 | 25.28 | 31.55 | 25.54 | 8.23 | 14.87 |
| Tobacco | 7.96 | 2.84 | 4.80 | 4.39 | 1.45 | 2.56 |
| Solvents or inhalants | 0.17 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Marijuana | 0.85 | 0.23 | 0.51 | 0.29 | 0.11 | 0.19 |
| Heroin | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Cocaine HCl | 0.22 | 0.11 | 0.16 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| Coca paste | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants** | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| Stimulants** | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ecstasy (MDMA) | 0.22 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.05 |

* Rate of incidence of drug use is defined as the number of people who began to use a drug during a specified period of time (a year or a month) divided by the number of people who are at risk of using a specific drug for the first time. The "at-risk population" is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.

** Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only.



The country indicates, in the following table, the number and percentage of persons who, according to the study, qualify as individuals who were drug abusers or dependents in relation to users in the previous year and in relation to the total population studied:

| Year of the study: 2008 | | Age group studied: 12 to 65 | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Type of drug | | Scale Used | Number of persons (in thousands) | Percentage who 'qualify' as abusers, as dependents, or as either | |
| | | | | In relation to previous year's users | In relation to total population studied |
| Alcohol | Abuse and dependence | Risky or harmful use (AUDIT)* | 2,400 | 12.15 | 34.94 |
| | Abuse | DSM-IV | 52 | 56.70** | 1.29** |
| Marijuana | Dependence | CIE-10 | 202 | | |
| | Cocaine HCl | Abuse | DSM-IV | 22 | 59.92** |
| Dependence | | CIE-10 | 62 | | |
| Coca paste | Abuse | DSM-IV | 6 | 77.70** | 0.13** |
| | Dependence | CIE-10 | 20 | | |

* The data presented are indicators of overall risky and harmful use, calculated through the AUDIT method.

** These percentages are calculated globally for abuse and dependency.

Colombia reports the following figures, from 2008, regarding age of first drug use among the general population:

| Year of the study: 2008 Type of drug | Population: ages 12 to 65 | |
|---|---------------------------|------|
| | Average | Mean |
| Alcohol | 17.09 | 16 |
| Tobacco | 16.91 | 16 |
| Marijuana | 17.82 | 17 |
| Cocaine HCL | 19.92 | 18 |
| Coca paste | 19.93 | 18 |
| Ecstasy | 18.85 | 17 |
| Tranquilizers without prescription | 26.62 | 22 |

Colombia reports that it has an estimate from 2008 of the number or percentage of youths ages 12 to 25 who perceive drug use as harmful to their health and well-being, as follows:



| Population studied: ages 12 to 65 | Year: 2008 |
|---|--|
| Category | % of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that it is very harmful): |
| Often smoke cigarettes | 80.24 |
| Drink five or more alcoholic beverages a day | 77.29 |
| Get drunk | 78.08 |
| Take tranquilizers or stimulants without prescription once or twice a month | 70.9 |
| Take tranquilizers or stimulants without prescription three or more times a month | 77.8 |
| Use inhalants once or twice a month | 87.1 |
| Use inhalants three or more times a month | 89.9 |
| Occasionally smoke marijuana (try once or twice) | 63.83 |
| Often smoke marijuana (smoke once or twice a week) | 75.78 |
| Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack (try once or twice) | 79.33 |
| Often take cocaine HCl or crack (use once or twice a month) | 85.47 |
| Use Basuco once or twice | 83.29 |
| Use Basuco once or twice a month | 83.05 |
| Take ecstasy once or twice | 79.23 |
| Take ecstasy once or twice a month | 78.23 |
| Often take other types of Methamphetamines | |

Additionally, the country reports that it has this type of estimate for the university population:

| Population studied: University students* | Year: 2008 |
|---|--|
| Category | % of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that it is very harmful): |
| Often smoke cigarettes | 78.83 |
| Often drink alcoholic beverages | 72.77 |
| Occasionally smoke marijuana ** | 31.67 |
| Often smoke marijuana | 71.34 |
| Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack ** | 59.98 |
| Often take cocaine HCl or crack | 89.76 |
| Occasionally use basuco ** | 66.74 |
| Often use basuco | 85.58 |
| Occasionally take ecstasy ** | 36.42 |



| Population studied: University students* | Year: 2008 |
|--|--|
| Category | % of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that it is very harmful): |
| Often take ecstasy | 79.86 |
| Occasionally take other types of Methamphetamines ** | 40.28 |
| Often take other types of Methamphetamines | 67.98 |

* The sample for Colombia showed the following age distribution: 18 years and younger 29.18%; 19-20 years 25.34%; 21-11 years, 19.74%; 23-24 years, 11.39%, and 25 years or older 29.18%

** This survey looked at the perception of great risk in the use of substances for experimentation (use one or two times) as well as for frequent use.

The country reports that it has studies to evaluate the link between drugs and crime. The study entitled “Attributable Percentages in the Link between Crime and Drugs in Colombia” was conducted among the prison population at the national level in 2006. Also, in 2009 the “Study on Psychoactive Drug Consumption among Adolescents in Conflict with the Law” was carried out, with the joint participation of the Colombian Drug Observatory, the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Colombia does not have records on traffic accidents or on accidents in the workplace related to alcohol or drug use.

The country informs that the program “Pacts for Life” (“Pactos por la Vida”) promotes a new culture geared to the responsible consumption of alcohol in the general population. The Ministry of Social Protection in 2009 issued Decree 120 which establishes that it is compulsory for mayors and governors at the local level to implement this program.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Colombia reports that it has the following systems to detect and quantify the total area of coca and poppy crops:



| Name of system | Type of system | Type of crop | Description |
|---|----------------|--------------|--|
| Integrated illicit crop monitoring system | Census | Coca | This system is based on identification of medium-resolution satellite images and verification in the field. With this verification, the office-based interpretation is adjusted and the extent of coca crops where data are unavailable because of cloudiness or other factors is estimated. |
| Aerial photography | Estimation | Poppy | The system uses aerial, photographic, and land-based reconnaissance and seizures of opium derivatives |

The country provides the following data on the extent of cultivated areas of coca and poppy:

| Plant | Crop Area (in hectares) | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Coca | 77,870 | 98,899 | 80,953 | 68,025 |
| Poppy | 1,023 | 715 | 394 | 356 |

The follow-up on crop replanting is assessed by the United Nations Integrated Illicit Crop-Monitoring System.

The country has systems to measure the potential production of coca and poppy. In the case of coca leaf, this is carried out through field research in the country's eight coca-producing regions, using the stratified conglomerate sampling method, where rural farmers are consulted through a questionnaire and crop testing.

Colombia reports the following figures on potential production of coca leaf, opium gum, cocaine base paste, cocaine HCl, and heroin:

| Raw material / Drug | Potential production (MT) | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Coca leaf | 567,400 | 525,300 | 389,571 | 343,600 |
| Opium gum | 31 | 18 | 10.3 | 8.8 |
| Cocaine base paste | 416 | 783 | 554 | 501 |
| Cocaine HCl | 610 | 600 | 430 | 410 |
| Heroin | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1 | 1.1 |

The country has not detected marijuana plants grown indoors.

Colombia has formal programs for the eradication of coca, poppy, and cannabis crops. For coca crops, the country uses aerial spraying, forced manual eradication, and voluntary manual eradication; for poppy and cannabis crops, it uses forced manual eradication.



The country provides the following figures on the total areas of coca, poppy, and cannabis crops eradicated from 2006 to 2009:

| Crop | Areas no longer cultivated (hectares) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Sprayed | | | | Forced manual eradication | | | | Total | | | |
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Cannabis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.2 | 45 | 22.86 | 170 | 8.2 | 45 | 22.86 | 170 |
| Coca | 172,025 | 153,134 | 133,496 | 104,772 | 42,110 | 66,384 | 95,731 | 60,557 | 214,135 | 219,518 | 229,227 | 165,32 |
| Poppy | 231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,697 | 375 | 361 | 546 | 1,928 | 375 | 361 | 546 |

Colombia has found and dismantled the following laboratories for drugs of natural origin during 2006 - 2009:

| Illicit drug | Number of illicit laboratories dismantled | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Cocaine HCl | 201 | 285 | 296 | 284 |
| Crack | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cocaine base and paste | 2,071 | 2,186 | 3,147 | 2,751 |
| Heroin | 7 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Hashish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hashish oil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The country has not found synthetic drug laboratories.

