

MEMEM

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Uruguay

**EVALUATION OF
PROGRESS IN
DRUG CONTROL**

2007-2009



Organization of
American States

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

URUGUAY

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 - National Secretariat on Drugs
 - National Anti-Money Laundering Secretariat
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Treaties Directorate
 - Department of Legal Affairs
- National Road Safety Unit
- Ministry of the Interior
 - General Directorate for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking (DGRTID)
 - National Parole Board
 - National Army, Materiel and Arms Service
 - Cybercrime Section
 - Office of Arms Control
- Ministry of Public Health
 - Medications Department, Psycho-pharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section
- Judicial Branch
 - Forensic Technical Institute, Chemistry and Toxicology Department
- Ministry of National Defense
 - National Navy Prefecture, Investigation and Drug Trafficking Division
 - Air operations Directorate
- Judicial Studies Center
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
 - National Customs Directorate
- Ministry of Transport and Public Works
 - National Hydrographic Directorate
- Ministry of Education and Culture
 - Central International Legal Cooperation Authority



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

Uruguay covers an area of 176,220 square kilometers with 1,564 kilometers of borders (579 kilometers with Argentina; 985 kilometers with Brazil) and 660 kilometers of coastline. In 2008 the Uruguayan population numbered 3,334,052, composed of the following ethnic groups: white, mestizo, and black. The literacy rate is 97%. Uruguay is a constitutional republic divided into 19 departments. The country's 2008 gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was estimated at US\$9,750; the inflation rate is 7.08% (2008). Annual exports total US\$9,334 million. Its chief exports are agricultural commodities (meat, cereals, dairy products, timber, in that order) and services, notably tourism.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

Uruguay has the National Strategy for the Drug Problem for the 2005-2009 period. The Strategy covers the areas of health promotion; demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation; supply reduction; control measures; an information system (Uruguayan Observatory on Drugs), and decentralization (at the municipal level) of drug policies.

The priorities established in the National Anti-Drug Strategy are the following:

- Institutional strengthening
- Care, treatment and social reintegration
- Supply reduction agencies committee
- Decentralization and municipalization
- Uruguayan Observatory on Drugs
- Permanent Prevention Plan for Education Centers
- Workplace Prevention Plan
- Corrections Prevention and Treatment Plan
- Alcohol Policy (prevention and supply reduction)
- 100% Tobacco Smoke-Free Country Plan
- Public broadcast and communication
- International cooperation
- Money laundering

The National Drug Board (JND) is the agency in charge of drawing up and implementing the national anti-drug strategy. Also involved in its implementation are the Departmental Governments, the National Public Education Administration, the National Children's Institute of Uruguay, State-owned Companies, the judiciary, and the Legislative Branch.



The National Secretariat on Drugs monitors and evaluates a number of prevention, international cooperation and treatment programs.

The country reports that its 19 departmental governments work with the National Strategy, benefiting 3,323,906 persons. Furthermore, in 2006 the JND and the National Congress of Mayors signed a cooperation agreement to develop departmental drug policies, in addition to 13 technical-financial agreements between the JND and the departmental governments for the implementation of municipal drug policies.

The Strategy is financed with the regular budget of the State allocated to the agencies involved in its execution.

Uruguay reports that its national anti-drug authority is the National Drug Board (JND), which was established in 1988 and reports to the Office of the President of the Republic. It is composed of the Pro-Secretary of the Office of the President, the Secretary General of the National Secretariat on Drugs, the Secretary General of the National Anti-Money Laundering Secretariat, and the Under-Secretaries of the following ministries: Interior, Foreign Affairs, Economy and Finance, National Defense, Education and Culture, Labor and Social Security, Public Health, Tourism and Sport, and Social Development.

The JND coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, the drug observatory, international cooperation, money laundering, and program evaluation. The JND has an independent annual budget which is financed through government allocation, self-financing (through law enforcement activities), and international cooperation. The country informs that the JND received US\$403,778¹ for 2006, US\$374,578 for 2007, US\$409,341 for 2008, and US\$646,457 for 2009. The National Drug Board performs its mandates through the National Secretariat on Drugs.

B. International Conventions

Uruguay has ratified the following international conventions without reservations:

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- Inter-American Convention against the 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 Protocols against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; to Prevent, Suppress and Punish

¹ Exchange rate at September 10, 2009.



Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition; and

- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003

The country has signed, but not ratified, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992.

C. National Information System

The Uruguayan Observatory on Drugs organizes, carries out studies, and compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information. The Observatory has an assigned budget to carry out its functions.

The country has carried out the following studies related to demand reduction during 2006-2009:

Studies on Demand Reduction, 2006-2009

Studies	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Studies								
Survey of secondary school students		X	X			X	X	
National household surveys	X			X		X		X
Access to patient registers of treatment centers in the country*	X		X		X		X	
Recommended Information								
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers	X**			X		X		X
Access to forensic medicine registers of deceased persons, which show the association of drug use and cause of death.		X		X		X		X
Survey of patients in emergency rooms	X		X			X		X
Survey of higher education students		X		X		X		X
Number of drug-related deaths		X		X		X		X
Prison population and juvenile offenders		X		X		X	X	

* Partial data provided by the Red-Drogas National Information and Referral Center. No information is accessed from other sources.

** Corresponds to the First Survey on Type and Modality of Care at officially recognized treatment centers in Montevideo and the metropolitan area.

In the area of supply reduction, Uruguay has the following information available for the years 2006 – 2009:



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	

* National Household Survey.

** National Secondary Schools Survey.

*** Does not include use or possession for personal use. Drug use and possession for personal use are not criminalized under Uruguayan law.

