

Bolivia

Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control 2005-2006

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism



Organization of American States - OAS
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission - CICAD





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

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

BOLIVIA

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2005–2006**



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- Secretariat for Coordination of the National Council for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking (CONALTID).
- Ministry of Government, Viceministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, Special Anti-Drug Task Force (FELCN).
- Ministry of Health and Sports, Health Medical and Technological Unit (UNIMED).
- Ministry of Rural Development, Agriculture, and Environment, Viceministry for Coca and Integral Development.
- Ministry of National Defense, Viceministry of National Defense.
- Non-governmental organization (NGO) "SEAMOS".
- Program for Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE).
- Supreme Court.
- Superior District Courts.
- Prosecutors of Controlled Substances.
- Financial Investigations Unit (FIU).



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all 34 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), 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 the 34 member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and improve 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 measures¹ 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 Fourth Round evaluation period 2005–2006. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to Bolivia will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.

¹ Information for the money laundering sub-section was also taken from the executive summary of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering in South America (GAFISUD) Report report on Bolivia 2006.



INTRODUCTION

Bolivia has a total area of 1,098,580 km² and 6,743 km of borders. To the northeast it shares a border with Brazil (3,400 km), to the southeast with Paraguay (750 km), to the south with Argentina (832 km), to the west with Peru (900 km), and to the southeast with Chile (861 km). Bolivia has a total population of 8,989,046 (2006). Bolivia is a multicultural and plurilingual country, with 36 ethnic groups; the largest are Quechua, Aymara, and Guaraní. The literacy rate in the country is 87.3%. Bolivia is a republic divided into 9 departments and 327 municipalities. The country has a GDP per capita (PPP²) of US\$2,900 and an inflation rate of 4.9% (2006). Total annual exports total US\$2,371 million. Its principal exports are soy, wood and other nontraditional products, natural gas, zinc and gold, among other minerals.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

During the period 2004–2006, Bolivia had a national anti-drug strategy entitled “*The Comprehensive Bolivian Strategy for the Fight Against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004–2008*”, that provided for actions in the areas of alternative development, prevention, treatment and social reintegration, eradication, and interdiction³. The national authority involved in approving this strategy was the National Council against Illicit Drug Trafficking (CONALTID), chaired by the President of the Republic and comprising eight ministries.

From March to December 2006, Bolivia drafted the “*Strategy on the Fight against Drug Trafficking and the Revalorization of the Coca Leaf 2007–2010*” [“Estrategia de lucha contra el narcotráfico y de revalorización de la hoja de coca”].⁴ This new strategy includes actions covering the areas of demand reduction (holistic prevention), supply reduction, integral and sustainable development and rationalization of coca leaf crops, drug manufacturing or trafficking (social control), control measures, and money laundering.

In Bolivia, the municipal governments have jurisdiction over drug use prevention. The country reports that 20 of its 327 municipalities have municipal drug use prevention plans, benefiting approximately 600,000 inhabitants, and that the prevention component of its National Anti-drug Strategy pursues program decentralization at the municipal level. Nevertheless, Bolivia provides no information on the coverage of this policy expansion at the departmental and municipal levels.

² Purchasing Power Parity.

³ Within the framework of CICAD’s 42nd regular session, November 27–30 2007, the country stated: “*Implementation of the Comprehensive Bolivian Strategy for the Fight Against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004–2008 was suspended in January 2006 as a result of the change in Government brought about by the general elections held in December 2005. This suspension of the Strategy’s implementation and its replacement with a new Strategy are part of the winning party’s Government Program. The “Strategy on the Fight against Drug Trafficking and the Revalorization of the Coca Leaf 2007–2010”, currently in place, confirms Bolivia’s commitment to complying with all international conventions against drug trafficking, but asserts its right to defend the cultural, nutritional and medicinal values of coca leaf in its natural state*”.