B. Alternative, Integral, and Sustainable Development

Colombia indicates that it meets the requirements to implement integral and sustainable alternative development and that it carries out two programs related to this subject from 2003 to 2010: Forest Ranger Families Program and the Productive Projects Program, both under the Alternative Development Program (PDA) through the Presidential Initiative against Illicit Crops (PCI), which is attached to the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation (ACCION SOCIAL).

The components of each of these programs are: Involvement of stakeholders; strengthening of organizations; support for production activities; environmental management; strengthening of social capital; and market access.

The Forest Ranger Families Program (PFGB) involves rural, indigenous, and Afro-Colombian communities located in strategic ecosystems, including buffer zones, and provides a temporary conditional economic incentive and integrated follow-up, to teach sustainable production methods based on legal use of land and natural resources. The Productive Projects Program (PPP)



works with social organizations located in the agricultural border area to implement medium- and long-term farm and agro forestry projects involving cacao, rubber, oil palm, and special and forest-grown coffees. Other approaches have been developed over the last few years such as: apiculture, fish-farming, forest grazing projects, panela sugar cane, eco tourism and crafts.

Colombia has an internal system to evaluate the impact of alternative, integral, and sustainable development programs which uses key indicators such as: number of families included, hectares established, hectares free of illicit crops, hectares eradicated voluntarily, families involved with alternative development projects, and strengthening of organizations. The country does not have information on the estimated number of families that live in areas where coca, poppy, and cannabis crops are produced nor on the estimated number of families that cultivate coca, poppy, and cannabis. The results obtained from this evaluation system are as follows:

| Result | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Estimated number of families that cultivate coca, poppy and cannabis crops | * | * | * | 34,919 | * |
| Total number of families benefiting from alternative, integral and sustainable development programs | 9,840 | 40,746 | 25,072 | 4,553 | * |
| Number of these families benefiting from PFGB | 46,752 | 68,109 | 83,035 | 68,282 | 114,197** |
| Number of these families benefiting from PPP | 7,591 | 20,577 | 20,636 | 7,191 | 55,995 |

* No information.

** This figure represents the total number of families serviced by the Forest Ranger Families Program (PFGB), which is not the same as the total addition of each one of the years because, due to the dynamic of the program, a family may be receiving services for more than one year.

Also, between 2006–2009, infrastructure results from the reported programs include construction of a hospital; expansion and equipping of health care centers; health units for schools and cultural centers; construction of a playground; construction and improvement of multi-purpose athletic facilities; building, expansion and improvement of educational modules and institutes building of a plant to produce honey and water; as well as improvement of the roads infrastructure that includes the construction of the first phase of the Waterfront of the Americas in the departments of Antioquia, Meta, Magdalena, Bolívar, Cauca, Chocó, Huila, Nariño, Norte de Santander and Putumayo.

The country reports that to mitigate the environmental impact, the Presidential Initiative against Illicit Crops (PCI) has implemented measures to help preserve and recover forests and wild vegetation, and promote best environmental practices and the proper use of natural resources among beneficiaries. Also, in the implementation of productive projects, it incorporates the forest component, such as in the establishment of agro-forestry and forest grazing systems that are more environmentally friendly. Additionally, the Program carries out its interventions in accordance with Land Use Plans in order to respect conservation areas and to guarantee the technical and environmental viability of the productive projects. Furthermore, the communities



carry out reforestation activities to recover the forested areas that were cut down to plant illicit crops.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Colombia enacted Resolution 1478 of May 2006 for the control of pharmaceutical products, in accordance with the international conventions, which establishes provisions for the control, follow-up, and monitoring of imports, exports, processing, synthesis, manufacture, distribution, dispensing, purchase, sale, destruction, and use of controlled substances, medications, or any other product containing them, and of those over which the Colombian state holds a monopoly.

The country controls all products listed in the international conventions, as well as the following pharmaceuticals: Acepromazine, Barbituric Acid, Adinazolam, Amisulpride, Amitriptyline, Amoxapine, Bromperidol, Butorphanol, Butriptyline, Cinarizina, Clobenzorex, Chlomipramine, Chlorphentermine, Chlorpromazine, Clozapine, Dibenzepin, Deanol, Doxepin, Droperidol, Etoperidone, Fluphenazine, Flupentixol, Haloperidol, Chloral Hydrate, Imipramine, Ketamine, Levomepromazine, Loxapine, Maprotiline, Mesoridazine, Metapramine, N,N-dimethylamphetamine, N-methylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, Methylergometrine, Mianserine, Molindone, Nalbuphine, Nomifensine, Nortriptyline, Opipramol, Penfluridol, Perphenazine, Pericyazine or Propericyazine, Pimozide, Pipotiazine, Pizotifen, Pizotyline, Prochlorperazine, Protriptyline, Quinupramine, Sulpiride, Sultopride, Thiopental, Thiopropazate, Thioproperazine or Thioperazine, Thioridazine, Thiothixeno, Tramadol, Tranylcypramine, Trazodone, Trifluoperazine, Trifluperidol, Triflupromazine, Trimipramine and Viloxazine.

The competent authorities responsible for coordinating pharmaceutical product control activities are the National Narcotics Fund of the Ministry of Social Protection and the National Food and Drug Monitoring Institute (INVIMA). The authorities responsible for enforcing control of pharmaceutical products are the secretariats, health institutes and departmental health units with their corresponding Narcotics Revolving Funds, the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA), the Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry Professional Council (COMVEZCOL), the National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN), and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism.

The control of pharmaceutical products and prevention of their diversion in the health sector includes register control, monitoring distribution, control and monitoring of prescriptions, inspections, administrative sanctions, and the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. Also, Colombia informs that the National Narcotics Fund is the only entity exclusively empowered to import, manufacture and distribute the 22 medications under State monopoly to guarantee its control and availability due to their essentiality because of their therapeutic use, such as anticonvulsants, analgesics strong opioids and central nervous system stimulants, among others.

In the private sector, the country monitors imports and exports, carries out register and manufacturing control, monitors distributions, conducts inspections, imposes administrative sanctions, registers licensees and the quantities of products sold or manufactured, monitors



duty-free zones, the transformation of specially-controlled substances during the pharmaceutical manufacturing process, and the destruction of pharmaceutical products containing controlled substances; and assigns quotas for the import of specially-controlled substances used in the pharmaceutical industry.

The country has procedures for monitoring and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products.

The country has a regulatory system for the control of pharmaceutical products. At the central level, this system consists of four pharmaceutical chemists who conduct audits of procedures involving specially-controlled raw materials used to manufacture pharmaceutical products. At the regional level, the system has at least one professional in charge in each of the country's 30 departments.

Colombia reports that, under the coordination of the National Narcotics Fund, the health sector can communicate and share information with the administrative authorities, police or judicial bodies to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and to follow up the complaints filed in courts. The communication mechanisms include regular inter-agency meetings to exchange information and joint trainings with the entities involved.

The country has a system for compiling information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and sanctions imposed in connection with them, which produced the following information:

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Regulatory Activities | | | | |
| Number of licenses issued to: | | | | |
| Importers | 438 | 330 | 375 | 277 |
| Manufacturers | | | | |
| Distributors | | | | |
| Others (Clinics, Hospitals and Pharmacies) | | | | |
| Number of permits issued for: | | | | |
| Import | 1,091 | 972 | 1,059 | 914 |
| Export | 0 | 28 | 42 | 36 |
| Regulated Entities | | | | |
| Number of inspections conducted of: | | | | |
| Importers | 938 | 1,211 | 816 | 858 |
| Manufacturers | 916 | 860 | 727 | 812 |
| Pharmacies | 52 | 277 | 26 | 75 |
| Veterinarians | | 41 | 26 | 9 |
| Distributors | | 86 | 6 | 28 |
| Clinics and Hospitals | | 199 | 33 | 82 |



As for training courses for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products, Colombia reports that it offers training to health personnel at the national level aimed specifically at preventing inappropriate use and diversion of pharmaceutical products, including precursors subject to control in the country.

