

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Peru

**EVALUATION OF
PROGRESS IN
DRUG CONTROL**

2007-2009



Organization of
American States

2010



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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
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Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

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- National Port Authority
- National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA)
 - International Cooperation Office
 - Peruvian Drug Observatory (OPD)
 - Office of Drug Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation
 - Office of Alternative Development
 - Supply Control Office
- Ministry of Education, Educational Guidance and Tutoring Department
- Ministry of Health
 - General Directorate for Personal Health
 - Mental Health Office
 - General Directorate of Medicines, Input Materials, and Drugs (DIGEMID)
- Ministry of the Interior
 - Executive Office for Drug Control (OFECOD)
 - Counter-Narcotics Bureau (DIRANDRO)
 - Office for the Oversight of Private Security Services, Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives for Civilian Use (DICSCAMEC)
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- Ministry of Defense, Department of Air Defense, Peruvian Air Force
- Peruvian National Police
 - Counter-Narcotics Bureau (DIRANDRO)
 - Criminal Affairs Unit
 - Statistics Unit
 - Department for the Prevention and Investigation of Road Accidents
- Financial Intelligence Unit of Peru



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

Peru has a total surface area of 1,285,220 km² with 2,414 km of coastline and 5,536 km of international borders (to the north, 1,420 km with Ecuador and 1,496 km with Colombia; to the east with Brazil, 1,560 km; to the southeast with Bolivia, 900 km; and to the south with Chile, 160 km). The country has a population of 28,302,603 (2006) comprising the following main ethnic groups: Amerindians, mestizos, and whites. The literacy rate is 92.9%. Peru is a constitutional republic divided into 24 regions and one constitutional province. The country has a per capita Gross Domestic Product of USD\$ 4,356 (2009) and an inflation rate of 0.25% (2009), the lowest in a decade. Exports totaled \$26,884 million in 2009, equal to 12.98% of the GDP (2009), comprised chiefly of minerals, fish and agricultural products, and non-traditional products.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

The National Strategy to Combat Drugs (ENLCD) was approved by the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) in 2007. It will remain in force through 2011. The Strategy encompasses drug-use prevention and rehabilitation activities, interdiction, alternative, integral, and sustainable development and money laundering.

The country reports the following strategic priorities established for the period in which the Strategy is in effect:

- Reduce the annual prevalence of illicit drug use in the secondary school population.
- Increase the treatment of persons with alcohol and drug dependency.
- Increase drug forfeitures in the country.
- Increase the seizure and forfeiture of controlled chemical input materials and products (IQPF).
- Broaden the coverage of beneficiaries of alternative, integral, and sustainable development in intervention zones.

DEVIDA and government sectors at the national and regional levels are involved in executing the Strategy. In that regard, 10 of the 25 regions in the country execute anti-drug plans. Municipal level participation in the execution of anti-drug plans is low, five of 1,832 municipalities. Peru did not provide information regarding the number of provinces that carry out anti-drug plans.

The country reports that DEVIDA designs and coordinates the execution of a Rapid Results Plan (PIR), the operational instrument through which financing of certain priority activities and projects likely to have a significant impact on the Strategy's capacity to meet its stated objectives is provided, through specific funds transferred from the National Budget. In 2007 the budget was US\$3.63 million; it was US\$11.74 million in 2008. For 2009 no further allocations were made to the PIR. In addition, certain activities and projects included in the ENLCD 2007-2011 are



implemented with support from international cooperation. The ENLCD has a monitoring and evaluation system, administered by DEVIDA.

The country reports that DEVIDA is Peru’s national anti-drug authority. The Commission is a decentralized public agency of the Chair of the Council of Ministers. Its board of directors is composed of a representative of the Council of Ministers; nine ministry representatives; the Chairman of the Board of the National Coca Enterprise (ENCO); and the designated representative of the Regional Presidents of Peru’s coca-producing areas. DEVIDA has an independent budget financed through government allocations and international cooperation. The table below shows the budgetary amounts allocated for the 2006–2009 period:

Annual Budget of DEVIDA, 2006–2009

Fiscal Year	Total Budget Received (US\$)
2006	16,321,866
2007	12,975,354
2008	23,259,958
2009	10,762,832

B. International Conventions

Peru has ratified the following international conventions:

- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- 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 three Protocols:
 - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;
 - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;
 - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

The country reports that, pursuant to these international conventions, the following domestic legislation has been enacted: amendments to the Law on the Extinction of Possession (2008); amendments to the Law on the Oversight of Controlled Chemical Input Materials and Products



(2008); and enactment of the Law against Trafficking in Persons and the Illicit Smuggling of Migrants (2007).

C. National Information System

The Peruvian Drug Observatory organizes, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and conducts drug-related studies. The Observatory has an assigned budget to carry out its functions. During the period 2006–2009, the country has carried out the following demand reduction-related studies:

Studies	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Studies								
Secondary school student surveys			x				x	
National household survey	x			x		x		x
Information from patient surveys in treatment centers in the country.	x		x		x		x	
Recommended Studies								
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		x		x		x		x
Information from forensic medicine registers of deceased persons showing the association of drug use and cause of death		x		x		x		x
Emergency room patient surveys		x		x		x		x
Higher education student surveys		x		x		x		x
Number of drug-related deaths		x		x		x		x

The country has the following information related to supply reduction:

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			
Number of drug laboratories dismantled	x		x		x		x	



Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
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 arms, 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

The following table details Peru's drug abuse prevention programs; however, the country did not provide information on the coverage of its programs:

Population	Name of the Program	Type of program
School and university students		
Secondary/High School	Drug use prevention, early detection, and timely referral to public educational establishments and secondary schools for urban area minors in 6 regions–Rapid Results Plan	Universal
Street population		
Street children: 7 to 11 years	Prevention program and street work (Instituto Mundo Libre)	Indicated
	Street Educators Program – PEC. INABIF – Ministry for Women and Social Development	
	Homes/Shelters for children at high risk (CEDRO)	



Population	Name of the Program	Type of program
Street youths: 12 to 18 years	Prevention program and street work (Instituto Mundo Libre)	Indicated
	Street Educators Program – PEC. INABIF – Ministry of Women and Social Development	
	Casa Hogares for at-risk children (CEDRO)	
Family	Prevention and treatment for drug use at home and among the at-risk population – Rapid Results Plan	Universal
Community	Prevention and rehabilitation programs for local government in Lima – Rapid Results Plan	Universal
	Prevention and rehabilitation programs for regional government – Rapid Results Plan	Universal
	Strengthening and implementation of treatment programs for persons with alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and dependency problems at the national level – Rapid Results Plan	Indicated
Workers in the workplace	Implementation of drug use prevention programs at work– Rapid Results Plan	Universal
Prison population	Strengthening and implementation of treatment programs for the prison population with drug use problems	Selective
Armed Forces	Prevention and control of drug abuse in the defense sector through assistance from relevant Peruvian Army, Navy, and Air Force committees–Rapid Results Plan	Universal

Peru advises that it currently has no programs for preschool or primary school students, the adult street population, indigenous groups, women, or migrants or refugees, and offers no information regarding programs for university students or specific programs for men.

Peru did not carry out any process, intermediate outcome or impact evaluations of drug use prevention programs during the period 2006–2009.