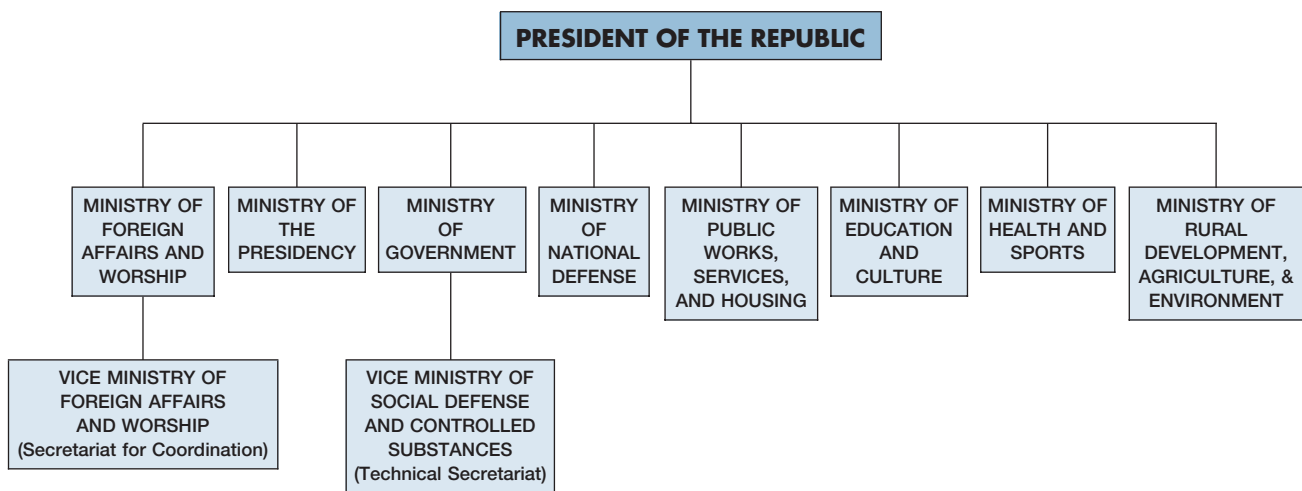
⁴ Approved by Multimministerial Resolution of the National Council for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking No. 001/2007, on March 20, 2007.



Bolivia reports that the Strategy has been assigned a budget, which will be funded through direct allocations from the general budget of the State, from specific budgets of public agencies related to the drug issue, through self-financing (law enforcement), civil society contributions, and finally, contributions from international cooperation agencies.

Founded in 1988, CONALTID is the national authority responsible for coordinating its national anti-drug policies. CONALTID operates at the level of the Council of Ministers in the public administration hierarchy. The Council's leadership is organized as follows: the Chair (President of the Republic), Alternate Chair (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship), Coordination Secretariat (Vice Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship), and Technical Secretariat (Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances).

Organizational Structure of CONALTID in Bolivia



CONALTID is a legally established entity and is responsible for coordinating actions in the following areas: control and interdiction measures, drug use prevention, social control of coca leaf production, integral and sustainable development, international cooperation, and program evaluation. CONALTID's Coordination Secretariat, overseen by the Vice Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, was established in 1998 and deals with coordination of interagency efforts.

CONALTID has an annual budget. This budget is funded through government allocations, self-financing activities, civil society contributions, and international cooperation.

Annual Budget of the CONALTID Secretariat for Coordination 2004–2006

Fiscal year	Proposed budget (US\$)	Total budget received (US\$)
2004	111,242.47	111,242.47
2005	212,044.14	212,044.14
2006	249,882.70	249,882.70



Bolivia reports that the budgets shown in the preceding table are not sufficient for the national anti-drug authority. The Coordination Secretariat's budget is funded through self-financing operations and international cooperation. The General Treasury only earmarks funds for the salaries of the civil servants of the CONALTID Secretariat for Coordination.

CICAD notes that Bolivia had a national anti-drug strategy during the evaluation period. However, CICAD notes with concern that Bolivia, under the same period of years, drafted the "Strategy on the Fight against Drug Trafficking and the Revalorization of the Coca Leaf 2007–2010", which contains aspects that concern CICAD regarding Bolivia's commitment to and compliance with the international conventions that place strict controls on the sale of coca leaf derivatives⁵.