The country is in the process of a technical review, servicing and updating of the Information System on Specially-Controlled Medications in Colombia (SIMMEC) to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

Colombia has provisions to allow the application of penal sanctions against illicit production, diversion, and illicit traffic of pharmaceutical products, with sentences of eight to twenty years in prison, according to article 376 of the Penal Code. The country does not apply civil sanctions for the diversion of these products.

During the evaluated period, Colombia applied 4 administrative sanctions and no penal sanctions.

The country reports that administrative sanctions range from health measures (confiscations and suspensions) to closure of a commercial establishment and fines that depend upon severity, categorized as minor, serious, or very serious, and are expressed in Current Legal Minimum Monthly Wages (SMMLV).

Colombia reports the quantities of pharmaceutical products seized in 2008 and 2009

| Pharmaceutical products | 2008 | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Quantities seized | | | |
| | Tablets/ capsules | Liquid (liters) | Powder (kilograms) | Injectable (liters) |
| Alfentanil HCL 2,5 mg Ampoule | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.008 |
| Alprazolam | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alprazolam 0,25 mg Tablet | 528 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alprazolam 0,5 mg Tablet | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clobazam 20 mg Tablet | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clonazepam | 479 | 0.27 | 0 | 0 |
| Clonazepam 1mg Ampoule | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Clozapine | 344 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clozapine 100 mg Tablet | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clozapine 25 mg Tablet | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diazepam | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 |
| Diazepam 10 mg Ampoule | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Diazepam 10 Tablet | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fentanyl | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| Fentanyl—injectable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.013 |
| Ketamine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 |



| 2008 | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Pharmaceutical products | Quantities seized | | | |
| | Tablets/ capsules | Liquid (liters) | Powder (kilograms) | Injectable (liters) |
| Lorazepam | 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lorazepam 1 mg Tablets | 30 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lorazepam 2 mg Tablets | 87 | 0 | 0 | |
| Meperidine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.078 |
| Meperidine 10 mg Ampoules | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.234 |
| Methylergonovine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| Methylphenidate | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Midazolam | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Morphine Solution Oral | 0 | 0.24 | 0 | |
| Oxycodone | 779 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oxycodone 40 mg Tablets | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| Oxytocin | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oxytocin Iny | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,03 |
| Phenobarbital | 225 | 0 | 0 | 0.001 |
| Phenobarbital 100 mg Tablets | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phenobarbital 200 mg Ampoule | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 |
| Phenobarbital 40 mg ampoules | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.213 |
| Phenobarbital 50 mg Tablets | 442 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phenobarbital Elixir | 0 | 0.72 | 0 | 0 |
| Thiopental | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4,126 | 1.23 | 0 | 2.28 |

| 2009 | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Pharmaceutical products | Quantities seized | | | |
| | Tablets/ capsules | Liquid (liters) | Powder (kilograms) | Injectable (liters) |
| Alprazolam | 326 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Bromazepam | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clobazam | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clonazepam | 527 | 0.04 | 0 | 0 |
| Clozapine | 353 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diazepam | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 |
| Fentanyl | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0.078 |
| Ketamine | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lorazepam | 486 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meperidine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.002 |
| Methyl ergobasin | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



| 2009 | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Pharmaceutical products | Quantities seized | | | |
| | Tablets/ capsules | Liquid (liters) | Powder (kilograms) | Injectable (liters) |
| Methylergonovine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 |
| Methylphenidate | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Midazolam | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0.08 |
| Morphine | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Oxycodone | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oxytocin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phenobarbital | 451 | 0.24 | 0 | 0.002 |
| Remifentanyl | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Triazolam | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2,647 | 0.28 | 0 | 0.242 |

The country also provides the following figures on quantities of pharmaceutical products disposed of during 2008 and 2009:

| Pharmaceutical products | Quantities disposed of | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | 2008 | | 2009 | | |
| | Tablets/ capsules | Liquid (liters) | Tablets/ capsules | Powder (kilograms) | Injectable (liters) |
| Alprazolam | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Bromazepam | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Brotizolam | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Clonazepam | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Clozapine | 0 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| Diazepam | 488 | 0.05 | 260 | 0 | 0.006 |
| Fentanyl | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 0.005 |
| Flurazepam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meperidine | 0 | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Methadone | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Methyl ergobasin | 166 | 0.075 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Methyl ergometrine | 0 | 0.028 | 0 | 0 | 0.081 |
| Midazolam | 0 | 4.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Morphine | 0 | 0.08 | 0 | 0 | 0.001 |
| Oxycodone | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Oxytocin - Injectable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.027 |
| Phenobarbital | 1,377 | 2.54 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Thiopental Sodium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.002 | 0 |
| Triazolam | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 |



| Pharmaceutical products | Quantities disposed of | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | 2008 | | 2009 | | |
| | Tablets/ capsules | Liquid (liters) | Tablets/ capsules | Powder (kilograms) | Injectable (liters) |
| Total | 2,038 | 7.263 | 1,050 | 0.002 | 0.12 |

The country reports that, for the final disposition of all confiscated pharmaceutical products, specialized firms were hired to destroy these products through incineration.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

Colombia has the following laws and regulations of national scope for the control of chemical substances, in accordance with international conventions:

| Title and Description | Date of entry into force |
|--|--------------------------|
| Act 30 of 1986 (Adoption of the National Narcotics Statute). | 1986 |
| Decree 3788 (Issuing Regulations pertaining to Act 30 of 1986, regarding requirements and procedures for issuance of Certificates of Lack of Information in connection with Narcotics Trafficking, which in turn was added by Decree Law 2894 of 1990). | December 31, 1986 |
| Resolution 0009 (Issues Regulations for Colombian territory on the import, manufacture, distribution, transport, and use of the following chemical substances: acetone, hydrochloric acid, chloroform, ethyl ether, sulfuric acid, ammonia, potassium permanganate, sodium carbonate, methyl ethyl ketone, aliphatic solvents numbers 1 and 2, thinner, ethyl acetate, methanol, butyl acetate, diacetic alcohol, hexane, and butanol. Establishes minimum monthly quantities for control, based on five kilos for solids and five liters for liquids; provides a series of instructions and requirements for appropriate handling). | February 18, 1987 |
| Resolution 0007 (Adds toluene to the list of substances controlled by the National Narcotics Council in amounts over five kilos per month and acetic anhydride in any amount). | December 1992 |
| Resolution 031 (In exercise of the legal authority conferred by Article 91(c) of Act 30 of 1986). | 1991 |
| Decree 2150 (Removes and reforms regulations, procedures, and unnecessary formalities in public administration. Certificates of Lack of Information in connection with Narcotics Trafficking). | 1995 |
| Resolution 0001 (Includes among controlled substances isopropyl alcohol, methyl isobutyl ketone, and isopropyl acetate). | January 30, 1995 |
| Resolution 0006 (In which the National Narcotics Council issues Measures on Certificates of Lack of Information in connection with Narcotics Trafficking in terms of the handling of controlled chemical substances. Establishes certain definitions, indicates the correct way to keep control logs, indicates specific grounds for freezing assets, includes solvent 1A as a controlled item, and provides regulations for cases in which special authorization for up to 90 days may be issued). | August 28, 2000 |
| Act 962 (Issues Provisions on streamlining of formalities and administrative procedures). | 2005 |



| Title and Description | Date of entry into force |
|--|--------------------------|
| Resolution 018 (Establishes criteria applicable to procedures for issuance of Certificates of Lack of Information in connection with Narcotics Trafficking and amends other provisions). | October 2008 |
| Resolution 009 (Subrogates Resolution No. 019 of 2008 and includes controlled chemical substances such as cement, urea, and lime under administrative control under the Certificate of Lack of Information in Connection with Narcotics Trafficking). | June 2009. |
| Resolution No. 1478 of the Ministry of Social Protection (Establishes administrative control measures to licit uses of the following substances that have the potential of being used as precursors of synthetic drugs: N-Acetylanthranilic, Lysergic Acid, Ephedrine, Ergometrine, Ergotamine, 1-Phenyl-2-Propanone, Isosafrole, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenil-2-propanone, Norephedrine (Phenylpropanolamine), Piperonal (Heliotropin), Safrole, Pseudoephedrine, Anthranilic Acid, Phenylacetic Acid, Piperidine and Methylephedrine). | May 10, 2006 |
| Resolution No.2335 of the ministry of Social Protection (Places N-methylephedrine and N-methylpseudoephedrine under special control in Colombia in accordance with the mechanisms established in Resolution No. 1478 of 2006 of the Ministry of Social Protection and establishes health public measures to gradually remove from the market medications with ephedrine and pseudoephedrine with certain exceptions). | July 8, 2009 |
| Resolution No. 3962 of the Ministry of Social Protection (Establishes April 30, 2010, as the deadline for the sale of medications containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in the national market and establishes control measures for the export of pharmaceutical preparations containing those substances). | October 21, 2009 |