Uruguay carried out, jointly with CICAD/OAS, a study on the economic cost of drugs in 2006.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Uruguay reports that, during the evaluation period, it carried out the following drug abuse prevention programs that target key populations:

Population group	Estimated coverage		Program name	Type of program
	Target population	% Coverage		
School students				
Pre-school children in public institutions, ages 3 and 5	82,600	100%	Centros Educativos Responsables	Universal



Population group	Estimated coverage		Program name	Type of program
	Target population	% Coverage		
School children in public institutions, ages 6 to 12	292,500	100%	Centros Educativos Responsables	Universal
	101,656	6%	Arandú Life Skills, El Abrojo	Universal
Junior high and high school students, ages 12 to 17 in 7 public institutions in Montevideo	11,000	100%	Centros Educativos Responsables Life Skill – Pilot project	Universal
Junior high and high school students, ages 12 to 16 in public institutions	127,600	100%	Espacio Salud	Universal
Adolescents and youth, ages 12 to 17 in public schools in Montevideo	3,000	0.44%	Salud Arte	Universal
Other Populations				
Juvenile multipliers; juveniles in public recreational spaces (at night) and close to middle schools and high schools	No data		Juvenile Promoters Quench your Thirst with Water	Universal and Selective
Workers in the workplace	Officials in 4 state-owned companies (22,000 workers)	100%	Program on drug abuse prevention in the workplace, family and community	Universal, Selective and Indicated
	Companies that require prevention and treatment programs (80,100 workers)	100%	Program on prevention of drugs and alcohol in the workplace	Universal, Selective and Indicated
	Workers who require follow-up on drug abuse treatment (116 persons and 16 families)	100%	Follow-up and guarantee of healthcare rights	Universal, Selective and Indicated
Prison population	Population in 3 men's facilities (<i>Centro Nacional de Rehabilitación</i> and <i>Complejo Carcelario Santiago Vázquez</i>) and 1 women's facility (<i>Establecimiento Cabildo</i>) (3,000 personas)	6%	Mechanism for delivery of care and Training of Addictions Operators in the Corrections System Mechanism for Health Promotion and Drug Abuse Prevention	Indicated



The country reports that its school-based and workplace prevention programs are compatible with the principles set out in the relevant CICAD Hemispheric Guidelines.

During the years 2006-2009, Uruguay offered the following training courses in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research:

Name of training course	Prevention	Treatment / Rehabilitation	Research	Offered to:	Number of participants			
					2006	2007	2008	2009
Train-the-trainer workshop on drugs and alcohol in the workplace prevention	X			Business owners, trade union representatives, and company industrial health and safety and human resources officers	*	135	290	485
Awareness raising workshops on addressing drug abuse in schools	X			School staff: Teachers, directors, Inspectors, teachers, psychologists, social workers and attached personnel	**	880	860	420
Multidisciplinary approach to drug abuse (through the internet)	X	X	X	Experts and staff in general who work at organizations involved with drugs and the general public subject to availability of places	**	**	145	340
Training workshops on drugs in the workplace prevention strategies	X			Members of the coordination committee and the committee for treatment guidelines for drug abuse prevention programs in the workplace, family and community	**	**	300	200
Awareness workshop "Tackling drug abuse. Community Police" (2 courses)	X			Police officers (community police)	**	**	**	270



Name of training course	Prevention	Treatment / Rehabilitation	Research	Offered to:	Number of participants			
					2006	2007	2008	2009
Training workshop on tackling drug abuse among persons living on the street	X			Technical and non technical staff in shelters, coordination offices and care programs for persons living on the street	**	**	**	60
Training workshop on community-based drug prevention	X			Members of religious organizations and groups	**	**	**	60
Drug awareness workshop	X			First tier health workers and community health workers in "Los Angeles" polyclinic	**	**	**	15
Community approach to drugs workshop Socio-sanitary treatment in the field		X		Caregivers in the field including: community police; public health, mental health, child and family services, and social services field staff, and network of religious organizations	**	**	**	150
Information and awareness workshop	X			New entrants to the Corrections Training School	50	60	60	**

* No data

** Program not available for that year

The country also offers the following technical, non-university training courses: Drug Dependence Prevention Operator's Diploma; Drug Abuse Therapy Operator; Local Drug Abuse Studies Assistant; Community-Based Prevention Operator; Local Drug Planning Assistant; Supervisor and middle management training course on awareness raising and early detection of drugs in the workplace. During the period under review training has been provided to 40 local drug abuse studies assistants, 70 community-based prevention operators; 450 local drug planning assistants, and 200 supervisors and middle managers on awareness raising and early detection of drugs in the workplace.

The country also offers, in its university curricula, specialization seminars on drug abuse treatment and on drug abuse intervention strategies.



In addition, the country offers diploma programs, specialization courses for graduates, and master’s programs, a professional updating diploma program in addiction studies, four specialization courses that cover drug addiction, drug prevention policies and clinical toxicology, and two master’s degree programs in the area of drug addiction.

Uruguay carried out the following evaluations of its drug abuse prevention programs during 2006 – 2009:

Program evaluated	Title of evaluation	Type of evaluation performed	Year of program evaluation
Programs: “Life Skills” by El Abrojo which comprises <i>La Aventura de la Vida, Garabatos</i> and <i>Habilidades para la Huerta</i>	“Life Skills Program. El Abrojo. Implementation report. 2006”	Process evaluation	2006
“Centros Educativos Responsables” program	“Evaluation of training and awareness workshops on drug abuse targeting teachers and students of the Teacher Education Institute”	Process evaluation	2008
“Centros Educativos Responsables” program	“Evaluation of the Awareness workshop on drug abuse prevention National Primary Education Administration”	Process evaluation	2008
“Centros Educativos Responsables” program	“Systematization of training for implementation of the community-based prevention program against alcohol abuse and other risky conduct: Friday night fever, version <i>urbalDRO-2007</i> ”	Process evaluation	2008
“Life Skills” by El Abrojo and the “Siembras” program	“Life Skills Program. El Abrojo. Implementation Report, 2008”	Process evaluation	2008
Youth Health Workers Program	“Systematization of activities of the Youth Health Workers Program”	Process evaluation	2008 and 2009
“Drug Abuse Prevention in the Workplace, Family and Community” program	In progress	Process evaluation	2009

The country has not conducted impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs during 2006 – 2009.

B. Treatment

Uruguay reports that the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), the State Health Services Administration (ASSE), the National Children’s Institute of Uruguay (INAU), the National Drug Board (JND), and the Judiciary are the agencies involved in the design and execution of public policies regarding



treatment. The Ministry of Public Health is responsible for policy design and control and regulation of treatment services. The ASSE is in charge of financing, training, program supervision, and care delivery.