B. International Conventions

Bolivia has ratified the following conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (January 15, 1997).
- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997 (May 29, 1999).
- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992, the instrument of accession was deposited on December 14, 2006.
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (September 23, 1976).
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (March 22, 1985).
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (July 12, 1994).
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. Ratified with reservations (August 20, 1990).
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 (October 10, 2005) and its:
 - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (May 18, 2006).
- United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003 (December 5, 2005).

On December 12, 2000, Bolivia signed the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, but ratification is still pending. Bolivia has not signed or ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Bolivia reports that during the 2005–2006 evaluation period, the following decrees and laws were enacted within the framework of the aforementioned international conventions signed and ratified by the country:

⁵ Within the framework of CICAD's 42nd regular session, November 27–30 2007, the country stated: "The Bolivian Government, through the "Strategy on the Fight against Drug Trafficking and the Revalorization of the Coca Leaf 2007–2010", confirms its commitment to addressing this problem, but also expresses its desire to revalue the consumption and beneficial properties of coca leaf in its natural state recognized in Bolivian culture."

**Legislation enacted in the country in accordance with the conventions ratified, 2005–2006**

International convention	Thematic area	Legislation/date of enactment
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.	National Council against Trading and Trafficking in Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supreme Decree No. 28297 of August 17, 2005. Supreme Decree No. 28343 of September 12, 2005.
	Crimes and Sanctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 3325 on Trading and Trafficking in Persons and other related offenses enacted on January 18, 2006.

Also within the framework of these conventions, the country has entered into bilateral cooperation agreements, as outlined in the table below.

Bilateral Cooperation Agreements Ratified 2004–2006

COUNTRY	TITLE OF THE AGREEMENT
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Understanding on Technical-Military Cooperation between the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Colombia and the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Bolivia.
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Understanding. Memorandum of Understanding between the Narcotics Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia and the Inter-ministerial Coordination Commission for Drug Demand Reduction, related to Support for the Decentralization of Drug Demand Reduction Programs. Convention on Narcotics Control and Enforcement between the Government of the U.S.A. and the Government of Bolivia.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts in ratifying most of the applicable international instruments, particularly its accession to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and one of its Protocols, and the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. CICAD notes with concern, however, that Bolivia has not ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition or the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

RECOMMENDATION:

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



C. National Information System

Bolivia has a centralized office that organizes, compiles, and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information, the Bolivian Drug Observatory.

Bolivia does not provide information to the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT) of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) to compile and report statistics on supply control. It does, however, report drug-related statistics to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and for the Questionnaire for the Annual Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The country maintains organized collections of drug-related documents.

Bolivia reports that the lack of economic resources, skilled human resources, a research agenda for addressing the topic, and inter-institutional coordination are the main impediments to collecting, organizing, analyzing, and utilizing drug-related statistics, documentation, and information.

The distribution of information, publications, and materials related to the drug problem is accomplished through various media including: web pages, national publications, the press, targeted e-mails and finally, publications by CONALTID and other government agencies.

Bolivia does not have a help line, information desk, or other such service to provide drug-related information to the general public, nor does it distribute information on prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. The country reports that it does not have a budget for the dissemination of drug-related information.

CICAD recognizes Bolivia's efforts in launching the Bolivian Drug Observatory. However, CICAD notes with concern the absence of a help line, information desk, or other similar facility to disseminate drug-related information to the general public, and of a budget for publicizing prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. CICAD therefore encourages the country to consider the inclusion of those elements in its national plan.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Bolivia implements drug abuse prevention programs that target school children. Regarding the implementation status of these programs, the country reports the coverage is 2.3% of all primary school children in Bolivia:

- Project AD/BOL/99-D/80 "Preventive education and health promotion in schools".
- The 20 prevention programs underway in 20 municipalities are incorporated into the Municipal Strategic Plans.
- The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program works in schools with children ages 11 to 13 to strengthen their social skills.
- The "Life Adventure" program seeks to prevent drug use by reinforcing social skills in boys and girls. It targets primary-school pupils (aged 6 to 13).
- The PIAS Program focuses on prevention by developing individual and social skills of students ages 10 to 13. The PIAS Program is being implemented in private schools, reaching 1,350 students, 150 teachers, 600 parents, and 40 journalists.