The country controls all products listed in the international conventions, as well as the following substances: motor fuel oil, isobutyl acetate, n-propyl acetate, bicarbonate of soda, lime, activated carbon, cement, calcium chloride, gasoline, potassium hydroxide (solid or in solution), sodium hydroxide (solid or in solution), (caustic soda), isobutanol sodium metabisulfite, kerosene, urea, aliphatic solvents nos. 1 and 2, manganese dioxide, potassium manganate, hexane, ethyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, and thinner, N-methylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine and methylephedrine.

The institutions responsible for preventing and sanctioning the diversion of controlled chemical substances communicate through databases and information exchange among the various Colombian state control agencies.

The national authorities responsible of enforcing laws and regulations concerning the control of chemical substances are: in the administrative area, the National Narcotics Directorate (DNE), the National Police, and the National Narcotics Fund; in the judicial area, the National Police, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Security Management Department (DAS), the National Army, and the National Navy; in the customs area, the National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN), and the Treasury and Customs Police (PONAL). Additionally, in other areas the entities responsible for enforcing laws are the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

The country conducts the following activities to control the diversion of controlled chemical substances:



| Activity | Responsible entities |
|---|---|
| National registry of license-holders | DNE, National Narcotics Fund |
| Control of licenses (manufacturing, distribution) | DNE, National Narcotics Fund |
| Control of import/export | DNE, National Narcotics Fund, and National Tax and Customs Directorate |
| Inspections | DNE, National Narcotics Fund, and National Police |
| Inspection of transactions | DNE, National Narcotics Fund, National Tax and Customs Directorate, and National Police |
| Control of distribution | DNE, National Narcotics Fund, National Army, and National Police |
| Control of final sales | DNE, National Narcotics Fund, National Army, and National Police |
| Control of transport | State security agencies |
| Pre-export notifications | DNE, National Narcotics Fund, and National Police |
| Imposition of sanctions | DNE, National Narcotics Fund, National Army, and National Police |

These activities are conducted under an integrated procedure that includes individuals and entities authorized to handle these substances, using administrative and penal controls implemented by such state agencies as: the National Narcotics Fund, the DNE, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the Security Management Department (DAS), and the National Police.

Colombia has a regulatory system for the control of chemical substances, which includes the Security Management Department, Technical Investigations Unit of the Office of the Public Prosecutor, and National Police. The National Narcotics Fund has the responsibility of performing inspections in the establishments that import, store, distribute, handle and use for therapeutic purposes substances and products subject to control and, for this purpose, it has four professionals in chemical and pharmaceutical chemistry at the central level; and at the regional level it has at least one professional in each of the 30 departments in the country with the capacity to perform the inspection of establishments that handle this type of substances within its jurisdiction.

As for training courses on controlling the diversion of chemical substances, two analytical seminars were convened involving an average of 200 officers; a training seminar on Ratified Initial Expert Tests (PIPH); and a chemical substances control and inspection seminar for National Police officials. Also, since 2009 the National Narcotics Fund has planned and implemented inter-institutional meetings and training sessions throughout the country, but specially in border areas and in ports that are gateways for international trade, targeted to customs agents and police officers and focused on identifying and recognizing controlled substances and products, including substances classified as potential precursors to synthetic drugs.

The country reports that it operates an automated, secure, and efficient information system to facilitate operations aimed at controlling the diversion of chemical substances.



Colombia has provisions for the application of criminal sanctions against illicit production, diversion, and illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances that include sentences of incarceration ranging from six to ten years. Administrative sanctions also exist which include fines ranging from 2,000 to 50,000 current legal minimum monthly wages. So long as the quantity of substances in question does not exceed three times the amount specified in resolutions issued by the National Narcotics Directorate, the sentence shall range from four to six years of incarceration with a fine of 10 to 100 current legal minimum monthly wages. The country does not have civil sanctions for these cases.

During the evaluation period Colombia did not apply penal sanctions against illicit production, diversion, or illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances; the number of sanctions applied in the administrative area reached 107 in 2006, 38 in 2007, 80 in 2008 and 46 in 2009.

Colombia exports controlled chemical substances. The country does not provide information on the number of exports of controlled chemical substances during years 2006 – 2009.

The country reports that the system of pre-export notifications was implemented on the basis of the publication of Decree 25 of July 2009. It provides the following information on the number of notifications issued:

| Importing/trans shipment countries | 2009 |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Bolivia | 3 |
| Brazil | 2 |
| Costa Rica | 4 |
| Ecuador | 15 |
| El Salvador | 9 |
| United States | 7 |
| Guatemala | 4 |
| Haiti | 2 |
| Honduras | 4 |
| Japan | 3 |
| Panamá | 12 |
| Peru | 2 |
| Puerto Rico | 7 |
| Dominican Republic | 4 |
| Thailand | 1 |
| Total | 79 |

The country informs that of the 79 pre-export notifications issued in 2009, the importing or transshipment countries responded favorably or without objection on 12 occasions, answered negatively to 4 and 63 were not answered on time.



Colombia imports controlled chemical substances, but does not handle them when in transit. In 2006, the country received 264 imports, 290 in 2007, 160 in 2008, and 342 in 2009; and received the following pre-export notifications regarding those substances:

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| Number of pre-export notifications received | 264 | 290 | 160 | 342 |
| Number of replies sent | 258 | 289 | 158 | 254 |
| Number of replies sent on time (maximum 15 days) | 154 | 75 | 125 | 235 |

The country reports that seven pre-export notifications were rejected in 2006, six in 2007, one in 2008 and two in 2009.

Colombia uses the “Pre-Export Notification System” (PENS) to process pre-export notifications.

The country reports the following amounts of controlled chemical substances seized:

| Controlled Chemical Substances | Unit of measure | Amount seized | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Acetic anhydride | gal | 2,234 | 1,234 | 8 | 2 |
| Acetone | gal | 387,872 | 303,778 | 387,903 | 364,970 |
| Ammonia | gal | 43,747 | 55,925 | 57,035 | 35,061 |
| Butanol | gal | 2,838 | 6,033 | 185 | 70 |
| Butyl acetate | gal | 16,490 | 15,800 | 17,640 | 6,703 |
| Chloroform | gal | 28 | 23 | 476 | 87 |
| Di acetone alcohol | gal | 334 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ethyl acetate | gal | 41,648 | 51,006 | 48,755 | 5,621 |
| Ethyl ether | gal | 6,145 | 8,827 | 18,026 | 1,330 |
| Gasoline | gal | 821,487 | 1,375,338 | 679,524 | 437,980 |
| Hexane | gal | 22,922 | 35,861 | 7,655 | 12,905 |
| Hydrochloric acid | gal | 75,813 | 132,664 | 82,777 | 50,707 |
| Isopropyl acetate | gal | 6,085 | 0 | 2,541 | |
| Isopropyl alcohol | gal | 15,241 | 23,133 | 9,937 | 5,725 |
| Kerosene | gal | 70,969 | 41,526 | 146,404 | 68,198 |
| Manganese dioxide | gal | 0 | 0 | 1,150 | 0 |
| Methanol | gal | 17,930 | 65,123 | 3,502 | 6,800 |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | gal | 16,068 | 27,434 | 27,447 | 10,264 |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone | gal | 10,096 | 25,501 | 5,643 | 0 |
| Motor fuel oil | gal | 356,953 | 673,423 | 271,859 | 252,140 |