Peru reports that it provided training on drug use prevention and treatment for police officers, teachers, counselors, prison guards, supervisors, and community leaders. The country informs that 37 training workshops and courses were carried out during the period 2006–2009. In addition, the country reports that the Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia and the Universidad Nacional Federico Villareal offer a master’s program of four academic cycles, while Universidad Cesar Vallejo offers a degree course on addictions, and the prevention and treatment of drug addiction. Peru informs that country specialists have participated in training courses on drug prevention and rehabilitation.



B. Treatment

In Peru, the Ministry of Health and the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) are responsible for the design and implementation of public policy on drug treatment. The Ministry of Health, in turn, is responsible for controlling and regulating the availability of treatment, program supervision, and human resources training. The table below shows the public financing allocated for treatment activities during 2006–2009:

Estimated Amount of the National Budget Allocated for Financing Treatment Programs			
2006(US\$)	2007(US\$)	2008(US\$)	2009(US\$)
-	372,840	898,313	282,206

Peru has enacted Ministerial Resolution N° 407-97-SA/DM and Supreme Decree N° 013-2006-SA, which jointly establish the regulations for the official operating standards for specialized treatment facilities for persons with problems associated with drug use, at the national level. The country reports that it has not defined an official licensing procedure authorizing such entities to function, nor is there an official registry of treatment facilities. The country has no monitoring system for specialized facilities that provide treatment services.

Peru reports that the Ministry of Health operates an officially-licensed specialized treatment center for persons with substance dependencies. In addition, there are three mental health facilities that treat addictions, within the scope of other mental illnesses. Facilities within the country’s Primary Health Care (PHC) network carry out specific activities to address drug use-related problems, including early detection to identify problematic use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs; workshops on social skills to prevent risky behavior, targeting children, girls, adolescents, and young adults; and educational sessions at various learning institutions for adolescents at risk with regard to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

Peru informs that data on the number of PHC facilities that carry out specific activities for problems related to drug use, and on the number of persons treated in specialized treatment facilities referred through the general healthcare system, are not available; however the country submits the following statistics on cases treated at the Hospital Hermilio Valdizan, through June 2009.

Cases Treated in Specialized Treatment Facilities Referred from the General Healthcare System

2006	2007	2008	2009p
32	41	35	14

p: provisional

Peru provides the following information on the total number of cases treated in specialized treatment facilities:



Cases Treated in Specialized Treatment Facilities

2006	2007	2008	2009
240*	230*	239*	61*
697**	704**	549**	435**
937	934	788	496

* Case statistics provided by Hospital Hermilio Valdizan, through the first semester of 2009

** Case statistics provided by the National Institute of Mental Health "Honorio Delgado – Hideyo Noguchi," through the first semester of 2009

Peru reports that three of its 188 provinces have specialized treatment facilities for persons with problems associated with drug use. The country offers the following information on cases treated in specialized treatment facilities during 2006–2009:

Cases Treated in Specialized Treatment Facilities, 2006–2009

	Number of cases treated in specialized treatment centers for problems associated with drug abuse.			
	2006	2007	2008	2009**
Male	494	491	372	335
Female	63	66	56	38
Total cases treated	557	557	428	373
<18 years	92	102	58	56
19 years to 25 years	171	164	128	115
>25 years	294	291	242	202
Total cases treated	557	557	428	373
Alcohol	153	201	123	86
Cannabis	71	86	78	52
Opioids	1	0	1	1
Cocaine Hydrochloride	47	72	41	26
Inhalants	2	2	0	0
Others	2	10	5	7
Benzodiazepines (*)	6	5	5	1
Others	24	46	52	97
Other drugs	251	135	123	103
Total cases treated	557	557	428	373
Residential	140	147	121	62
Total cases treated	697	704	549	435

(*) Non-prescribed /non-therapeutic use only

(**) Partial data. Statistics provided by the National Institute of Mental Health "Honorio Delgado - Hideyo Noguchi"

Peru notes that the Naña Rehabilitation Center, part of the Hermilio Valdizan Hospital, offers social reinsertion programs. No activities are undertaken by treatment centers, nor are there specialized studies in Peru permitting the follow-up of patients once their prescribed treatment is completed.



Peru reports that in three specialized treatment facilities, care is supervised by professional staff specifically trained in this area. The country reports a total of 159 cases that received treatment in specialized treatment facilities for drug problems and completed their indicated treatment plan during the evaluation period: 44 in 2006, 42 in 2007, 47 in 2008 and 26 through the first half of 2009.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Peru reports that it carries out drug use surveys in the general population every four years, and in the student population every two years. The country provides no information regarding the frequency of surveys of the university population. During 2007, the country conducted a drug use survey among secondary school students.

Peru provides below 2006 prevalence and incidence data on drug use in the general population, from the III National Survey on Drug Consumption in the General Population in Peru¹:

Prevalence of Drug Use in the General Population, 2006

Year of Last Survey: 2006	Age Group Surveyed: 12 to 64 years								
	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	87.1	80.0	83.0	72.4	55.7	63.0	45.6	26.0	34.5
Tobacco	72.6	48.1	58.8	48.4	24.1	34.7	29.4	9.9	18.4
Solvents & Inhalants	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.06	0	0.03	0.06	0	0.03
Hashish	-	-	0.007	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marijuana	6.7	1.3	3.6	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.78	0.07	0.38
Hallucinogens (LSD, mescaline, San Pedro, ayahuasca)	0.3	0.2	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	0.014	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium	-	-	0.007	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine HCl	2.9	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.21	0.11	0.15
Crack	-	-	0.013	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine base paste (PBC)	2.6	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.02	0.3	0.36	0.02	0.17
Tranquilizers/Sedatives/ Depressants	5.6	8.8	7.4	2.4	3.4	3.0	0.9	1.3	1.1
Ketamine	-	-	0.007	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stimulants	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.04	0.04	0	0	0

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.

¹ The substances presented in the tables are those included in the survey carried out by Peru, and are a subset of those suggested by the MEM.



Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population, 2006

Year of Last Survey: 2006	Age Group Surveyed: 12 to 64 years					
Type of drug	Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	38.9	24.9	30.2	22.6	9.6	14.4
Tobacco	16.9	5.9	9.3	8.1	2.1	3.9
Solvents & Inhalants	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.01	0	0.01
Marijuana	0.68	0.11	0.35	0.22	0.02	0.11
Cocaine HCl	0.20	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.07
CBP	0.36	0.06	0.19	0.11	0.06	0.08
Tranquilizers/ Sedatives / Depressants	0.63	1.31	1.01	0.27	0.28	0.27
Stimulants	0.10	0.12	0.11	0	0.06	0.03
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.03	0.07	0.05	0	0	0

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.

Peru presents the following data on prevalence and incidence among secondary school students. The source is the II National Study on Prevention and Drug Use among Secondary School Students 2007 (11 to 19 years of age):

Prevalence of Drug Use in the High School Population

Year of Last Survey: 2007	Target Population of the Survey: High School Population (11 to 19 years) Representative Sample: Y								
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	46.6	43.3	44.9	31.1	28.7	29.9	17.2	15.1	16.1
Tobacco	40.5	29.3	34.8	27.4	18.6	22.9	13.6	7.4	10.4
Solvents & Inhalants	4.1	2.8	3.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Marijuana	4.3	2.0	3.1	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.9
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocaine HCl	2.4	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5
Cocaine Base Paste	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Tranquilizers/ sedatives/ depressants	9.3	11.0	10.2	3.7	4.3	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Stimulants	4.6	4.3	4.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.7
Ecstasy (MDMA)	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Any drug : Crack, Heroin, Opium, Ketamine, Hashish, etc.	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2

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.