In 2004, 2005, and 2006, Bolivia did not carry out programs targeting preschoolers or secondary or post-secondary school students. Similarly, there have been no programs targeting out of school youth (child laborers or street children), adults, women, indigenous groups, or initiatives in the workplace or for prisoners in the penitentiary system.

From 2004 to 2006, specialized training in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research was offered in Bolivia through short refresher courses for professors and teachers, social workers, health workers, police officers, drug treatment counselors, prison guards, and community leaders. During that same period, undergraduate, masters, and post-graduate programs were offered, as well as regional and international training programs.

Short Refresher Courses on Drug Prevention and Treatment 2004–2006

Title of the short refresher courses	Area	Participants	Number of participants		
			2004	2005	2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop for training and preparation of materials for drug abuse prevention. 	Prevention	Community leaders and staff of technical institutions			238
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening community and educational organizations to promote health education: Education, Health, Dignity and Development in El Alto Workshop on awareness and planning process for the Municipal Strategic Plan. Development of Minimum Standards of Care for treatment and rehabilitation centers. 	Prevention and Treatment	Teachers	320	507	657
		Parents	400	670	1,240
		“Manzaneras”	160	330	330
		Youth leaders	160	247	247
		Students		23,000	24,350
		Technical staff and operators of treatment and rehabilitation centers		45	
		Community leaders and institutional experts			328
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive education for drug abuse 	Prevention	Teachers, Level I	298	760	336
		Teachers, Level II	470	1,135	1,380
		Parents	140	24	0
		Teacher trainers	0		247
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DARE 	Prevention	Instructors	83	159	106
		Students	10,334	18,983	13,406
TOTAL			12,365	45,860	42,865

The subjects of prevention and treatment are part of the general curriculum for students at the Universidad Pedagógica Nacional “Mcal. Sucre” and the following teacher training institutes [Institutos Normales Superiores (INS)]: “Enrique Finot” in Santa Cruz; “Rafael Chávez” in Portachuelo S.C.; “Sedes Sapientiae” in Cochabamba; “Manuel A. Villarroel” in Paracaya; “J. Misael Saracho” in Tarija; “Ángel Mendoza Justiniano” in Oruro; “Eduardo Avaroa” in Potosí; “Franz Tamayo” in Llica. Potosí; “Clara Parada de Pinto” in Trinidad; “Riberalta” in Riberalta,



Beni; and “Puerto Rico” in Puerto Rico, Pando. However, with respect to the various drug-related disciplines offered at the university level, the Schools of Medicine, Psychology, Sociology, Nursing, Social Work, and Public Health in Bolivian universities do not offer prevention and treatment courses in their general curricula.

Bolivia also reports that the Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar offers a two year master’s program on addictions, prevention, and treatment, and research for professionals working in areas related to drug abuse prevention and treatment. In 2006, 34 students were completing their first year of the master’s program.

Bolivia reports that in 2005, ten representatives from the country participated in the following regional and international training exchange programs:

- Observatory (two participants).
- For the organization and operation of an information platform on drugs and related topics (three participants).
- Fellowship in treatment and rehabilitation as a part of the CICAD-CONACE⁶ horizontal cooperation (two participants).
- Fellowship in prevention as a part of the CICAD-CONACE horizontal cooperation (two participants).

According to Bolivia the training courses offered in the country do not meet the national demand for professional training in drug abuse prevention and treatment.

The country did not conduct evaluations of substance abuse prevention programs from 2004 to 2006. Similarly, no Bolivian public or private institution, nongovernmental organization (NGO), or university conducted studies of the long-term impact of prevention programs.

CICAD acknowledges the efforts made by Bolivia in implementing drug abuse prevention programs within the primary education sector, and encourages the country to expand their coverage. Nevertheless, CICAD notes with concern that large segments of the vulnerable population—preschool children, secondary and university students, street children, women, indigenous groups, prison inmates—are not covered by these prevention programs and that specialized training cannot meet national demand.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. **IMPLEMENT DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.**
3. **EXPAND THE COVERAGE OF THE DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.**
4. **EXTEND COVERAGE OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH TO COVER A MORE REPRESENTATIVE SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.**

⁶ CONACE is the National Council for Narcotics Control of Chile.