| Controlled Chemical Substances | Unit of measure | Amount seized | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Potassium manganate | gal | | | 1 | 0 |
| Potassium permanganate | gal | 11,386 | 6,027 | 4,360 | 8,434 |
| Sodium Carbonate | gal | 20 | 0 | 180 | 0 |
| Solvent 1 | gal | 103,972 | 37,723 | 60,324 | 40,405 |
| Solvent 2 | gal | 15,270 | 29,999 | 18,875 | 100 |
| Sulfuric acid | gal | 349,381 | 134,516 | 80,981 | 65,903 |
| Thinner | gal | 111,189 | 90,288 | 41,765 | 24,639 |
| Toluene | gal | 7,024 | 11,452 | 7 | 770 |
| Urea | gal | 620 | 220 | 369 | 0 |
| Total—liquids | gal | 2,513,854 | 3,152,857 | 1,976,330 | 1,398,813 |
| Gray cement | kg | 1,173,274 | 1,549,323 | 502,456 | 1,264,496 |
| Manganese dioxide | kg | 830,040 | 127,540 | 610 | 1,972 |
| Potassium manganate | kg | 8,262 | 2,592 | 325 | 595 |
| Potassium permanganate | kg | 97,923 | 142,331 | 41,630 | 22,793 |
| Sodium carbonate | kg | 770,774 | 2,847,407 | 217,937 | 53,560 |
| Urea | kg | 238,986 | 249,269 | 100,667 | 285,345 |
| Total—solids | kg | 3,119,260 | 4,918,463 | 863,625 | 1,628,761 |

The Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the National Police, the Security Management Department, and the Technical Investigations Units of the Office of the Public Prosecutor are charged with conducting seizures of chemical substances. All these authorities report the seizures made to the Drug Observatory of Colombia, which assesses, filters, and validates the information.

The country provides the following data on the quantity of controlled chemical substances disposed of during the years 2006 – 2009:

| Controlled chemical substances | Unit of measure | Quantities Disposed of | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009* |
| Activated carbon | kg | 140 | - | 5,376 | - |
| Ammonia | kg | 630 | - | 28 | 1,508 |
| Calcium chloride | kg | - | - | - | 7,850 |
| Calcium chloride | kg | 685 | - | 19,403 | 5,000 |
| Caustic soda | kg | 2,578 | 19,916 | 10,620 | 11,939 |
| Ethyl acetate | kg | 113,209 | 69,555 | 25,932 | 23,109 |
| Gasoline | gal | 40 | - | 715 | 1,470 |
| Gray cement | kg | - | - | - | 20,000 |
| Hydrochloric acid | kg | 11,946 | 2,151 | 35,772 | 44,010 |
| Isobutanol | kg | - | 2,943 | - | 3,900 |



| Controlled chemical substances | Unit of measure | Quantities Disposed of | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009* |
| Isobutyl acetate | kg | 1,443 | - | - | - |
| Isobutyl alcohol | kg | 2,752 | - | - | - |
| Isopropyl alcohol | kg | 797 | 354 | - | - |
| Kerosene | gal | 440 | 870 | - | - |
| Manganese dioxide | kg | 7,700 | - | 23,017 | - |
| Methyl ethyl ketone | kg | 24,617 | 4,914 | - | 6,343 |
| Methylene chloride | kg | - | - | - | - |
| Mixtures of acetates | kg | 9,609 | - | - | - |
| Motor fuel oil | gal | - | - | - | 4,799 |
| Nitric acid | kg | 306 | - | - | - |
| Phosphoric acid | kg | 960 | - | - | - |
| Polyethylene | kg | - | - | - | 3,750 |
| Potassium hydroxide | kg | 900 | - | - | 2,250 |
| Potassium manganate | kg | 450 | 300 | 50 | 950 |
| Potassium permanganate | kg | 22,924 | 10,002 | 5,760 | 585 |
| Propyl acetate | kg | 10,879 | - | - | - |
| Sodium bicarbonate | kg | - | - | 125 | - |
| Sodium carbonate | kg | 49,600 | 33,565 | 24,160 | 6,233 |
| Sodium chloride | kg | 22,350 | - | - | - |
| Sodium metabisulfite | kg | 2,400 | - | - | 5,775 |
| Solvent No. 1 (aliphatic naphtha) | gal | 97,244 | - | 58,187 | 53,866 |
| Solvent No. 2 (aliphatic naphtha) | gal | 1,065 | - | 2,820 | - |
| Sulfuric acid | kg | 215,105 | 290,707 | 64,572 | 64,534 |
| Thinner | gal | 21,554 | 12,062 | 3,024 | 25,673 |
| Toluene | gal | 43 | - | - | - |
| Urea | kg | 2,850 | 11,220 | - | 1,000 |
| Xylol | kg | - | - | - | 13,000 |

* through September 2009.

The methods used for final disposition of controlled chemical substances seized are mainly incineration and neutralization.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Colombia provides the following figures on the quantities of drugs and raw materials forfeited during the years 2006 – 2009:

| Type of illicit drug or raw material | Quantities of drugs forfeited | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Unit of measure | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Opium | kg | 155 | 133 | 372 | 49 |
| Morphine | kg | 28 | 8 | - | 1 |
| Heroin | kg | 515 | 527 | 678 | 735 |
| Coca leaf | kg | 844,031 | 1,093,866 | 644,353 | 852,778 |
| Cocaine HCL | kg | 130,916 | 131,431 | 200,984 | 200,017 |
| Cocaine base | kg | 44,924 | 49,604 | 49,662 | 41,858 |
| Cannabis (leaves) | kg | 109,629 | 183,203 | 254,685 | 208,875 |
| LSD | patches | 80 | 64 | - | - |
| Amphetamine/ methamphetamine | pills | 56 | 1,961,120 | 1,860 | 103,096 |
| MDMA (ecstasy) and derivatives | pills | 17,752 | 7,745 | 3,737 | 23,477 |
| Coca paste | kg | 5,472 | 14,263 | 5,001 | 11,571 |

The country has specialized analyses for the characterization and profiling of seized substances, that include adulterants, dilutants, and occluded residual solvents.

The country reports that in 2009, the National Narcotics Directorate and the National Police conducted chemical assessments of synthetic drugs on the market in Bogotá, determining (qualification and quantification) the active substance, the active and inactive cutting substances, synthetic chemical contaminants, solvents used, and methods of synthesis.

Colombia provides the following figures on the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking:

| Year | Number of persons formally charged | Number of persons convicted |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2006 | 8,095 | 5,982 |
| 2007 | 12,047 | 10,629 |
| 2008 | 17,195 | 15,077 |
| 2009 | 17,088 | 15,731 |



In addition, the country provides the following figures on the number of public officials formally charged with and convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking, manufacturing, or possession of drugs, pursuant to Article 376 of Law 599 (2000) of the Penal Code:

| Year | Number of public officials formally charged | Number of public officials convicted |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2006 | 41 | 30 |
| 2007 | 75 | 70 |
| 2008 | 75 | 73 |
| 2009* | 153 | 11 |

* Number of public officials charged with trafficking, manufacturing or possession of drugs.

As for the treatment of drug possession for personal use, Colombia reports that, in its ruling C-221 of 1994, the Constitutional Court decriminalized drug use involving personal doses.

On the other hand, Act 599 of 2000, Title XIII, Chapter II, Articles 375 and 376 (Penal Code) defines the illicit possession of drugs as an offense. Colombia reports that data on the number of persons formally charged is not available. The data on those convicted on illicit possession are the following:

| Type of Process | Number of persons convicted | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------|------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Article 376 (Against public health - Traffic, manufacture or possession of drugs) | 2,848 | 1,239 | 734 |
| Article 375 (Against public health – Traffic, maintenance or financing of illicit crops) | 140 | 95 | 67 |

Colombia does not have alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.