Incidence in the High School Population

Year of Last Survey: 2007	Target Population of the Study: High School Population (11 to 19 years) Representative Sample: Y					
	Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	24.3	23.2	23.7	8.7	7.0	7.8
Tobacco	20.7	13.0	16.6	6.5	2.7	4.4
Solvents & Inhalants	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Marijuana	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Cocaine HCl	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cocaine Base Paste	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Stimulants	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1

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.

Peru provides the number and percentage of individuals who qualify as drug abusers or dependents, based on the CIE-10 criteria. The source is the III National Survey on Drug Use in the General Population in Peru.

Type of Drug		2006		
		Number	(1)	(2)
Alcohol	Dependency	544,789	8.1	5.1
Marijuana	Dependency	28,461	40.3	0.26
Cocaine HCl	Dependency	14,979	51.5	0.14
Cocaine base paste	Dependency	16,576	45.0	0.15

(1) Percentage in respect of last year's users which 'qualifies' for dependency.

(2) Percentage in respect of the total population studied which 'qualifies' for dependency.

The age of first use of different drugs in Peru in the general population appears below:



Age of First Use of Drugs in the General Population, 2006

Population: General Population, 12 to 65 years	2006	
	Average	Median
Alcohol	18	18
Tobacco	18	18
Solvents & Inhalants	17	15
Marijuana	19	18
Cocaine HCl	19	18
Cocaine base paste	20	18
Ecstasy	20	20

Peru reports the percentage of youth that perceive drug use as harmful to their health and well-being in the following table:

Percentage of Youths Aged 11 to 19 Who Perceive Drug Use as Harmful to their Health and Well-being, 2007

Age Group: 11 to 19 years	
Category	% of those surveyed who believe persons engaged in the following activities are at great risk (or who think such activities are very harmful):
Smoke cigarettes occasionally	17.2
Smoke cigarettes frequently	64.4
Drink alcoholic beverages frequently	65.0
Get drunk	60.3
Take non-therapeutic tranquilizers/stimulants occasionally	33.0
Take non-therapeutic tranquilizers/stimulants frequently	61.4
Inhale solvents occasionally	43.2
Inhale solvents frequently	68.7
Smoke marijuana occasionally	35.0
Smoke marijuana frequently	71.5
Use cocaine HCl or crack occasionally	35.6
Use cocaine HCl or crack frequently	70.8
Use other substances containing cocaine occasionally: Cocaine base paste	37.0
Use other substances containing cocaine frequently: Cocaine base paste	67.7
Use ecstasy occasionally	36.8
Use ecstasy frequently	71.1



Based on the general population study in 2006, the following table shows the percentage of young people aged 12 to 25 years who perceive drug use as harmful to health:

Percentage of Youth Aged 12 to 25 Years Who Perceive Drug Use as Harmful to their Health and Well-being

Category	% of those surveyed who believe persons engaged in the following activities are at great risk (or who think such activities are very harmful):
Smoke cigarettes frequently	79.2
Take alcoholic beverages frequently	84.8
Take tranquilizers/stimulants for non-medicinal purposes frequently	83.0
Smoke marijuana occasionally	72.1
Smoke marijuana frequently	95.9
Use cocaine HCl or crack occasionally	77.4
Use cocaine HCl or crack frequently	96.7
Use other substances containing cocaine occasionally: Cocaine base paste	78.2
Use other substances containing cocaine frequently: Cocaine base paste	96.2
Use ecstasy occasionally	74.1
Use ecstasy frequently	89.5

Concerning changes in risk perception, the country reports that the perception of risk has decreased in the school population. The results of the previous school-based population study indicated a higher perception of risk for all substances.

High Risk		2005	2007	Variation (%)
Alcoholic beverages	Occasionally	12.5	10.9	-12.8
	Frequently	75.0	67.1	-10.5
	Until intoxicated	68.3	61.8	-9.5
Tobacco	Occasionally	18.3	16.3	-10.9
	Frequently	73.3	65.9	-10.1
Marijuana	Occasionally	39.9	36.0	-9.8
	Frequently	79.9	73.7	-7.8
CBP	Occasionally	48.0	38.8	-19.2
	Frequently	79.3	69.9	-11.9
Cocaine	Occasionally	42.6	37.3	-12.4
	Frequently	81.4	73.0	-10.3
Inhalants	Occasionally	47.7	44.6	-6.5
	Frequently	75.9	71.2	-6.2



High Risk		2005	2007	Variation (%)
Ecstasy	Occasionally	43.0	39.2	-8.8
	Frequently	78.4	73.7	-6.0
Tranquilizers/ Stimulants	Occasionally	44.0	34.0	-22.7
	Frequently	71.3	64.0	-10.2

Peru maintains records on alcohol-related traffic accidents, and provides the following data on the percentage of accidents in which alcohol was a contributing factor:

Percentage of Accidents in which Alcohol was a Contributing Factor

2006	2007	2008	2009
5.94	7.68	8.90	10.5

The country reports that the statistics provided refer to fatal traffic accidents

The country has regulations on activities to prevent alcohol- and drug-related accidents.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Peru reports that it utilizes the Integrated System to Monitor Illicit Cultivation (SIMCI-PERU) to detect and quantify coca cultivation using satellite imaging and field work. The country provides the estimated area of coca cultivation:

Area of coca cultivated (hectares)			
2006	2007	2008	2009
51,400	53,700	56,100	59,900

Peru reports that the system to follow up on the replanting of coca entails on-site verification of replanted coca plants within the framework of the annual eradication plan. The estimated replanting is between 20% and 30% of the eradicated area. The country provides the following information regarding the estimated potential production of coca leaf:

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Quantity	Unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure
114,100	MT	116,800	MT	122,300	MT	128,000	MT

In addition, Peru provides the estimated potential production of cocaine for the years 2006-2008:



2006		2007		2008	
Quantity	Unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure
280	MT	290	MT	302	MT

Peru has detected no indoor marijuana cultivation. The country notes that marijuana crops have been eradicated in remote wilderness areas difficult to access. Poppy crops have likewise been eradicated. Peru has a formal program to eradicate coca crops. The country utilizes forced manual eradication for coca, cannabis and poppy crops, and voluntary manual eradication was used for coca between 2003 and 2007. The total areas of cultivation eradicated are provided in the following tables:

	Areas No Longer Cultivated - Year 2006		
	Manual Eradication		Total
	Forced	Voluntary	
Coca	10,136	2,550	12,686
Poppy	88.0	-	88.00

	Areas No Longer Cultivated - Year 2007		
	Manual Eradication		Total
	Forced	Voluntary	
Coca	11,056	1,015	12,071
Poppy	28.00	-	28.00

	Areas No Longer Cultivated - Year 2008	
	Forced Manual Eradication	
Coca	10,143	
Poppy	22.50	

	Areas No Longer Cultivated - Year 2009	
	Forced Manual Eradication	
Coca	10,025	
Poppy	31.50	

Peru has detected and dismantled illicit laboratories producing drugs of natural origin and provides the relevant information in the table below:

Illicit Drug	Number of Illicit Laboratories Dismantled			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cocaine	11	16	19	15
Base Paste	713	649	1,205	2,494



In 2007, Peruvian authorities detected and dismantled two illicit laboratories for drugs of synthetic origin, finding flu medication containing pseudoephedrine, as well as precursors chemical input materials for methamphetamine.

B. Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

Peru has the conditions to carry out alternative, integral and sustainable development, and is undertaking such programs within the context of the fight against drugs. Peru implements alternative development projects with financial resources made available through international cooperation. The projects include the components listed in the following table:

Name of the Program	IA	FO	AP	GA	IS	IE	FC	AM	Others (specify)
Alternative Development Program –USAID	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Pozuzo Palcazú Alternative Development Program (PRODAPP)	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	Land Use
Tocache – Uchiza Alternative Development Project (PRODATU)	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	Land Use
Institutional Program - Rapid Impact Plan to Combat Drugs	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	Land Use

Table of components	
IS	Involvement of stakeholders
SO	Strengthening of organizations
SP	Support for production activities
EM	Environmental management
SI	Social infrastructure
EI	Economic infrastructure
SC	Strengthening of social capital
MA	Market access

Peru reports that it has a mechanism to evaluate progress in programs related to alternative development, through the use of indicators. The primary indicator is the dependence of rural families in the alternative development zones on the coca economy, measured through indices of human development, basic needs unmet, governability and environmental management. The following table shows the results obtained through these alternative development programs among the population:



Result	2006	2007	2008	2009 (***)
Estimated number of families living in coca, poppy, and cannabis growing areas	284,219	288,250	292,338	296,484
Estimated number of producer families that cultivate coca, poppy, and cannabis(*)	102,832	107,364	112,120	119,852
Total number of families benefiting directly from alternative, integral, and sustainable development programs	36,328	39,506	43,048	46,590
1. Number of these families which perform agricultural activities	36,328	39,506	43,048	46,590
Number of workdays generated by alternative, integral, and sustainable development programs	2,043,420	2,923,730	3,325,426	3,431,599
Beneficiaries' total per capita income (in US\$) (**)	1,179	1,484	1,768	1,956
Gross value of products generated by alternative, integral, and sustainable development programs (in US\$)	18,538,043	34,370,063	65,184,157	64,142,782

(*) Coca only

(**) Annual

(***) Validated information available by July of next year

Regarding infrastructure results derived from the alternative development programs, the country reports that the social infrastructure projects undertaken have improved the population's access to health and education services, in particular. Economic infrastructure projects to support production cut transportation time for agricultural products bound for market, as reflected in reduced freight rates (i.e., the cost of transporting goods overland).

Type of Public Works	Unit of Measure	Total 2006–2009
Sports / Recreational Areas	Sports Park	1
Classrooms/Schools	Classrooms	91
Neighborhood Roads	Roads	32
Communal Infrastructure	Various	12
Productive Infrastructure	Various	11
Multi-purpose locales	Centers	31
Bridges	Bridges	11
Health Posts	Posts	1
Potable Water Systems	Potable water systems	36
Power Systems	Electric system	24
Multi-purpose locales	Community Center	36

The country reports that it is taking measures to mitigate the environmental impact of coca production, including raising awareness and educating the public about the environment,



reforestation to recover degraded areas, and alternative development through sustainable agricultural practices.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Peru's Law on the Suppression of Illicit Drug Trafficking, 1978, and the Regulation Governing Narcotics, Psychotropic and Other Controlled Substances, 2001, are in place for the control of pharmaceutical products. The country reports that the following pharmaceutical products listed in relevant international conventions are not subject to control: amphetamine, fencamfamin, phencyclidine, hydromorphone, normethadone, pyrovalerone, thebaine, tma, amineptine, butobarbital, levamfetamine and methyl pirilona.

The country controls the following pharmaceutical products that are not listed in the conventions: amitriptyline, anfebutamone, bentazepam, bromperidol, buspirone, clomipramine, clozapine, desipramine, doxepine, droperidol, flubentixol, flufenazine, fluoxetine, haloperidol, imipramine, levomepromazine, levopromazine, loxapine, maprotiline, moclobemide, mianserine, nefazodone, norephedrine, nortriptyline, opipramol, paroxetine, periciacine, pimozide, pipotiaccine, sertraline, sibutramine, sulphiride, tilidine, tioproperazine, tioridazine, tramadol, trazodone, tiazolam, trifluoperazine, trihexifenidil, trimipramine, valproate, veralpiride, viloxacine, zaleplen, and zopiclone.

The General Directorate of Medicines, Input Materials and Drugs (DIGEMID) is responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products. The government has controls in place in both the healthcare sector and the private sector to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Peru has two free trade zones: the Tacna Free Trade and Commercial Zone (ZOFRATACNA) and the Puno Special Economic Zone (ZEEDEPUNO), where the control process is handled by a management committee that approves the internal procedures for entry, stay and exit of goods. Moreover, the entry of controlled chemical substances and any goods that pose a health or environmental threat is prohibited. In addition, narcotic drugs and psychotropic and other substances subject to health control can only be imported by customs at the Port of Callao or the Jorge Chávez International Airport.

Peru does not have an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Peru reports that it has a regulatory system in place to control pharmaceutical products that includes inspectors. To that end, six supervisors are employed. No mechanisms exist through which health sector authorities can communicate and share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, or to impose sanctions.

Peru has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products, and on sanctions imposed in connection with them, and provides the following information:



Administrative and Regulatory Activities Related to Pharmaceutical Products, 2006–2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Regulated Activities				
Number of permits issued for:				
Importation	1,169	1,068	1,132	1,051
Exportation	15	19	20	24
Regulated Agencies				
Number of inspections conducted of:				
Manufacturers	-	01	01	02
Distributors	05	08	17	23

Peru offered training courses on the handling of and regulatory framework for controlled pharmaceutical products for personnel in the public and private sectors involved in the handling of such products. In addition, Peru has an information management system to control pharmaceutical products, which issues Official Import Certificates. The control mechanism operates through screening, import or export certificates and proof of income, production control, distribution and dispensing.

Peruvian legislation provides for the imposition of penal sanctions in cases of illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in pharmaceutical products, and the imposition of administrative sanctions in cases of pharmaceutical product diversion. The sentence for illicit manufacturing is eight to 15 years in prison, while for illicit trafficking the sentence ranges from six to 12 years’ imprisonment. Peru reports that information regarding the number of penal sanctions imposed during the evaluation period is not available, and the country imposed the following number of administrative sanctions during the years 2006–2009:

Sanctions Applied in Cases Involving Pharmaceutical Products, 2006–2009

Type of Sanction	Number of Sanctions			
	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Administrative	1	4	10	8

*through August

Peru reports that in 2007 authorities seized 119,700 tablets and 108.48 kilograms of pseudoephedrine. The country did not seize any pharmaceutical products in 2008 or 2009.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

Peru has the Law on Monitoring Controlled Chemical Input Materials and Products and Supreme Decree 092-2007-PCM. The chemical substances listed in relevant international conventions are subject to control by the country. Peru likewise controls substances not listed in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, 1988: ethyl acetate, nitric acid, ammonia, benzene, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, ammonium



chloride, hexane, calcium hydroxide, sodium hypochlorite, kerosene, sodium sulphate, xylene, and calcium oxide.

The institutions responsible for preventing and imposing sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances are the Office of Controlled Chemical Input Materials and Products of the Ministry of Production, in administration; Customs and the National Superintendency of Tax Administration, for customs; and the Counter-Narcotics Bureau DIRANDRO-PNP of the Ministry of the Interior and the Special Counterdrug Prosecutors of the Public Prosecutor's Office, in operations.