The country reports that it is not possible to distinguish what budget is allocated to treatment because the institutions responsible for funding work with global budgets that cover all care-related activities in all areas.

Decree 35/2007 sets out the operating standards for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, along with the rules and regulations on certification and monitoring of these facilities. However, the country reports that it does not have a register of treatment centers.

The country indicates that its Primary Health Care facilities (PHC) engage in a number of specific activities to address problems associated with drug use.

Uruguay provides the following table on the number of PHC facilities in Montevideo that deliver specialized care for problems associated with drug use:

2006	2007	2008	2009
No data	15 ASSE Mental Health Polyclinics 12 ASSE PHC Polyclinics 21 Primary Health Care Polyclinics of the Montevideo Municipal Authority Health Department	15 ASSE Mental Health Polyclinics 12 ASSE PHC Polyclinics 21 Primary Health Care Polyclinics of the Montevideo Municipal Authority Health Department	17 ASSE Mental Health Polyclinics 12 ASSE PHC Polyclinics 21 Primary Health Care Polyclinics of the Montevideo Municipal Authority Health Department

The country reports data on the total number of cases treated at treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use, as follows:

2006	2007	2008	2009
9,159	536*	322*	No data

* Partial information, provided by the treatment referral center "Portal Amarillo".

Uruguay has treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use in 7 of the 19 departments in the country. In 2006, the Uruguayan Observatory on Drugs carried out the Census of National Treatment Centers, which counted a total of 9,159 patients in treatment. Since then, the only information available to the country is provided by "Portal Amarillo", a treatment referral center; it is, therefore, not possible to assess, for the evaluation period, the number of persons potentially in need of attention.

The country reports that all treatment centers refer patients to social reintegration programs, coordinating with other agencies that provide social security services.



Uruguay reports that it carries out activities to follow-up on patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plan, but it does not provide statistics in this regard. Also, the country does not have data on the number of cases that expressed satisfaction with the treatment received.

The country reports that at all six health care facilities of the Ministry of Public Health and the National Children’s Institute, care is supervised by professional staff specifically trained in treatment of drug problems.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Uruguay has an estimate of indicators of drug use among the general population of the country as a whole based on surveys conducted regularly every five years². The country also performs surveys of such indicators in the student population (every two years), hospital emergency rooms (every two years), and treatment centers (every three years).

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

Drug Prevalence in the General Population, 2006*

Year of the survey: 2006	Age group surveyed: ages 12 to 65								
	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	84.3	73.4	78.6	72.0	57.2	64.3	60.2	40.9	50.1
Tobacco	60	50.0	54.8	38.9	30.7	34.7	36.2	27.8	31.8
Solvents and Inhalants	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	< 0.2	0	0.0	0.0
Hashish	2.2	0.8	1.5	***	***	***	***	***	***
Marijuana	16.6	8.3	12.2	7.5	3.0	5.2	5.0	1.7	3.3
Hallucinogens	1.8	0.6	1.2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Morphine**	0.1	0.1	0.1	***	***	***	***	***	***
Opium	0.3	0	0.2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cocaine HCl	6.2	2.0	4.0	2.3	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.8
Crack	0.4	0.1	0.2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Cocaine paste	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	< 0.2
Tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants	3.1	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.7

² 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.



Year of the survey: 2006	Age group surveyed: ages 12 to 65								
Ketamine**	0.3	0.1	0.2	***	***	***	***	***	***
Stimulants	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Ecstasy (MDMA)	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other drugs	0.6	0.1	0.4	***	***	***	***	***	***

* 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.

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

*** No data.

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

Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population, 2006*

Year of the survey: 2006	Age group surveyed: ages 12 to 65					
	Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	11.1	5.8	7.8	1.6	1.1	1.3
Tobacco	2.4	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Solvents and Inhalants	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marijuana	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Cocaine HCl	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Basuco, cocaine paste	0.3	0.0	0.1	**	**	**
Tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Stimulants	0.0	0.1	0.0	**	**	**
Ecstasy (MDMA)	0.1	0.0	0.0	**	**	**
Other drugs	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Any illicit drug	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

* 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.

** No data

The country reports the following figures from a survey of drug prevalence in secondary school students:



Drug Prevalence in Secondary School Students, 2007*

Year of last survey: 2007	Age group surveyed: Secondary School Students (Representative Sample)								
	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	82.8	81.4	82.5	73.0	68.4	70.4	57.1	52.2	54.5
Tobacco	47.8	52.5	50.3	27.8	34.1	31.1	19.9	24.3	22.2
Solvents and Inhalants	5.2	2.5	3.8	3.3	1.4	2.3	2.0	0.4	1.2
Marijuana	23.3	16.2	19.5	18.1	11.9	14.8	11.7	6.7	9.1
Hallucinogens	5.2	1.8	2.8	**	**	**	**	**	**
Cocaine HCl	6.8	3.5	5.0	5.3	2.3	3.7	3.1	0.9	1.9
Cocaine paste	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
Tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants	4.1	9.4	6.9	2.1	5.1	3.7	0.8	2.2	1.5
Stimulants	3.0	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ecstasy (MDMA)	2.2	1.3	1.7	**	**	**	**	**	**

* 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.

** No data.

Uruguay does not have data available on the incidence of drug use in secondary school students and does not provide data from surveys conducted in hospital emergency rooms and treatment centers.

In the following table the country indicates the number of persons and the percentages that, according to the study, qualify as drug abusers or dependents:

**Number and Percentage of Persons Who are Drug Abusers or Dependents
in Relation to the Total Population Surveyed, 2006**

Population studied: ages 12 – 65 (general population)					
Type of drug		Scale used	Number of persons	Percentage that 'qualify' as drug abusers or dependents	
				in relation to users in the past 12 months	in relation to the total population studied
Alcohol	Abuse	EBBA	80,000	7.8	5.0
	Dependence	DSM-IV	48,000	4.1	3.0
Marijuana	Dependence	DSM-IV	26,400	33	1.64
Cocaine HCl	Dependence	DSM-IV	22,435	44	1.4
Coca paste	Dependence	DSM-IV	2,880	60	0.17



Uruguay provides the following figures for the age of first use of drugs in the general population:

Age of First Use in the General Population, 2006

Year of the survey: 2006	Population: ages 12-65	
Type of drug	Average	Median
Alcohol	16.6	16
Tobacco	16.19	15
Solvents & Inhalants	17.6	16
Marijuana	18.94	18
Cocaine HCl	20.05	19
Coca paste	19.59	18
Ecstasy (MDMA)	22.87	21

Uruguay reports the following data from 2007 on the percentage of secondary school students (13 to 17 years) that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being:

Age group to which this applies: 13 to 17 years Secondary School Students	
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):
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	4.7
Often smoke cigarettes	59.7
Often drink alcoholic beverages	50.0
Get drunk	72.8
Occasionally take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	35.7
Occasionally take stimulants for non-medicinal purposes	35.7
Often take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	74.5
Often take stimulants for non-medicinal purposes	74.5
Occasionally inhale solvents	37.9
Often inhale solvents	82.3
Occasionally smoke marijuana	15.5
Often smoke marijuana	66.2
Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack	29.7
Often take cocaine HCl or crack	85.1



Age group to which this applies: 13 to 17 years Secondary School Students	
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):
Occasionally use cocaine paste	50.6
Often use cocaine paste	90.0
Occasionally take ecstasy	36.7
Often take ecstasy	72.4

The country also provides the following data from 2006 on the percentage of the general population (12 to 65 years) that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being:

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):
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	No data
Often smoke cigarettes	74.6
Often drink alcoholic beverages	74.3
Often take tranquilizers for non-medicinal purposes	76.2
Often take stimulants for non-medicinal purposes	76.2
Occasionally smoke marijuana	52.2
Often smoke marijuana	77.0
Occasionally take cocaine HCl or crack	72.4
Often take cocaine HCl or crack	89.8
Occasionally use cocaine paste	85.8
Often use cocaine paste	92.3
Occasionally take ecstasy	No data
Often take ecstasy	82.2

Uruguay has the following studies by which to evaluate the relationship between drugs and crime:



Studies to Evaluate the Relationship between Drugs and Crime

Study	Year of study	Coverage
Prison population	2008*	National
Youth in conflict with the law	2009*	Partial
Street youth	2007**	National

* Report under preparation

** Report published at http://www.infodrogas.gub.uy/html/informes-documentos/000info_docs.htm

Law 16585 of September 22, 1994, and Law 18191 of October 30, 2007 include actions to prevent alcohol- and drug-related accidents.

Uruguay does not keep records on alcohol- or drug-related traffic accidents or in the workplace.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Uruguay reports that it does not have significant cultivated areas of cannabis crops. The country has not detected indoor cannabis crops and discovered one illicit drug laboratory for processing coca paste in 2008.

B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Uruguay reports that, in accordance with the international conventions, the following laws are in place for the control of pharmaceutical products:

Title	Date of entry into force
Law 15443 (on Medicines and Related Products)	August 12, 1983
Law 14294 (on Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs) as amended by Law 17016	November 11, 1974
Decree 454/976 (Regulations on Law 14294)	July 27, 1976
Decree 391/002 (Regulations on precursors and chemical products)	October 10, 2002

The country also reports that, in addition to the products listed in the international conventions, it also controls a wide range of additional pharmaceuticals products.

The competent authorities responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products are the Ministry of Public Health, the General Directorate of Health, the



Medications Department and the Psychopharmaceuticals, Narcotics, Precursors and Chemical Products Sector.

To control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion in the health sector, the country carries out the following actions: register control, distribution monitoring, control and monitoring of prescriptions, inspections, administrative sanctions, and transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities.

In the private sector, the country carries out activities in the areas of import/export control, register control, manufacturing control, distribution monitoring, inspections, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees, registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured, and free trade zone control.

The country has an integrated procedure in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Additionally, the country has in place a regulatory system for the control of pharmaceutical products that includes 35 inspectors from the control division.

The country has mechanisms through which members of the health sector can communicate and share information with judicial authorities and the police in order to control the diversion of pharmaceutical products or apply sanctions.

As regards the existence of a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products and sanctions imposed in connection with them, the country reports that the information has not been computerized yet, and that a new computerized system that would yield this information is being implemented. However, the National Drug Control System (NDS) helps the country to keep a record of import and export operations in internationally controlled substances.

Uruguay issued 1,646 permits for the import of pharmaceutical products in 2006, 1,891 in 2007, 2,231 in 2008, and 2,055 in 2009. Additionally, 982 permits for the export of these products were issued in 2006, 1,264 in 2007, 1,462 in 2008, and 1,415 in 2009.

Uruguay has not offered any specialized training courses on prevention of the diversion of pharmaceutical products.

Uruguay has provisions for the imposition of penal, civil and administrative sanctions against the illicit production, diversion, and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products, which are set out in Law 14292 as amended by Law 17016.

The country reports that it has applied no penal, civil, or administrative sanctions against the illicit production, diversion, and trafficking of pharmaceutical products during 2006-2009.

Uruguay did not make any seizures involving pharmaceutical products in 2006, 2007 or 2009. In 2008 and 2009, the country made six seizures, which included the products mentioned in the following table:



Pharmaceutical product	Quantities seized		
	2008		2009
	Tablets/capsules	Injectables (ml)	Tablets/capsules
Alprazolam	270	0	225
Amitriptyline	510	0	0
Biperiden	0	0	30
Bromazepam	120	0	30
Bupropion	0	0	240
Citalopram	80	0	0
Clobazam	510	0	30
Clomipramine	130	0	0
Clonazepam	705	0	0
Diazepam	230	0	20
Eszopiclone	0	0	240
Flunitrazepam	50	0	0
Fluoxetine	380	0	220
Fluvoxacin	0	0	120
Haloperidol	260	0	0
Lorazepam	40	0	0
Midazolam	100	0	0
Morphine	180	18	0
Olanzapine	460	0	150
Paroxetine	360	0	0
Quetiapine	0	0	30
Risperidone	60	0	520
Sertraline	70	0	4,620
Sibutramine	0	0	240
Venlafaxine	80	0	35
Zolpidem	10	0	0
Total	4,605	18	6,750

Uruguay has not made any disposals of pharmaceutical products seized during 2006 – 2009 and reports that the confiscated products are being held in storage with a view to their destruction.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

Uruguay reports that, in accordance with the international conventions, the following laws and regulations are in place for the control of chemical substances:



Title	Date of entry into force
Law 14294 (on Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs)	November 11, 1974
Law 17016 (amending Law 14294)	October 28, 1998
Decree 391/002 (on Precursors and Chemical Products)	October 10, 2002
Decree 554/007 (amending Decree 391/002 to include the following substances in Schedule II, Appendix I: Lydocaine, Benzocaine, Procaine)	December 31, 2007
Decree 413/009 (amending Schedule I in Appendix I of the Regulations on precursors and chemical products)	August 31, 2009

The country controls all products listed in international conventions and, in addition, dihydroergometrine, dihydroergotamine, lydocaine, benzocaine and procaine.