The authorities charged with drug traffic control are the armed forces (Army, Navy, Air Force), the National Police, the Security Management Department, and the Office of the Public Prosecutor.

To facilitate timely information exchange and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking, the country uses interagency committees and agreements and organizes the “Condor Plan” meeting, which focuses on analysis and monthly follow-up of operational results in this area.

To promote or facilitate timely operational information exchange and collaboration with counterpart national authorities of foreign countries, the country reports that it has established treaties, agreements, bilateral meetings, joint anti-drug commissions, and the GANSJ (High-Level Security and Justice Group).

Colombia has offered various specialized training courses on fighting illicit drug trafficking for police security forces, customs security forces, investigators, and the judiciary.



Colombia reports that it has achieved 100% implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code developed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), in all of the country's ports. In addition to the ISPS, Colombia has established a voluntary international business alliance that promotes secure commerce, in accordance to the guidelines established by the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC), which is supported by various state security bodies.

The entities participating in the execution of anti-drug port security programs are the National Police, through the Antinarcotics Police, and the Navy, through the Coast Guard and the Maritime Directorate (DIMAR). These entities are responsible for implementing and certifying the ISPS in each port.

The country reports that it has a mechanism to gather, analyze, exchange, and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counter-drug control activities in ports.

Colombia has control mechanisms to monitor ship movements in its ports, as well as a manual commercial system and a noncommercial computer-based satellite vessel monitoring (VMS) system. The country also has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo, or containers should undergo a more complete physical inspection.

Colombia carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring, and interdiction activities through electronic maritime traffic and control devices, and executes interdiction and maritime control operations with surface and airborne units. The country provides the following information on the entities that coordinate and participate in maritime monitoring and interdiction activities:

| | Monitoring | | | | Interdiction | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----|-------------|----|--------------|----|-------------|----|
| | Coordinator | | Participant | | Coordinator | | Participant | |
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Office of the Public Prosecutor | X | | X | | | X | X | |
| Customs | X | | X | | | X | | X |
| National Police | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Costa Guard Service | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Navy | X | | X | | X | | X | |
| Air Force | X | | X | | X | | X | |

Colombia reports that it conducted 111 maritime interdiction operations, seizing 96 vessels in 2006, 99 operations, seizing 95 vessels in 2007, 139 operations, seizing 91 vessels in 2008, and 130 operations, seizing 105 vessels in 2009.

The country indicates the number of maritime anti-drug operations executed in partnership with other countries, as provided in Article 17 of the Vienna Convention of 1988, during the 2006-2009 period:



| Number of requests issued | Number of operations conducted | Countries involved |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 211 | 113 | United States |
| 16 | 16 | Panama |
| 2 | 2 | Costa Rica and Honduras |

Colombia conducts aerial interdiction operations. All of the procedures are governed by the 2002 Air Bridge Denial Agreement (ABD) between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Colombia on the enforcement program against illicit aerial traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Every non-commercial aircraft flying in the Special Control Zones may be subject to special monitoring by air- and land-based detection units to determine whether there exists a reasonable suspicion that the aircraft is engaged mainly in illicit drug trafficking.

Monitoring activities are coordinated by the Air Force, with the participation of the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the National Police, the National Tax and Customs Directorate (DIAN) and the Security Management Department (DAS). Interdiction activities are coordinated by the Colombian Air Force, with the participation of the Office of the Public Prosecutor, Customs, the National Police, the Coast Guard, the Navy, the Air Force, the Civil Aviation Control Office (CACIV), the Civil Aviation Special Administrative Unit (UAEAC) and the Security Management Department. These entities verify all the information regarding an aircraft and its crew in order to ensure their legality.

The country provides the following information on the number of airborne drug interdiction operations during years 2006 – 2009:

| Year | Number of coordination activities conducted | Number of operations conducted | Countries involved |
|------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 2006 | 57 | 14 | Colombia-Venezuela-Nicaragua-Honduras |
| 2007 | 89 | 20 | Colombia – Venezuela - Guatemala-Honduras – Dominican Republic – Belize |
| 2008 | 147 | 31 | Colombia – Venezuela – Brazil- Guatemala-Honduras – Dominican Republic – Belize -Mexico |
| 2009 | 154 | 38 | Colombia – Venezuela – Brazil- Guatemala-Honduras – Dominican Republic – Belize - Mexico |

Colombia reports that it carried out 18 aerial interdiction operations, seizing 14 aircraft in 2006, 24 operations, seizing 20 aircraft in 2007, 60 operations, seizing 31 aircraft in 2008, and 81 operations, seizing 38 aircraft in 2009.

The country informs that staff of the Air Defense Directorate, in coordination with staff of the Civil Aviation Control Office of the Antinarcotics Police, are conducting an operation called AURORA,



the main purpose of which is to minimize and discourage the use of airport facilities, aeronautical infrastructure, and air strips by criminal organizations throughout Colombia. This involves registry of aircraft landing at the nation’s various airports and fumigation air strips, and their technical and administrative inspection for compliance with the law.

Colombia reports that it has provisions in its general laws and regulations that are applicable to the control of the sale of drugs via the Internet. The country reports that the relevant laws are Act 599 of 2000, Chapter 2, Articles 376 - 378, and Act 1273 of January 2009, which are geared mainly towards the protection of information and the privacy of persons. Also, Article 5 of Resolution No. 1478 of 2006 of the Ministry of Social Protection explicitly prohibits the sale or purchase of controlled substances or medications regulated by the National Narcotics Fund via the internet, mail or similar means. That prohibition is reaffirmed in paragraph 5.3, chapter II, volume II, of the Requirements and Procedures Manual of the Pharmaceutical Service which was adopted under the provisions of Resolution No. 1403 of 2007 of the Ministry of Social Protection.

The country reports that its laws do not define competencies and responsibilities for the authorities in terms of controlling Internet drug sales. Colombia reports that it carries out some activities in this area, including internet monitoring by the Security Management Department (DAS), and information exchange with entities in other countries. These activities receive technical support from the Information Systems Crime Unit of the National Police in illicit drug trafficking cases where the Internet was used.

Colombia provides the following information on the authorities responsible for coordinating procedures aimed at detecting illicit sales via the Internet, investigative techniques, and training activities:

| Activity | Responsible Authority | Support Authorities |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Procedures | Office of the public prosecutor | National Police |
| Investigative techniques | Office of the Public Prosecutor and National Police | International agencies |
| Training | National Police | International agencies, Office of the Public Prosecutor |

The country has not conducted awareness activities or programs on the illicit sale of drugs over the Internet for administrative, judicial, customs, and law enforcement personnel, the postal service, or others, nor has it established means by which citizens may report the illicit sale of drugs over the Internet.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials

Colombia has official government bodies to regulate and authorize the manufacture, import, export, transit, acquisition, sale, delivery, shipment, transfer, registry, marking, transport, possession, carrying, storage, and marketing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.



The national institutions responsible for regulating these activities are the Military Industry (INDUMIL), whose functions are identified in the National Constitution and Decree 2535 of 1993, and the Department for the Control of Trade in Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives, whose functions are defined in Act 1119 of 2006, Decree 2535 of 1993, and Regulatory Decree 1809 of 1994.

The country has national legal provisions in force, which establish administrative controls for the manufacture, import, export, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. Act 1142 of 2007 defines as an offense the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. Articles 38 and 55 provide penalties of 4 to 8 years in prison and 5 to 15 years in prison, respectively.

The country has current laws that establish administrative controls for licit transactions between persons or legal entities, from the initial transfer through to the end user, including, when applicable, all of the various carriers of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. These laws include administrative sanctions, fines, and seizures. The country has current laws and regulations to control and authorize commercial transactions (purchase-sale) of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials between individuals, between legal entities and individuals. These laws include administrative sanctions and seizures.

Colombia does not have laws or regulations to control or authorize such activities between national legal entities or individuals and foreigners. The country informs that the purchase of firearms used by the Armed Forces in compliance with their constitutional mandate is effected through INDUMIL, or carried out directly between governments in cases of exportation or importation.