The country reports that the Office of Controlled Chemical Input Materials and Products (DIQPF), assigned to the Ministry of Production, and regional governments' Offices of Production implement an administrative investigation system, which includes 16 persons working with the DIQPF and one person in each of the 44 regional seats of government. Law enforcement officers assigned to various Anti-drug Units are also involved. DIRANDRO has approximately 80 agents, and 600 agents are in place throughout the rest of the country.

The country offers training courses for administrative, police, and customs officers responsible for preventing the diversion of chemical substances. In 2008, 23 national seminars were held on the implementation of administrative regulations, resulting in the training of some 2,184 businesses and 339 public officials and regional authorities throughout the country. In 2009, four events were carried out through which 469 public officials and business professionals were trained. In addition, an awareness-raising seminar was undertaken targeting personnel from 50 businesses.

Peru has an automated system for secure and efficient information management to control the diversion of chemical substances. A Single Register Control System to monitor controlled chemical input materials and products is in the process of development and implementation, and is being executed in modules. At present, the following modules are in use: enrollment, import/export authorization, and monthly reports.

Peruvian legislation permits the imposition of penal and administrative sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances; penal sanctions for illicit trafficking; and administrative sanctions for the illicit production of such substances. Regarding the sanctions for diversion and illicit trafficking, the prison term ranges from five to 10 years, with a fine of 60 to 120 days. Peru imposed 359 administrative sanctions during 2006–2009, and did not provide information on penal sanctions imposed.

Peru reports that it exports controlled chemical substances and, in accordance with Law 28305 on Control of Controlled Chemical Input Materials and Products and its regulation, informs that the National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT) authorizes and controls the entry and exit of chemical substances into and out of the country, and the competent police units control goods that are in international transit during their duration in the country. The country reports the following number of controlled chemical substances exports:



Importing/Transshipment Countries	Number of Controlled Chemical Substance Exports			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bolivia	52	51	73	73
Chile	10	11	102	91
Colombia	0	1	0	0
Peru	11	8	10	7
Ecuador	13	15	16	11
El Salvador	11	7	9	4
United States	1	1	12	7
Guatemala	9	8	9	2
Haiti	1	0	0	0
Honduras	15	8	8	12
Mexico	0	-	2	0
Nicaragua	51	33	26	17
Panama	8	9	15	16
Puerto Rico	13	15	5	2
Dominican Republic	6	9	2	1
Taiwan (Formosa)	0	0	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	0
Venezuela	-	9	1	0
Total	202	186	291	246

During that same period, the country sent the following number of pre-export notifications:

Importing/Transshipment Countries	Number of Pre-Export Notifications Sent			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bolivia	33	48	68	73
Chile	6	11	102	91
Colombia	-	1	-	0
Peru	10	7	9	7
Ecuador	10	13	15	11
El Salvador	-	1	9	4
United States	-	-	12	7
Guatemala	-	1	8	2
Haiti	-	-	-	0
Honduras	-	2	7	12
Mexico	-	-	2	0
Nicaragua	50	29	25	17
Panama	2	5	15	16
Puerto Rico	-	-	1	2
Dominican Republic	4	3	2	1



Importing/Transshipment Countries	Number of Pre-Export Notifications Sent			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Taiwan (Formosa)	-	-	-	3
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	1	0
Venezuela	-	7	1	0
Total	115	128	277	246

The country reports that the difference between the total number of exports and the total number of pre-export notifications sent is often due to the fact that, following the issuance of the latter, exporting firms may cancel export authorizations because of transportation or shipping document problems.

Peru imports chemical substances, and reports the following number of controlled chemical substance imports during 2006–2009:

Year	Number of Controlled Chemical Substance Imports
2006	593
2007	875
2008	996
2009	1,015

Likewise, the country received the following number of pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances during the same period:

Pre-Export Notifications Received, 2006–2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pre-export notifications received by Peru	70	91	41	42
Number of responses sent by Peru	70	91	41	42
Number of timely responses sent by Peru (maximum 15 days)	70	91	41	42

During 2007, one pre-export notification involving controlled chemical substances was not approved by the country, while in 2008 three such notifications were not approved. The country did not provide information for 2009. The country utilizes the “Pre-Export Notification System” (PENS) Online to receive and send notifications. Likewise the country uses a Single Register System to control chemical input materials and products, which processes information on imports and exports, as well as notifications sent and received.

Peru reports that the Anti-drug Office of the National Police carried out seizures of controlled chemical substances in the period under evaluation.



Quantities of Controlled Chemical Substances Seized, 2006–2009

Controlled Chemical Substances	Unit of measure	Quantities Seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Acetone	kg	8,446.7	84,549.3	29,863.8	18,579.5
Chlorhydric acid	kg	24,354.9	33,432.2	75,962.6	72,629.4
Sulfuric acid	kg	6,316.7	33,107.5	30,775.7	77,229.5
Ammonia	kg	2,024.0	6,561.1	7,287.3	4,955.0
Sodium carbonate	kg	1,729.0	14,274.2	4,776.3	2,000.4
Potassium carbonate	kg	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Ammonium chloride	kg	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Ether	kg	0.0	12,800.0	150.0	0.0
Sodium hypochlorite	kg	5,613.1	12,350.0	2,366.0	2,797.6
Kerosene	kg	127,590.2	107,679.5	236,639.2	248,966.5
Potassium permanganate	kg	1337.0	1501.5	516.1	1,773.6
Calcium oxide	kg	25,317.2	499,976.5	51,273.2	60,817.0
Sodium sulfate	kg	80.0	244.0	0.0	0.0
Toluene or toluol	kg	216.0	220.0	3,318.0	0.0
Ethylene acetate	kg	185.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hexane	kg	0.0	1,094.0	0.0	0.0
Calcium hydroxide	kg	0.0	11,797.0	0.0	0.0
Nitric acid	kg	0.0	0.0	2,000.0	0.0
Solvents	kg	0.0	220.0	13,880.1	1,603.0
Mixes	kg	0.0	0.0	1,160.0	0.0

Peru's competent authorities share information on volumes of seizures and forfeitures in cases of diversion of controlled chemical substances. In the following table the country provides the quantities of controlled chemical substances disposed of during 2006–2009:

Controlled Chemical Substances Disposed of, 2006–2009

Controlled Chemical Substances	Unit of measure	Quantities disposed of			
		2006	2007	2008	2009*
Acetone	kg	8,446.7	84,549.3	29,863.8	10,659.0
Chlorhydric acid	kg	24,354.9	33,432.2	75,962.6	47,801.5
Sulfuric acid	kg	6,316.7	33,107.5	30,775.7	32,731.6
Ammonia	kg	2,024.0	6,561.1	7,287.3	3,551.0
Sodium carbonate	kg	1,729.0	14,274.2	4,776.3	1,205.7
Potassium carbonate	kg	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Ammonium chloride	kg	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0



Controlled Chemical Substances	Unit of measure	Quantities disposed of			
		2006	2007	2008	2009*
Ether	kg	0.0	12,800.0	150.0	0.0
Sodium hypochlorite	kg	5,613.1	12,350.0	2,366.0	2,357.6
Kerosene	kg	127,590.2	107,679.5	236,639.2	148,034.1
Potassium permanganate	kg	1337.0	1501.5	516.0	153.6
Calcium oxide	kg	25,317.2	499,976.5	51,273.2	50,909.0
Sodium sulfate	kg	80.0	244.0	0.0	0.0
Toluene or toluol	kg	216.0	220.0	3,318.0	0.0
Ethyl acetate	kg	185.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hexane	kg	0.0	1,094.0	0.0	0.0
Calcium hydroxide	kg	0.0	11,797.0	0.0	0.0
Nitric acid	kg	0.0	0.0	2,000.0	0.0
Solvents	kg	0.0	220.0	13,880.1	1,248.0
Mixes	kg	0.0	0.0	1,160.0	0.0