As regards mechanisms used by the institutions responsible for controlling the diversion of controlled chemical substances in order to communicate and share information, Uruguay reports that it has the Advisory Committee on Precursors and Chemical Products of the National Drug Board, which is composed of representatives from the following agencies: National Customs Directorate (Ministry of Economy and Finance), Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health), National Secretariat on Drugs (Office of the President of the Republic), Forensic Technical Institute (Judiciary), General Directorate for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking and National Technical Police Department (Ministry of the Interior), Chemistry Faculty (Universidad de la República), Department of Industry (Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining), Department of Transport (Ministry of Transport and Public Works), and the Investigations and Drug Trafficking Division of the National Navy Prefecture (Ministry of National Defense).

The national authorities responsible for law and regulation enforcement for the control of chemical substances are as follows:

Administrative
Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health), Department of Industry (Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining), Department of Transport (Ministry of Transport and Public Works), Ministry of the Interior (MI), Investigations and Drug Trafficking Division of the National Navy Prefecture (Ministry of National Defense), National Customs Directorate (Ministry of Economy and Finance).
Judicial
Forensic Technical Institute and competent courts (Judiciary)
Customs
Customs (Ministry of Economy and Finance)

The country carries out the following actions to control the diversion of chemical substances:

Action	Responsible Entities
National registry of licensees	Department of Industry (Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining)
License control (manufacture, distribution)	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health)
Import/export control	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health)



Action	Responsible Entities
Inspections	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health) General Directorate for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking (Ministry of the Interior)
Transaction audits	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health) General Directorate for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking (Ministry of the Interior) National Customs Directorate (Ministry of Economy and Finance). Investigations and Drug Trafficking Division of the National Navy Prefecture (Ministry of National Defense) Department of Transport (Ministry of Transport and Public Works)
Control of distribution	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health) General Directorate for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking (Ministry of the Interior) Investigations and Drug Trafficking Division of the National Navy Prefecture (Ministry of National Defense) Department of Transport (Ministry of Transport and Public Works)
Control of the final commercialization	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health) General Directorate for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking (Ministry of the Interior) Investigations and Drug Trafficking Division of the National Navy Prefecture (Ministry of National Defense)
Transport control	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health) General Directorate for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking (Ministry of the Interior) National Customs Directorate (Ministry of Economy and Finance). Investigations and Drug Trafficking Division of the National Navy Prefecture (Ministry of National Defense) Department of Transport (Ministry of Transport and Public Works)
Pre-export notifications	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health)
Imposition of sanctions	Psychopharmaceutical and Narcotic Drugs Section (Ministry of Public Health) Judges (Judiciary) National Customs Directorate (Ministry of Economy and Finance)

These actions are carried out as part of an integrated procedure that is applicable to individuals and entities authorized to handle these substances and who operate in accordance with the stipulations contained in Decrees 391/002, 554/007 and 413/009.

Uruguay has in place a regulatory system for the control of chemical substances that includes 35 inspectors from the Control Division of the Ministry of Public Health.

The country has not offered training courses for administrative, police or customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances during the evaluation period.

Uruguay uses the National Drug Control System (NDS) to facilitate the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

Uruguay has provisions for the imposition of penal, civil and administrative sanctions against the illicit production, diversion, and illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances. The penal sanctions applicable with respect to the illicit production, diversion, and trafficking of controlled



chemical substances are set out in Law 14294 of October 31, 1974, as amended by Articles 30 and 31 of Law 17016 of October 22, 1998. During the evaluation period, the country reports that it imposed one administrative sanction and one penal sanction for infractions to controlled chemical laws.

Uruguay provides the following data on the number of exports of controlled chemical substances made during the years 2006–2009:

Importing/ Transshipment Countries	2006	2007	2008	2009
Germany	0	0	0	1
Argentina	34	51	25	26
Bolivia	6	6	6	5
Brazil	221	240	195	149
Chile	0	2	2	2
Colombia	2	11	7	14
Costa Rica	0	0	0	1
Ecuador	8	7	20	35
El Salvador	1	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	13
Nicaragua	0	0	0	1
Panama	3	11	21	10
Paraguay	35	38	14	32
Peru	9	7	42	10
Dominican Republic	4	13	14	13
Venezuela	6	17	10	8
Free Trade Zone	3	18	53	38
Total	332	413	409	320

The country issued the following pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances during the years 2006–2009:

Importing / transshipment countries	2006*	2007*	2008	2009
Argentina	Not available	Not available	15	21
Brazil	Not available	Not available	46	33
Paraguay	Not available	Not available	14	25
Total	59	86	75	79

* In accordance with the country's national legislation, any information concerning the final destination of exports subject to the pre-notification rule is kept for only two years.



The country reports that the total number of exports of controlled chemical substances is different from the total number of pre-export notifications made because a pre-export notification form generally includes more than one operation. Furthermore, Uruguay informs that the count covered the number of forms sent to the importing country and that, in the case of ergotamine, no pre-export notification was being carried out.

No pre-export notifications issued were rejected by importing countries during the years 2006–2009.

Uruguay imports controlled chemical substances and handles them in transit. In 2006, the country made 839 imports; 1,032 in 2007; 1,269 in 2008, and 800 in 2009 (through September), and received 67 pre-export notifications for said substances in 2006, 73 in 2007, 85 in 2008, and 81 in 2009. The country responded timely (in 15 days or less) to all these pre-export notifications, except for one in 2007, which was not responded to.

The country reports that the total number of controlled chemical substance imports made is different from the total number of pre-export notifications received because as a rule each multilateral notification form includes more than one operation.