Colombia reports that, according to the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, its law requires the marking of firearms at the time of manufacture and for import, but not for official use after their seizure or confiscation.

The Department for the Control of Trade in Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives has registries of legal weapons acquired by individuals in Colombia, using the Computerized National Firearms Archive, which provides real-time information on the identity of a person carrying or possessing a firearm and other personal data. Each branch of the Armed Forces (Army, Air Force, Navy, and National Police) keeps its own registers and exercises its own control.

The country reports that the Department for the Control of Trade in Weapons of the Armed Forces General Command is the leading agency in the control of firearms, their ammunition, explosives and their accessories, and of raw materials, and is the entity responsible for issuing permits and licenses to private parties and to governmental agencies in the country. Also, INDUMIL, which is linked to the Ministry of Defense, has legal authorization to import, manufacture, purchase and sell firearms, ammunition, explosives related materials, as well as engage in commercial activities in the industrial areas related to its specialty.



The country has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation among national and international institutions regarding all forms of control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. The entities that participate in these activities are the National Arms Information Center (CINAR) located in the Department for the Control of Trade in Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives, whose function is to provide information on a national level on legal firearms and their permit holders to security agencies and judicial authorities that require it during investigations. Also, the Center for Anti-Explosives Information and Firearms Tracing (CIARA) focuses primarily on tracing in coordination with the Inter-institutional Anti-terrorist Analysis Group (GIAT), which is comprised of the Army, the National Police and the Security Management Department (DAS).

Colombia does not provide data on the number of times the entry of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other related materials was not authorized for lack of the necessary licenses or permits during the years 2006–2009.

The country does not provide data on the number of times it has not issued an export license or permit because the importing country did not first issue necessary licenses or permits during the years 2006–2009.

Colombia does not provide data on the number of times it did not authorize export of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other related materials because the transit country did not first issue the necessary licenses or permits during the years 2006–2009.

The country does not provide information on the existence of a database or national registry of the import, export, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other related materials.

Colombia reports that Article 83 of Decree 2535 of 1993 designates the authorities that are responsible for the seizure and confiscation of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition, including civil, police and military entities that have responsibilities related to law enforcement and maintaining order. Also, the country reports that it exchanges information related to the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials at the national and international levels.

The country has a computerized database on the confiscation of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials and has kept records since 1992.

The country indicates that it uses the SILOG system of the Ministry of National Defense to register firearms seized in the course of judicial proceedings and confiscated by the state. In addition, the National Police has an Anti-crime Operations Statistical Information System (SIEDCO), which includes statistics on the seizure of firearms, ammunition, and explosives.

Colombia provides information on the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials seized in drug trafficking cases during the years 2006–2009 in the following table:



| Year | Firearms | Ammunition | Explosives | Other related materials |
|-------|----------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2006 | 652 | 58,329 | 5,311,247 units and 203 kg | 270 |
| 2007 | 407 | 23,604 | 2,028 units and 0 kg | 2,195 |
| 2008 | 851 | 54,110 | 5,069 units and 117.5 kg | 1,323 |
| 2009* | 384 | 6,235 | 16,253 units and 200 kg | 464 |

* Through August 2009.

The country does not provide information on the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other materials confiscated in connection with the number of arrests for drug trafficking during years 2006-2009.

The country provides the following information on the types of firearms seized from persons formally charged with illicit activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials in connection with drug trafficking:

| Year | Long Guns | Short Guns | Explosive Materials | Ammunition |
|------|---|----------------------|---|--|
| 2006 | Shotguns, Rifles, Mortars | Hand Guns, Revolvers | Hand Grenades, Mortar Grenades, Rocket Grenades | 5.56 mm 7.62 mm 7.65 mm 9.00 mm |
| 2007 | Machine Guns, Shotguns, Rifles, Mortars | Hand Guns, Revolvers | Hand Grenades, Mortar Grenades | 5.56 mm 7.62 mm 9.00 mm |
| 2008 | Machine Guns, Shotguns, Rifles, Mortars | Hand Guns, Revolvers | Hand Grenades, Mortar Grenades | 5.56 mm 7.62 mm 7.65 mm 9.00 mm |
| 2009 | Shotguns, Rifles, Mortars | Hand Guns, Revolvers | Hand Grenades, Mortar Grenades | 5.56 mm 7.62 mm 7.65 mm 9.00 mm |

Colombia does not report the number of investigations initiated or assisted as a result of a tracing request received from another country, or on the number of international firearms tracing requests received or completed.

C. Money laundering

In Colombia, Act 599 of 2000, in its various articles, criminalizes money laundering and related crimes and establishes the following as predicate offenses to money laundering: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, illicit trafficking of migrants, trafficking in human beings,



kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against public administration, fraud or financial crimes, financing of terrorism and the administration of resources related to terrorist activities, illicit enrichment, and conspiracy to commit a crime.

Article 323 of Act 599 of 2000 does not expressly establish the offense as being autonomous from predicate offenses. However, in the Colombian legal system, the separate nature of the crime has been established through the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of Justice. The country reports that it is possible to investigate and convict the perpetrator of a predicate offense, as described in Article 323, for money laundering.

Colombia reports that during years 2008 and 2009 normative changes have been introduced in such areas as: due diligence with regard to clients; politically exposed persons (PEPs); the maintenance of registries; unusual transactions; designated non-financial activities and professions (APNFD); suspicious transactions reports; and the processing of sanctions, among others.

The national law provides for undercover operations, the use of informants, controlled deliveries, and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses in money laundering investigations. The country does not use electronic surveillance techniques.

Colombia is a member of the Financial Action Task Force against Money Laundering in South America (GAFISUD), whose most recent evaluation of Colombia was in 2008.

The banking sector; the currency exchange sector; stock exchanges; the insurance sector; those handling transfers of funds, cash, or valuables; notaries; casinos and gambling houses; and foreign trade professionals are obligated to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering. Real estate businesses, attorneys, and accountants are not subject to this obligation. The country reports that this obligation does not apply to “off-shore” banks.

Additionally, the following sectors or activities are subject to the obligation to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering: banking; currency exchange; stock exchange; insurance; purchase and sale of gold; foreign trade agents, the vehicle industry, notaries; casinos and gambling.

The Financial Information and Analysis Unit (UIAF), established by Act 526 of August 12, 1999, and amended by Act 1121 of 2006, is a Special Administrative Unit of the Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit, and has an assigned annual budget. Under the provisions of Law 1288 from 2009, the UIAF is part of the intelligence community in Colombia.

The UIAF is a member of the Egmont Group and has access to its secure network. The country received and answered 59 requests through Egmont’s secure network in 2006, 103 in 2007, 138 in 2008, and 136 in 2009.

In money laundering cases, Colombia does not impose limitations on obtaining financial documents and registries subject to secrecy, confidentiality, or reserve agreements, for example fiscal, foreign exchange, stock market and others.



The National Narcotics Directorate (DNE) is the entity responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and forfeited in cases of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. The DNE is a dependency of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, and was established by Decree 2159 of 1992, combining the National Narcotics Directorate and the Revolving Fund for Prevention, Enforcement, and Rehabilitation of the National Narcotics Council. This entity has manuals on the administration of temporarily seized assets.

The country's constitutional law includes mechanisms concerning the legal disposition of assets associated with illicit drug trafficking activities in criminal proceedings, by confiscation, Title II, Chapter II, Articles 82 to 91 of Act 906 of 2004, and by forfeiture, Acts 793 of 2002 and 1330 of June 2009 (addition to Act 793 of 2002).

The country's law permits the presale and disposition of seized assets.

The country reports that it initiated 33 investigations through a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the Financial Intelligence Unit in 2006, 45 in 2007, 224 in 2008 and 123 in 2009.

Colombia reports that it initiated 365 criminal proceedings for money laundering offenses in 2006, 645 in 2007, 934 in 2008 and 1,053 in 2009. The country also reports that it formally charged 69 persons in investigations initiated in 2006, 80 in 2007, 44 in 2008, and 12 in 2009. Additionally, 89 persons were convicted for money laundering offenses in 2006, 85 in 2007, 88 in 2008, and 73 in 2009.