*through August

As to methods governing final disposition, the country reports that pursuant to Law Nº 22305 on Controlled Chemical Input Materials and Products (IQPF), the State, through the Executive Office for Drug Control (OFECOD), is authorized to sell, transfer, neutralize, and/or destroy forfeited controlled chemical substances.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Peru provides in the following table the quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement during the period 2006–2009:

Quantities of Drugs Forfeited, 2006–2009

Type of Illicit Drug or Raw Material	Unit of measure	Quantities of Drugs Forfeited			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium	kg	108.70	126.30	128.32	73.22
Heroin	kg	1.71	0.04	8.40	1.23
Coca Leaf	kg	3,206.5	9,844.5	13,772.6	14,822
Cocaine HCl	kg	14,749	8,123	16,835	10,632
Cannabis Plants	kg	50,602	55,606	61,013	137,510
Cannabis (grass)	kg	1,289	1,161	2,275	1,928
Cannabis Seeds	kg	2.656	2.723	1.594	0
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	un	71	179	1,619	112



Peru has not carried out specialized studies or analysis for the characterization and profiling of seized substances.

The number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking during the period under evaluation is presented in the following table:

Number of Persons Formally Charged with and Convicted of Illicit Drug Trafficking, 2006–2009

Number of Persons Formally Charged				Number of Persons Convicted			
2006	2007	2008	2009*	2006	2007	2008	2009*
5,791	7,104	7,328	7,160	2,959	3,368	3,976	4,264

* through August

Peru advises that information on the number of public officials formally charged with and convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking is not available.

Regarding Peru’s handling of illicit drug possession for personal use, the country reports that possession of drugs for one’s own personal and immediate use, within permissible quantities, is not punishable by law. This provision does not apply to the possession of two or more types of drugs. The Penal Code criminalizes the illicit possession of drugs in Peru. The country reports that information on the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit possession of drugs is not available.

Regarding alternative sentencing measures applied for illicit drug possession, Peru offers procedural and penitentiary benefits, including sentence reduction, suspended sentencing, and pardons. Information on the number of persons who have benefited from these measures is not available. The impact of implementing such alternative measures has not been evaluated.

DEVIDA, the Judicial Branch, the Public Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Production are the competent authorities responsible for control of illicit drug trafficking (IDT) in Peru. Peru has developed specialized training courses on the fight against illicit drug trafficking geared toward law enforcement, customs officials, prosecutors, and other personnel of the judicial branch, both in Peru as well as internationally. The topics addressed included control and investigation of chemical inputs and controlled products, anti-drug and anti-terrorism operations, prevention and control of money laundering and the financing of terrorism, drug use prevention, and techniques and procedures for police anti-drug investigations.

Peru has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS). In this regard, approximately 71% of the over 70 national port facilities are certified. The entity responsible for coordinating the implementation of counterdrug port security programs, and the entities participating in such activities, include the National Port Authority and DIRANDRO PNP. The Peruvian Navy, the General Directorate for Port Authorities and the Coast Guard (DICAPI) and DIRANDRO PNP all participate in counterdrug monitoring and interdiction activities in the ports (as well as in Peru’s territorial waters, to suppress illicit activities at sea, and in rivers and lakes).



The country does not utilize common interagency databases to compile, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities that participate in drug control activities in the ports. Mutual access to databases, standing interagency task forces, review of manifests and other documents, regular interagency meetings, information on electronic monitoring from other countries or agencies, informants, shipping documents, and law enforcement or other agencies in other countries are used for these purposes.

Peru has a control mechanism to monitor ship movement in its ports. The system is computerized for both the commercial and non-commercial sectors, and is operated by the National Port Association (ENAPU SA) and DICAPI. Information is gathered through reports sent from vessels to the competent port authority. ENAPU SA, the National Port Authority (APN), DICAPI and DIRANDRO PNP have access to such information. Peru also utilizes the review of documents, established risk indicators, and interagency exchange of information to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete inspection or examination in person.

Peru carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring, and interdiction activities through ongoing coastline patrols, and interception and registration of national and foreign vessels sailing in Peruvian territorial waters. The Coast Guard and the Navy serve as coordinators for monitoring activities and maritime interdiction operations. Regarding the number of seizures or vessels decommissioned as a result of maritime interdiction operations launched by authorities, the country reports that both the Peruvian Navy and the General Directorate for Port Authorities and the Coast Guard—which serves as the competent National Maritime Authority—carry out ongoing control and monitoring operations in Peruvian territorial waters in order to suppress the commission of illicit activities at sea, on lakes, or on rivers. Between 2006 and 2009, 42 vessels were seized.

The country reports that through international cooperation, the General Directorate for Port Authorities and the Coast Guard, it has carried out maritime control and monitoring operations targeting illicit activities in general. The authority has also participated in activities involving the exchange of personnel, vessels, equipment, and drugs seized as a result of interdiction operations coordinated with the Coast Guard of the United States undertaken outside the 200-mile territorial limit to Peruvian waters.

Date	Country	Operation
May 12-22, 2007	United States	“North Coast-all inclusive for 2007”
April 15- 25, 2008	United States	“North Coast-all inclusive for 2008”
September 1-5, 2009	United States	“North Coast-all inclusive for 2009”
February 8, 2006	United States	Capture E/P Linda Rocio
July 27, 2006	United States	Capture E/P Ceci
April 3, 2009	United States	Capture E/P Virgen del Carmen
May 11, 2009	United States	Capture E/P Fausaqui

Peru conducts aerial surveillance and interdiction activities related to anti-drug operations, with the participation of the Peruvian Air Force, the National Police and the Public Prosecutor’s Office. The Peruvian Air Force undertakes aerial reconnaissance missions and participates in surveillance



exercises with other countries on a yearly basis. The following table shows the number of aerial interdiction operations carried out and aircraft seized by Peru during the years 2006–2009:

Aerial Interdiction Operations and Aircraft Seized, 2006–2009

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Number of operations*	Number of aircraft seized	Number of operations*	Number of aircraft seized	Number of operations*	Number of aircraft seized	Number of operations*	Number of aircraft seized
54	13	28	1	15	1	4	0

*Refers to the number of aerial reconnaissance missions carried out by the Air Force.

Peru has legal provisions in Articles 296 and 297 of the Penal Code to control the sale of drugs via the Internet. Domestic legislation defines the competencies and responsibilities of authorities in controlling sales of this nature. Relevant agencies include the Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Judicial Branch, and the National Police, but the country does not specify each agency’s respective area of jurisdiction.

The Public Ministry, the National Police, and the Judicial Branch are responsible for coordinating procedures, investigative techniques, and training to detect the sale of illicit drugs via the Internet. The Public Ministry’s School and the School on Investigation of Illicit Drug Trafficking (ESINTID) serve as supporting authorities for training. Peru has not carried out public awareness campaigns or activities to raise awareness of illicit drug sales via the Internet, nor has it established a citizen’s mechanism to report such sales.