Uruguay reports that one pre-export notification was not approved and resulted in an investigation in 2006, and four in 2007. The country did not reject any pre-export notifications during 2008 and 2009.

The country uses the National Drug Control System (NDS) and the Pre-Export Notification System (PENS) to process pre-export notifications.

Uruguay does not provide information on the quantity of seized chemical substances during years 2006 and 2007, and reports that it seized, during years 2008 – 2009, the following quantities of controlled chemical substances:

Chemical substance	Unit of measure	2008	2009
Sulfuric Acid	lt	13.95	0
Trisodium Phosphate	kg	1.98	0
Acetone	lt	62	0
Hydrochloric Acid	lt	7.50	0
Ammonia	lt	11	0
Sodium bicarbonate	kg	1	0
Granulated Activated Carbon	kg	2	0
Sulfuric Ether	lt	36	0
Absolute ethyl	lt	3	0
Ammonia Hydroxide	lt	2	0
Lidocaine	kg	50.40	568.48



Chemical substance	Unit of measure	2008	2009
Potassium Permanganate	kg	2.50	0
Procaine	kg	0	0
Toluene	lt	460	0

The country reports that during the evaluation period, it only disposed of 618.88 kg of lidocaine in 2009. All other substances are in custody pending a court decision.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Uruguay provides the following figures on the quantities of drugs forfeited to law enforcement agencies during the years 2006–2009:

Type of illicit drugs or raw materials	Quantities of drugs forfeited				
	Unit of measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coca leaf	gr	532	1,917	19,725	1,655
Cocaine HCl	gr	471,028.03	696,442.90	827,921.48	2,466,721.39
Coca paste	gr	98,176.49	71,512.80	115,160.34	183,873.17
Cannabis plants	plants	99	108	178	68
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	Gr	444,963.33	1,819,500.94	1,062,758.68	548,783.86
Cannabis Resin (hashish)	Gr	0	2	0	0
Cannabis Seed	Gr	2.30	0	45.50	19.60
LSD	dose	0	3	11.25	0
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	units	0	23,474	556	0

The country does not have specialized studies or analysis for the characterization and profiling of seized substances.

Uruguay reports that 608 persons were formally charged with illicit drug trafficking in 2006, 769 in 2007, 870 in 2008, and 1,032 in 2009. The country does not provide information on the number of persons convicted of this crime during 2006-2009.

The country also informs that six public officials were formally charged for offenses related to illicit drug trafficking in 2006, four in 2007, 13 in 2008 and 14 in 2009. The country does not provide information on the number of public officials that were convicted of this crime during 2006-2009.



Uruguay reports that under its laws the possession of drugs for personal use is not criminalized, in accordance with Law 14.294 of November 11, 1974, as amended by Law 17.016 of October 22, 1998 (Article 31, subsection 2).

Law 14.294 of November 11, 1974, as amended by Law 17.016 of October 22, 1998 (Article 31, subsection 1) criminalizes illicit drug possession. However, the country reports that it is unable to provide data on the number of persons that were formally charged or convicted for this offense. Law 17.726 of December 26, 2003, provides alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession.

The authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking are the General Directorate for the Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking and National Police (Ministry of the Interior); the National Customs Directorate (Ministry of Economy and Finance); and the Investigations and Drug Trafficking Division of the National Navy Prefecture (Ministry of National Defense).

To facilitate the timely exchange of information and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking, there is horizontal contact between agencies in addition to a permanent operations plan implemented by the National Drug Board.

As regards mechanisms of international cooperation used by the authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking to promote or facilitate the timely exchange of operational information and collaboration with national authorities of foreign countries responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking, Uruguay holds regular meetings with operations chiefs in the region, and exchange liaison officers.

Uruguay reports that several specialized training courses have been offered in the country to address illicit drug trafficking for police, customs agents, and judiciary employees.

The National Navy Prefecture implements the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code developed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) at 90% of ports with international traffic in accordance with Maritime Provision 90.

The country does not use a common interagency databases to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counter drug control activities in ports. For this purpose, the country relies on mutual access to databases; standing interagency task forces; information exchange and sharing between private and public sector partners; review of manifests and other documents for targeting purposes; regular interagency meetings; national electronic monitoring; informants; shipping documents, and participation of law enforcement and private sector agencies in other countries.

Uruguay has manual and computerized control systems to monitor the movement of commercial and non commercial vessels in its ports. These systems are operated by the Navy, which collects information through observation and monitoring activities as well as through notifications made by ships to the competent agencies in ports.



This information may be accessed by the Navy, the National Ports Administration (ANP) for all trade vessels, the National Directorate for Aquatic Resources (DINARA) for fishing vessels, and Portland (ANCAP) with respect to oil tankers.

The criteria used by the country to decide which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete physical inspection or examination are based on the review of documents, risk indicators, inter-agency exchange of information, and reports from agencies in other countries.

Uruguay carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring, and interdiction activities. The Navy performs controls and interdiction on vessels in internal waterways, territorial seas and the economic exclusion zone in order to detect any kind of unlawful activity.

The country reports that the Coast Guard and the Navy are the entities that coordinate and participate in monitoring activities and at-sea interdiction operations.

In 2009, Uruguay carried out a vessel seizure operation related to maritime interdiction during which it seized a Zodiac type power boat, a yacht, and a sailboat. The country does not have records of vessel seizure operations during the period 2006 – 2008.

The country reports that, during years 2006–2009, it participated in a maritime counter-drug operation in partnership with Haiti (UN-MINUSTAH), in accordance with Article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. In this operation, 500 kg of marijuana were seized and four persons arrested, all of which were turned over to the Haitian police.

Uruguay reports that its Air Force (FAU) carries out drug-trafficking aerial surveillance and interdiction. The FAU has a data transfer agreement with the Brazilian Air Force, concerning flights presumably involved in illicit activities, and is in the process of signing a similar agreement with the Argentinean Air Force.

During the evaluation period, the country reported the seizure of one aircraft in 2007 and of two in 2008, as part of the aerial interdiction operations.

Uruguay reports that it has no specific laws or regulations in place to control the sale of drugs via the Internet. By analogy, Article 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure may be applied, which contains rules on interception of mail and other communications.