B. Treatment

The *“Manual on Minimum Standards of Care for Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers”* is a support tool for the provision of services for drug abuse treatment nationwide in Bolivia. The biennial accreditation required under the minimum standards of this manual reinforces the mandatory nature of these standards, which are based on Law 1008 and on the Regulations of the Law on the Organization of the Executive Branch.

Bolivia has a system in place for the accreditation and licensing of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers under the National Council against Illicit Drug Trafficking (CONALTID). The Manual on Minimum Standards of Care describes what features the professional team in these centers must have in order to provide services and be evaluated for accreditation. Through CONALTID, Bolivia maintains a national register of treatment services and programs.

To verify compliance with the standards of care in drug treatment, and to evaluate the quality of the services provided, biannual evaluations are carried out using forms. CONALTID and Interagency Commissions are responsible for this supervision and evaluation process. The country highlights the following aspects of the findings from these evaluations:

- Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers keep records of admissions; however, they are not coordinated and as a result Bolivia has been unable to establish how much care was provided by substance.
- Professional staff is inadequate to meet the existing demand for care.
- The Center with the highest treatment program completion rate was in Tarija, with a 68% success rate compared with the national average of 16%.
- The national average dropout rate for the program is 18%, with the highest dropout rate in Trinidad, 60.2%.
- According to these studies, the centers have no technical support from the state.
- There are a limited number of centers providing care exclusively for women.

Bolivia offers training based on selected aspects of the Manual on Minimum Standards of Care for drug treatment staff at the national and regional levels, through technicians identified by the Treatment Centers.

The following drug treatment modalities are available in Bolivia: two public out-patient programs (including the clinics) and 70 private programs, as well as two public and three private residential programs.

With regard to the drug use treatment services available in the country, Bolivia reports that it has:

- Detoxification: two public and 69 private services, with municipal coverage.
- Treatment and rehabilitation: two public and 69 private services, with national and municipal coverage.
- Social reintegration: three private services, with municipal coverage.
- Short interventions: two public and five private services, with municipal coverage.

Bolivia has no networks for early detection, patient training, and case referral, and has no information about the existence of self-help groups. Of the treatment programs available in the country, eight



are specifically for women and 37 for adolescents. There are no treatment programs specifically targeting prisoners or juvenile offenders.

Bolivia bases its estimate of the demand for drug abuse treatment on the number of patients who receive treatment annually; this figure was obtained from the System for the Accreditation of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers for 2005, which reported 14,396 patients during that year.

According to the System for the Accreditation of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers, 72 treatment programs were offered in 2004 and 2005, and 69 in 2006.

CICAD recognizes that the country has both private and public sector treatment services, and also has a Manual on Minimum Standards of Care to ensure quality standards within those services. However, CICAD notes with concern that the number of professionals is insufficient to cover the existing level of demand for care, that there are no treatment programs for juvenile offenders, and that no evaluations of the effectiveness of the early-intervention programs have been carried out.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED, PROFESSIONAL, AND SYSTEMATIC TRAINING PROGRAMS ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
6. IMPLEMENT TREATMENT PROGRAMS THAT SPECIFICALLY TARGET JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND PRISON INMATES.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Regarding the priority studies to estimate the magnitude of drug use, Bolivia reports that it conducted a survey of drug use among middle school students in 2004. In addition, the Latin American Center for Scientific Research (CELIN)⁷ conducted a general population study in 2005 entitled, “Comparative study of the consumption of alcohol, tobacco, cocaine, and other drugs in Bolivia.” In addition, the country also kept registers of patients in treatment facilities in 2004 and 2005.

⁷ CELIN is a Bolivian NGO, and the results of its studies are used by the Government of Bolivia as a point of reference.