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

The Ministry of the Interior, through the Office for the Oversight of Private Security Services, Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives for Civilian Use (DICSCAMEC), regulates and authorizes the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement, transfer, registration, transport, possession, carrying, storage, delivery, marking, and marketing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials in Peru.

Peru reports that Law N° 28627 and Law N° 25054 establish administrative controls governing the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, and commercial activities for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The applicable sanctions can be found in the Table of Violations and Sanctions, Annexes 2 and 3, Law 28627.

In addition, Peruvian legislation criminalizes the trafficking in and illicit manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. The following table provides details regarding these regulations and applicable sanctions:

Regulations Criminalizing Illicit Trafficking in and Manufacture of Firearms, Ammunition,



Explosives and other Related Materials

Titles and Articles of Current Legal Norms and/or Regulations	Sanctions
Law Nº 28627; D.S. Nº 007-98-IN Title XI – Articles 159 to 173; D.S. 02-2005-IN – Articles 3, 9 and 10	Table of Violations and Sanctions – Annexes 2 and 3 of Law 28627
Penal Code promulgated through Legislative Decree Nº 935 issued 03 April 1991, Articles 279ºA, 279ºB, 279ºC and 279ºD	Sentences vary from five (5) years to life imprisonment.
Code of Justice of the Military Police promulgated through Legislative Decree Nº 961 issued 10 January, 2006, in Articles 73º, 142º and 144º	Sentences vary from three (03) to thirty (30) years, to life imprisonment.
Legislative Decree Nº 635-Penal Code; Law Nº 25054; Supreme Decree Nº 007-98-IN and Supreme Decree Nº 019-71-IN	Seizure, forfeiture and fine.

Law 28627 establishes administrative controls for transactions between persons or between legal entities, from the initial transfer through to the end user, including, when applicable, all of the various carriers of firearms. The country does not regulate transactions between persons and legal entities. Peruvian law requires that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, for import, or for official use following forfeiture or confiscation.

Peru has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between national institutions to oversee activities involving firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, but does not report whether the country uses these mechanisms with international institutions.

Peru reports that it does not maintain information regarding the number of times the entry of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials was not authorized because necessary licenses or permits were not first issued; an export license or permit was not issued because necessary licenses or permits were not first issued by the importing country; or the exportation of a shipment of such material was not authorized because necessary licenses or permits were not first issued by the transit country during the years 2006–2009.

Peru has established a national registry for the importation and exportation of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, but provides no information on transit. The registry is computerized and registers are kept indefinitely. The country maintains a database compiling information on the confiscation of firearms, ammunition, and explosives, but provides no information on other related materials. Such registries are kept for an indefinite period of time, and are computerized.

Peru presents the following data regarding the quantities of firearms seized and forfeited, linked with narcotrafficking, during the period 2006–2009. The country does not have information regarding ammunition, explosives or other related materials.



Quantities of Firearms Seized and Forfeited in Narcotrafficking Cases, 2006–2009

Year	Quantity
2006	62
2007	135
2008	51
2009	129

Peru provides no information on the number of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized or forfeited in relation to the number of arrests for narcotrafficking.

Regarding the tracing of firearms, Peru does not provide information on the number of investigations initiated/assisted as the result of a trace request from another country, or the number of international trace requests completed. The country reports that it received 405 international firearms trace requests in 2006 and 445 in 2007. Information for 2008 and 2009 is not available.

C. Money Laundering

Law Nº 27765, the Law against Money Laundering Law of 2002, criminalizes money laundering and related offenses. Illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, kidnapping, crimes against the public administration, fraud and crimes of a financial nature, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, extortion, and terrorism are considered predicate offenses for the crime of money laundering. Conviction for the predicate offense is not necessary to initiate legal proceedings for money laundering, and no penal regulations exist permitting the perpetrator of the predicate offense to be convicted of money laundering.

Peruvian law provides for the use of undercover operations, electronic surveillance, informants, controlled delivery, sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses, and other special investigative techniques in money laundering cases.

Peru is a member of the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD). The country's most recent evaluation was carried out in 2008. The Banking and Insurance Superintendency (SBS) serves as Peru's National Coordinator before GAFISUD.

Administrative controls designed to prevent money laundering through the submission of objective reports to the Financial Intelligence Unit apply to the following sectors and activities: the banking sector; offshore banks; the currency exchange sector; stock exchanges; the insurance sector; transfers of funds, cash, or valuables; the real estate sector; accountants; notaries public; casinos and gambling establishments; credit and/or debit card issuing companies; fiduciaries and asset administrators; vehicles, vessels, and aircraft sales companies; general warehouses; customs agencies; natural persons and legal entities engaged in the buying or selling of antiques, jewelry, coins, and artwork; lending and pawnshop services; travel agencies; and hotels and restaurants, among others. However, attorneys and accountants are not subject to the obligation to submit reports.



Peru has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) with an independent budget. Through Law N° 29038 of 2007 the FIU was assigned to the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance, and Private Pension Fund Administrators. The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group and has access to its secure network. Peru provides the number of information requests received and responses sent in the table below:

**Requests for Information Received and Responses Sent
through the Egmont Group’s Secure Network, 2006–2009**

Year	Requests for Information Received and Responses Sent
2006	33
2007	25
2008	42
2009*	31

*through August

Peru places limitations on obtaining documents and registers in cases of money laundering, in administrative settings. In addition, there are limitations on obtaining documents subject to secrecy, confidentiality, or reserve agreements. In Peru, bank secrecy is regulated by the General Law on the Financial and Insurance System, and the Law on the Superintendency of Banking and Insurance.

Peru’s Executive Office for Drug Control (OFECOD) is responsible for the management and disposal of seized and forfeited assets in cases involving the crimes of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. This entity was created by the 1978 Law on the Suppression of Illicit Drug Trafficking and its amendments. The entity has manuals on the management of assets seized on a provisional basis. The Political Constitution of Peru establishes mechanisms in Article 8 concerning the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities. Such mechanisms are implemented by the Ministry of the Interior; the Peruvian National Police–DIRANDRO; penal chambers of superior courts; and special anti-drug prosecutors at the national level. Peruvian law does not permit the presale or disposition of seized goods. Peru reports that it has enacted a law on the extinction of possession.

Peru has no information on the number of investigations initiated through a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the Financial Intelligence Unit during the years 2006–2009. The country reports that 12 penal proceedings were initiated for money laundering in 2008; nine persons were convicted of the crime.

D. Judicial Cooperation

Peru reports that extradition for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering is possible, including the extradition of nationals. The Office of the Attorney General is the competent authority responsible for receiving, responding to, and processing such extradition requests. The country’s



domestic legal framework allows for a national whose extradition for illicit drug trafficking or money laundering has been denied to be tried for that crime in the country.

Domestic legislation in Peru permits the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, including hearing testimony or taking personal statements; presenting legal documents; carrying out inspections and seizures; examining objects and places; communicating information and presenting evidence; submitting original documents and files, or copies thereof, related to a case; and identifying or detecting proceeds, assets, instruments, or other elements for evidentiary purposes.

Peru utilizes secure technological resources to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations. Bank secrecy and other confidentiality laws present no obstacle or impediment to the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance, but the country reports that double incrimination is required. Domestic law in Peru authorizes granting a controlled delivery request, and provisions of procedural law permit the use of controlled delivery.

Peru has a mechanism to recover assets forfeited abroad, through legal assistance, treaties and domestic laws.