The country has not defined the functions and responsibilities of the authorities involved in the control of the sale of drugs over the Internet as there are no specific laws in place in that regard. It should be noted, however, that the functions and responsibilities of the interdiction agencies cover all forms of illicit trafficking without specifying what means are used to carry out the crime.

In addition, the institutions responsible do not have procedures, investigation techniques, training and equipment to detect illicit sales of drugs over the Internet.



The country has not carried out activities or programs to increase awareness among administrative, judicial, law enforcement, postal, customs or other authorities regarding illicit sales of drugs via the Internet, nor has it established a mechanism for citizens to report such sales.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials

Uruguay reports that, in accordance with its national laws, the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement or transfer, registration, marking, transport, possession, carrying, storage, and marketing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials are subject to administrative controls.

The country also reports that the national agency responsible for these activities is the Materiel and Arms Service of the Ministry of National Defense.

Uruguay reports that it does not have in place laws or regulations that criminalize the trafficking in or the illicit production of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

Decree Law 10415, Law 16320, Law 17300, Law 18233, and Decree Law 15688 are the national laws in force that establish administrative controls for transactions (legal transfer), 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. The applicable sanctions are fines, seizure and remand to justice.

The country also reports that it has a register for the transfer of firearms between persons, from the initial to future sales. This register is maintained by the Materiel and Arms Service of the Ministry of National Defense, which is in charge of control, authorizations, registers and the imposition of sanctions.

The country reports that, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, its law requires that firearms be marked at the time of manufacture, for their importation, and for official use after confiscation or forfeiture.

The country has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between national and international institutions regarding all forms of control of activities connected with firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

Uruguay reports that during years 2006–2009 it has not rejected the entrance of any shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits. In this regard, the country reports that these requests are refused in the stages prior to importation.

The country reports that it does not export firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials.



The country has a computer database system to keep a record of imports of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. These records are kept indefinitely by the Arms Service under the Ministry of Defense.

Additionally, the country has a national database for the confiscation of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which is computerized and the data is kept permanently.

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

Year	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives	Other related materials
2006	34	148	0	1
2007	22	35	0	0
2008	66	445	0	0
2009	70	589	0	0

Uruguay does not have data available on the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials forfeited in drug-trafficking cases in 2006–2009.

The country provides the quantity of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized in relation to the number of arrests for drug-trafficking during 2006–2009 in the following table:

Year	Number of arrests	Quantity of firearms	Quantity of ammunition	Quantity of explosives	Quantity of other related materials	Number of operations
2006	1,566	34	148	0	1	648
2007	2,177	22	35	0	0	730
2008	2,374	66	445	0	0	904
2009	1,677	70	589	1	0	612

The country does not have data available on the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials forfeited in relation to the number of arrests for drug-trafficking during the years 2006–2009.

C. Money Laundering

Uruguay reports that money laundering is an autonomous offense that is criminalized in the Narcotics Law of 1974, as amended by Law 17.016 of October 22, 1998).



The country has established, inter alia, the following crimes as predicate offenses for money laundering: illicit drug trafficking, illicit trafficking in human beings, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and fraud.

In Uruguay it is not necessary for a person to be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offense. Additionally, there are no legal impediments to bringing an independent lawsuit against an offender for laundering the proceeds of their crime.

Law 14.894 permits the use of undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, controlled deliveries, and sentence reduction for witnesses who cooperate, in money laundering investigations.

Uruguay belongs to the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD), whose most recent evaluation of the country was performed in 2009.

Uruguay reports that, in accordance with Law 17.835, as amended by Law 18.494 of 2009, requires the following sectors to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering: Banking sector, offshore banks, currency exchange sector, stock exchanges, insurance sector, and transfer of funds, cash or valuables. Additionally, the country reports that the following activities are required to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering: casino, real estate companies and other intermediaries in transactions that involve real estate, notaries when they perform operations for their clients related to the following activities: real estate transactions, administration of a client's money, valuables or other assets, administration of checking and savings bank accounts; management of assets for the creation, operation or administration of societies, creation, operation or management of legal entities and the sale and acquisition of commercial establishments; auctioneers; physical and legal persons that buy and sell works of art, antiques, and precious metals and stones; free trade zone operators, with respect to the activities contemplated in the laws; and physical or legal persons who on behalf of third parties undertake commercial transactions or habitually manage business associations.

Lawyers and accountants are not subject to the requirement to report suspicious transactions.

With respect to the obligation to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering, the country reports that physical and legal persons subject to control by the Central Bank of Uruguay have to report to this entity the movement across the border of cash, precious metals and other monetary instruments with a value above US\$10,000 (Law 17.835).

Uruguay has a Financial Analysis and Intelligence Unit (UIAF), which was created by Circular 1722 of the Central Bank of Uruguay, "Money Laundering," of December 20, 2000. The country also reports that Law 18.401 of October 24, 2008, reformed the Charter of the Central Bank of Uruguay (BCU), granting it new functions and powers. This Unit operates independently within the structure of the BCU and its budget is part of the BCU's general budget.



During the evaluation period, the UIAF was not a member of the Egmont Group. However, it became a member of the Group in June 2010.

Uruguay reports that there are no limitations on obtaining documents and registers protected by confidentiality laws in money laundering cases.

The Forfeited Assets Fund, which is under the authority of the National Drug Board, is the entity for the management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses. This entity was created by Article 125 of Law 18.046 of 2006, as amended by Art. 48 of Law 18.362 of 2008.

The Forfeited Assets Fund does not have manuals for the management of temporarily seized assets.

Uruguay reports that it has mechanisms concerning the legal disposition of assets linked with illicit drug trafficking activities. These range from precautionary measures to permanent seizure ordered as a legal consequence of the criminal activity and are provided in Articles 62 and 63 of Decree Law 14.294 of 1974, added by Article 5 of Law 17.016 of 1998, in the wording introduced by Article 2 of Law 18.494 of 2009.

The country reports that its laws permit the presale and disposition of seized goods.

Uruguay reports that it initiated an investigation based on a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the UIAF in 2006, two investigations in 2007, 6 in 2008 and 9 in 2009.