D. Judicial Cooperation

Colombia reports that its legal system allows extradition for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses. It also states that extradition of nationals in these cases is allowed. The law also provides for the possibility of prosecuting a person whose extradition has been denied in illicit drug trafficking or money laundering cases.

The country has complied with the obligation to designate, in accordance with the international legal framework, a competent authority to receive, respond to, and transmit extradition requests.

The country's national laws permit the provision of mutual judicial assistance. To that end, the following actions are possible: taking evidence or statements from persons, serving judicial documents, conducting searches and seizures, examining objects and sites, providing information and evidentiary items, providing original or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including bank, financial, corporate, or business records, and identifying or tracing proceeds, property, instrumentalities, or other items for evidentiary purposes. Bank secrecy and other confidentiality laws are not an impediment to offering reciprocal judicial assistance.



Colombia uses secure technologies to expedite communications among authorities directing criminal investigations. The basic principles of its domestic law and provisions of its procedural law permit Colombia to grant controlled delivery requests.

The country does not have a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad.

The country reports that it made one active extradition request regarding illicit drug trafficking in 2007 and another in 2009 (through July). Also, the country made one active extradition request regarding money laundering in 2009 (through July).

The country informs that it answered to 100 passive extradition requests regarding illicit drug trafficking in 2006, 138 in 2007, 203 in 2008 and 185 in 2009 (through July). Additionally, Colombia responded to 19 passive extradition requests regarding money laundering in 2006, 59 in 2007, 30 in 2008 and 35 in 2009 (through July).

The country reports that it issued seven requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding illicit drug trafficking in 2006, 13 in 2007, six in 2008, and four in 2009 (through July). Additionally, the country made nine requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding money laundering in 2006, five in 2007, one in 2008, and two in 2009 (through July).

Additionally, the country responded to 34 requests for reciprocal judicial assistance regarding money laundering in 2006, 45 in 2007, 50 in 2008, and 37 in 2009 (through July). The country did not provide information regarding requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered in illicit drug trafficking cases.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD notes that Colombia has the National Development Plan 2007-2010 as its regulatory framework, which establishes strategies, guidelines and actions on drugs. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has an adequate operational structure to execute its national plan, for which an independent budget has been allocated.

CICAD views with concern that the country has not acceded to² the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, nor the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

CICAD recognizes that during the evaluation period Colombia has carried out priority studies in the area of demand reduction: a survey among the general population and a survey of higher education students. CICAD also recognizes that the country has had relevant information regarding drug supply reduction.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD recognizes the efforts made by the country to implement drug prevention programs for school populations ranging from pre-school to secondary levels, as well as to offer continuing education courses, diploma programs, and master's degrees. CICAD notes, however, that there is a lack of evaluation of the prevention programs implemented.

CICAD recognizes that the country keeps an official register, and a system to monitor specialized and officially licensed facilities of treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug abuse in 23 of its 32 departments. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not have a unified register with information on the number of cases that were treated in specialized centers or on the number of cases that were referred to these establishments from primary health care centers.

CICAD recognizes the country's efforts in compiling data to measure the scope of drug use among the general population and in carrying out studies on specific populations such as school students, the general population in Bogota, university population and adolescents in conflict with the law. However, CICAD observes that during the evaluation period, the country has not gathered information to help determine the extent of the association between workplace and traffic accidents with drug or alcohol use.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD recognizes that Colombia has mechanisms for detecting and quantifying coca and poppy crops, and a system for monitoring coca crop replanting.

2 Colombia reiterates that it did not accede to the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air because the country considers that said instrument contains provisions that go beyond the scope of the Protocol and are designed to legitimize the forced repatriation of migrants that have not necessarily been subject to illicit trafficking. With regard to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Colombia considers that it is not advisable to ratify it, as it disagrees on its scope.



CICAD observes that Colombia has integral, sustainable and alternative development programs, which are evaluated by key indicators related to families involved with productive projects, hectares established, hectares free of illicit crops, and hectares eradicated voluntarily, among others. However, the country does not have information on the estimated number of families that live in areas where coca, poppy, and cannabis crops are produced nor of the estimated number of families that cultivate coca and poppy.

CICAD recognizes that Colombia has a legal framework and mechanisms to prevent, control and sanction the diversion and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products at the central and departmental levels. Moreover, CICAD recognizes that the country applies strict measures to products under State monopoly to guarantee their availability for therapeutic purposes and to exercise direct control over their importation and distribution. Nonetheless, CICAD notes that the country does not have an automated system that integrates information generated in an independent manner by the different entities that exercise control and supervise these types of products.

CICAD recognizes that Colombia uses control mechanisms for all chemical substances subject to international controls and for an additional list of substances. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has computer tools that facilitate communications and information exchange between different government control organizations, as well as an automated system to manage information securely and effectively.

CICAD also recognizes that the country has implemented the pre-export notification system for chemical substances, starting in 2009.

Additionally, CICAD notes that available training has been insufficient to meet the needs of personnel responsible for the control of diversion of chemical substances.

In the area of control measures, CICAD recognizes that Colombia has registers on the quantities of drugs and raw materials seized, as well as on persons formally charged and convicted for illicit drug trafficking and possession. Additionally, CICAD recognizes that the country has mechanisms for the timely exchange of information among national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking, and also has mechanisms to collaborate with foreign authorities.

CICAD notes that the country has specialized studies and analyses for the characterization and profiling of seized substances. CICAD also observes that the country has information on the number of public officers that were formally charged with and convicted for crimes related to illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD notes that the country has offered various specialized training courses on combating drug trafficking for security police forces, customs security officers, prosecutors, and professionals of the judicial branch.

CICAD observes that the country has in place a general legal framework, mainly focused on safeguarding information and data placed on the Internet, and on protecting individual privacy in



that context. However, there are no specific laws enacted to investigate and prosecute the sale of internationally controlled substances over the Internet which involves criminal action by service providers of the web, as well as by postal offices and courier companies involved in this type of transactions.

CICAD also observes with concern that the country has not implemented awareness activities on this subject to inform and alert authorities regarding emerging modalities in the area of virtual pharmacies that sell illicit substances via the Internet.

CICAD notes that the country has domestic legal provisions and mechanisms for regulating the manufacture, import, export, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. However, CICAD notes that for the 2006-2009 period the country does not have information on the amount of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials seized in relation to the number of arrests related to drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes that, during the evaluation period, Colombia has enacted new institutional regulations related to unusual transactions, suspicious transactions reports, the processing of sanctions for non-compliance with the law and the maintenance of registries, among others.

CICAD observes that the real estate sector, attorneys and accountants are not obligated to report suspicious transactions to prevent money laundering.

CICAD notes that Colombia has legal and administrative resources to enable judicial cooperation in the areas of extradition, controlled deliveries, and reciprocal judicial assistance, within the framework of established international commitments for the control of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering.

CICAD recognizes Colombia's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Colombia in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. ACCEDE TO THE FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, 2000, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
 - A. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA, AND AIR.
 - B. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.

DEMAND REDUCTION

2. CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS CARRIED OUT IN THE COUNTRY.
3. ESTABLISH A REGISTER OF THE NUMBER OF CASES TREATED FOR PROBLEMS RELATED TO DRUG ABUSE, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
4. INTEGRATE TREATMENT SERVICES FOR PROBLEMS RELATED TO DRUG ABUSE INTO THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NETWORK.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

5. ESTABLISH AN INTEGRATED PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING INFORMATION RELATED TO THE CONTROL, MONITORING, AND PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
6. INCREASE THE NUMBER OF TRAINING COURSES OFFERED TO AUTHORITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING THE DIVERSION OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN ORDER TO SATISFY NATIONAL DEMAND FOR TRAINING IN THIS AREA.

CONTROL MEASURES

7. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005 - 2006.
8. INCLUDE THE REAL ESTATE SECTOR, ATTORNEYS, AND ACCOUNTANTS IN THE LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO REPORTING SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS.



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