Peru reports the following number of active extradition requests made in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases:

Active requests for extradition made in illicit drug trafficking cases				Active requests for extradition made in money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009*	2006	2007	2008	2009*
52	45	29	24	0	1	3	1

*through August

Peru presents the following number of passive extradition requests answered in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases:

Passive requests for extradition answered in illicit drug trafficking cases				Passive requests for extradition answered in money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009*	2006	2007	2008	2009*
0	2	8	3	0	0	0	2

*through August

Peru reports the following number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases:



Requests for judicial assistance made in illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for judicial assistance made in money laundering cases			
2006	2007	2008	2009*	2006	2007	2008	2009*
A 42	A 48	A 55	A 76	A 18	A 24	A 60	A 20
P 40	P 42	P 68	P 40	P 02	P 08	P 05	P 00

A = active

P = passive

* through August

Peru responded to the following number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases:

Requests for judicial assistance answered in illicit drug trafficking cases				Requests for judicial assistance answered in money laundering			
2006	2007	2008	2009*	2006	2007	2008	2009*
A 32	A 33	A 18	A 23	A 10	A 10	A 16	A 04
P 38	P 39	P 45	P 15	P 02	P 06	P 03	P 00

A = active

P = passive

*through August



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD observes that Peru has the National Strategy to Combat Drugs 2007-2011 and that it is decentralizing its anti-drug policies. In addition, CICAD notes that the Strategy has a monitoring and evaluation system.

CICAD recognizes that Peru has ratified all of the international instruments recommended by the MEM regarding drug control and related criminal activities. CICAD also recognizes that the country has adopted legislation in accordance with these conventions during the evaluation period.

CICAD recognizes that the country has a Peruvian Drug Observatory. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has conducted studies to determine drug use during the evaluation period, and has information available on drug supply.

Regarding demand reduction, CICAD takes note of the information provided by the country on its drug prevention programs. However, CICAD observes the lack of information regarding the coverage of these programs, which prevents their evaluation. CICAD also observes that Peru has not implemented drug use prevention programs for preschool and elementary school students, nor for other key populations such as indigenous peoples. CICAD observes that the country has not conducted impact evaluations of these drug use prevention programs.

CICAD observes that the country offered specialized training in drug use prevention and treatment. However, CICAD notes that the country does not offer courses or material on prevention and treatment in the curricula of programs leading to an undergraduate university degree, nor professional, technical training.

CICAD takes note that, although Peru has official operating standards for specialized treatment facilities for persons with problems associated with drug use, the country does not have a monitoring system for these facilities. In addition, CICAD notes that the licensing procedure for such facilities has not been developed, and the country does not have an official register of specialized facilities. CICAD also observes that Peru lacks a registration system for cases treated in specialized treatment facilities, and for cases referred from primary health care centers.

CICAD recognizes that Peru carried out a study on the magnitude of drug use among secondary school students during the evaluation period, but notes that the most recent study of the general population was carried out in 2006. In addition, CICAD notes that the country maintains records on fatal traffic accidents related to alcohol use.

On the topic of supply reduction, CICAD takes note of the existence of a detection system for coca cultivation, as well as eradication activities carried out. CICAD notes the information provided by the country regarding the estimated potential production of coca leaf. In addition, CICAD observes the destruction of two laboratories for drugs of synthetic origin during the evaluation period.



CICAD takes note of the efforts undertaken by Peru in implementing alternative, integral and sustainable development projects, with international support. CICAD observes that Peru has a mechanism to evaluate progress in the alternative development programs.

CICAD observes that the country has regulations and designated authorities for the control of pharmaceutical products, carries out inspections, and applies control measures domestically and in free trade zones. However, the control mechanism does not include an integrated procedure to monitor those activities subject to control, nor mechanisms that permit the exchange of information among health authorities, the police and the judiciary. In addition, the country does not have information on penal sanctions imposed.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has regulations and administrative mechanisms to prevent the diversion of chemical substances, which include an integrated procedure, an automated system for the secure and efficient handling of information, and inspections, and that the country has carried out training for private and public sector personnel involved in these activities.

With regard to control measures, CICAD observes that Peruvian authorities have reported increasing quantities of illicit drugs seized. In addition, CICAD recognizes the specialized training on combating drug trafficking offered to law enforcement, customs, prosecutors and the judiciary during the evaluation period. CICAD notes that Peru compiles data on persons charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking, but observes that the country lacks a mechanism to classify the number of public officials charged with and convicted of this crime, as well as an information system on persons charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession.

CICAD observes that provisions of Peru's Penal Code can be applied to control of the sale of drugs through the Internet, but takes note of the absence of awareness campaigns regarding the illicit sale of drugs via the Internet for administrative, judicial, customs, law enforcement, postal service and other authorities, and that the country has not established a citizen's mechanism to report illicit sales of drugs via the Internet.

CICAD takes note of Peru's legislation for the regulation and administrative control of commercial activities involving firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. CICAD also notes the criminalization of the illicit trafficking in and manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. Nonetheless, the country reports that it lacks the legislative framework to regulate transactions between persons and legal entities involving ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. CICAD observes that Peru has mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information and cooperation between national institutions, but does not report whether these same mechanisms are utilized for communication and cooperation with international agencies.

CICAD notes that, although the country reports that it maintains a national register on the importation and exportation of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, it does not provide information on such materials in transit. CICAD notes that Peru has a register of



firearms seized in drug trafficking cases, but lacks this information for ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

CICAD observes that Peru has a legislative framework to prevent, control and impose sanctions for money laundering. In addition, the country's domestic legislation permits the use of special investigation techniques for money laundering cases. However, the obligation to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering does not include lawyers or accountants. In addition, CICAD observes that limitations exist on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases in administrative settings, and on obtaining documents subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

CICAD notes that the country lacks information on the number of investigations initiated on the basis of financial intelligence reports prepared by the Financial Intelligence Unit in the period under evaluation. CICAD notes likewise that the country has no information on the number of persons formally charged with money laundering.

CICAD recognizes that, in accordance with Peru's legal framework, extradition in both illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases is possible. The country provides for a national whose extradition for the crimes of illicit drug trafficking or money laundering has been denied to be tried for this crime in the country. CICAD recognizes that Peru's domestic law provides for bank secrecy and other confidentiality laws and that they are not an obstacle to providing reciprocal judicial assistance. CICAD observes that domestic law in Peru permits granting a controlled delivery request and provisions of procedural law permit the use of controlled delivery.

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



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Peru 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:

DEMAND REDUCTION

1. ESTABLISH DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.
2. ESTABLISH DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR PRE-SCHOOL STUDENTS.
3. CARRY OUT EVALUATIONS OF EXISTING DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.
4. ESTABLISH A LICENSING PROCEDURE TO AUTHORIZE THE OPERATION OF SPECIALIZED TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.
5. IMPLEMENT A REGISTRY SYSTEM FOR PATIENTS IN TREATMENT CENTERS, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
6. CARRY OUT A STUDY ON THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG USE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. ESTABLISH AN INTEGRATED PROCEDURE TO CONTROL, MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN THIS AREA.

CONTROL MEASURES

8. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO COMPILE INFORMATION ON PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF ILLICIT DRUG POSSESSION.
9. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO COMPILE INFORMATION ON PUBLIC OFFICIALS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.
10. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
11. IMPLEMENT A REGISTRY ON SEIZURES OF AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS IN RELATION TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.



12. EXTEND THE OBLIGATION TO SUBMIT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO LAWYERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
13. ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER DATA ON PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENSES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

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