The country reports that it initiated four penal proceedings for money laundering offenses during 2006, eight in 2007, 10 in 2008, and 12 in 2009.

The country reports data on persons formally charged and convicted in investigations initiated during years 2006–2009, as follows:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	14	0
2007	7	0
2008	11	1
2009	24	0

D. Judicial Cooperation

Uruguay reports that, in accordance with its legal system, extradition for drug-trafficking and money laundering crimes is possible. Likewise, it indicates that extradition of nationals for either crime is allowed.



The country reports that it fulfilled its obligation to designate a competent authority, in accordance with the international legal framework, to receive, answer and process extradition requests.

The country includes, within its internal legal system, the possibility that the national whose extradition for illicit drug-trafficking or money laundering crimes has been denied, be judged for committing this crime, in the country.

Uruguay reports that its internal legislation allows mutual legal assistance, in the following matters: receive testimony or take statements from individuals; present legal documents; carry out inspections and seizures; inspect objects and places; facilitate information and elements of proof; remit originals or certified copies of documents and files concerning the case, including banking, financial, social and business documentation; and identify or detect the product, property, instruments, or other elements for evidentiary purposes.

The country reports that it uses a computer system to facilitate the exchange of information among its national authorities and those of other member States of the Organization of American States (OAS) that handle mutual assistance regarding criminal and extradition matters.

The country indicates that banking secrecy and other confidentiality regulations are not an obstacle or impediment to provide mutual legal assistance.

Uruguay reports that the basic principles of its internal legislation make it possible to respond to controlled delivery requests, and that Law 18494, Article 4 allows the use of the controlled delivery technique.

The country reports that it made 40 active extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking in 2006, 30 in 2007, 35 in 2008, and 28 in 2009. Additionally, the country reports that it made four active extradition requests for money laundering in 2006, two in 2007, seven in 2008, and three in 2009.

Uruguay reports that the number of passive extradition requests answered in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases is not available.

Uruguay reports that it made four mutual legal assistance requests in illicit drug trafficking cases in 2007 and two in 2008. The country also reports that it made two mutual legal assistance requests in money laundering cases in 2007 and one in 2008. Uruguay does not have information on mutual legal assistance requests made in 2006 or 2009.

Uruguay reports that it responded to 44 mutual legal assistance requests in illicit drug trafficking cases in 2007, and to 35 in 2008. Additionally, the country reports that it responded to 36 mutual legal assistance requests in money laundering cases in 2007 and to 57 in 2008. Uruguay does not have information on the number of responses to mutual legal assistance requests during 2006 or 2009.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD notes that Uruguay has a national anti-drug strategy that guides the country's efforts to fight against the use of and the illicit trafficking in drugs, and highlights that the strategy includes the regionalization or municipalization of Uruguayan public policies in this subject.

CICAD also recognizes that the country has ratified most of the international instruments recommended by the MEM to address the world drug problem, but observes that the country has yet to ratify the 1992 Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

Additionally, CICAD recognizes the efforts made by the country to carry out recommended drug demand reduction studies periodically as well as the country's endeavors to increase the availability of information on drug supply.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Uruguay continues to carry out drug prevention programs that target key populations, with substantial coverage. CICAD also observes with satisfaction that, in order to sustain these programs, the country offers a significant number of training activities.

With regard to treatment for persons with problems associated with drug use, CICAD observes that Uruguay has specialized treatment facilities for these persons in 7 of the country's 19 departments and that the country carries out follow-up activities on patients discharged after completion of their prescribed treatment plan. CICAD also recognizes the efforts made by Uruguay to define and implement the certification process for specialized treatment centers but notes that it does not have a register of these centers.

CICAD recognizes the country's efforts to carry out periodic studies to estimate the magnitude of drug use among the population.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD recognizes that Uruguay controls a wider range of pharmaceutical products and substances than those listed in the annexes of the relevant international conventions. CICAD also observes that the country has formal mechanisms for the control of pharmaceutical products and chemical substances.

However, CICAD notes that Uruguay does not have a computer system for the effective management of information related to administrative and regulatory measures for the monitoring and prevention of the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country does not have specific regulations and mechanisms to prevent and control the illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet. CICAD also notes that the country has not offered specialized training courses on the prevention of diversion of pharmaceutical products.

CICAD notes that information on the destination of controlled chemical substance exports subject to the pre-export notification rule is kept only for only two years. CICAD also considers that



specialized training for the officers responsible of managing these controls could be increased, to facilitate the achievement of their goals.

In the area of control measures, CICAD notes that Uruguay has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security in 90% of its ports with international ship movements and that the country carries out maritime and aerial interdiction activities.

CICAD notes that Uruguay has laws and institutions that allow the country to control licit transactions of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, in order to prevent them from being diverted to activities related to drug trafficking. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have legislation to criminalize the illicit trafficking in and production of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

In the area of money laundering, CICAD notes that Uruguay uses formal tools to prevent and address money laundering, among which are: criminalization of this activity as an autonomous offense; incorporation of most crimes recommended in this Mechanism into the list of predicate offenses to money laundering; the existence of a Financial Intelligence Unit; an ample list of financial and non-financial institutions that are required to report suspicious transactions to the respective administrative control institution; and the lack of limitations, within the scope of an administrative or jurisdictional investigation, to access protected documents and registers. However, CICAD observes that lawyers and accountants are not required to report suspicious transactions.

In the area of judicial cooperation, CICAD observes that Uruguay has a legislative framework that allows it to meet international obligations with respect to mutual legal assistance, controlled deliveries and extradition for the repression of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering.

CICAD recognizes Uruguay'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 Uruguay 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. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

DEMAND REDUCTION

2. CREATE A REGISTER OF SPECIALIZED FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE TREATMENT SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

3. OFFER SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES ON THE PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
4. ESTABLISH A COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM TO MANAGE DATA RELATED TO ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATORY MEASURES FOR THE CONTROL, MONITORING AND PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
5. PROVIDE TRAINING ON THE PREVENTION OF THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

CONTROL MEASURES

6. 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.
7. CRIMINALIZE THE TRAFFICKING IN AND ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
8. INCLUDE ATTORNEYS AND ACCOUNTANTS IN THE LIST OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE OBLIGATION OF REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING.



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