**Prevalence of Drug Use in the General Population (over age 12)
Year 2005**

Latin American Center for Scientific Research (CELIN)
Investigation 31, Comparative Study on Alcohol, Tobacco, Cocaine, and other Drugs in Bolivia
1992–1996–1998–2000–2005

Type of drug	Lifetime use (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Past 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total population	M	F	Total population	M	F	Total population
Alcohol	74.6	62.7	67.8	69.6	54.4	60.9	53.7	34.2	42.6
Tobacco	59.1	34.6	45.1	50.4	26.6	36.8	38.8	16.2	25.9
Solvents & inhalants	3	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.7
Cannabis Type	10.3	3.3	6.2	5.4	1.7	3.2	3.3	1	1.9
Hashish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijuana	10.3	3.3	6.2	5.4	1.7	3.2	3.3	1	1.9
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Basuco, cocaine paste ⁸	4.3	1.1	2,5	3.2	0.8	1.9	2.0	0.6	1.2
Cocaine HCL	3.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	1	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.3
Any illicit drug	16.7	6.0	10.6	10.5	3.7	6.6	6.9	2.7	4.5

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only

⁸ Within the framework of CICAD's 42nd regular session, November 27–30 2007, the country stated: "The Bolivian delegation clarifies the distinction recognized in the country between coca leaf and cocaine; coca leaf in its natural state is not considered a narcotic, therefore the correct term in Bolivia is "cocaine paste".



**Drug Use Prevalence among Secondary School Students (age 13 to 18),
2004**

CONALTID Study on the prevalence of drug use among Bolivian students age 13 to 18, 2004

Type of drug	Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total population	M	F	Total population
Alcohol	36.3	25.5	32.1	23.3	15.9	20.3
Tobacco	37.9	21.1	30.2	22.7	11	17.3
Solvents & inhalants	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Hashish	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.2
Marijuana	4	1.1	2.7	2.1	0.5	1.3
Other Cannabis Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4
Heroin			0.5			0.3
Morphine			0.5			0.3
Opium			0.5			0.2
Basuco, cocaine paste ⁸	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Cocaine HCL	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4
Crack			0.4			0.2
Other cocaine type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tranquilizers, Sedatives and Depressants	5.5	7.7	6.9	2.8	4.3	3.6
Stimulants	3	2.8	3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Methamphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any illicit drug	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: the data for hashish, morphine, heroin, and crack have not been broken down by gender.

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only

The following table shows the age of first use of drugs, according to a study of the general population conducted by CELIN⁹ in 2005:

⁹ CELIN is a Bolivian NGO and the Government of Bolivia uses its research findings as a reference.



Age of first use by type of drug Study of the general population, 2005

Type of drug	Average ⁽¹⁾			Median ⁽²⁾		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	17.28	18.77	18.07	17.00	18.00	18.00
Tobacco	17.12	18.59	17.76	17.00	18.00	17.00
Solvents & Inhalants	17.23	16.76	17.04	17.04	17.04	17.04
Marijuana	17.84	17.64	17.78	17.78	17.78	17.78
Basuco, cocaine paste ⁸	18.12	17.76	18.03	18.03	18.03	18.03
Cocaine HCL	18.75	18.16	18.57	18.57	18.57	18.57

(1) **Weighted average:** The average age of all individuals of both sexes

(2) **Median:** Value that is higher than no more than 50% of the observations and is lower than no more than 50% of the observations when they are organized by magnitude.

Bolivia has an estimate of the percentage of youth from 13 to 18 years of age who perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being. Bolivia underscores that this is the first study of its kind. The findings of these studies are as follows:

Perception of the risk of drug use by youth aged 13 to 18 years, Year 2004

Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who carry out the following activities are at moderate or great risk:
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	50
Often smoke cigarettes	78.5
Often drink alcoholic drinks	81.4
Get drunk	n/a
Occasionally take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	58.2
Often take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	74.8
Occasionally inhale solvents	73.5
Often inhale solvents	79.9
Occasionally smoke marijuana	71.4
Often smoke marijuana	80.1
Occasionally take cocaine or crack	69.7
Often take cocaine or crack	74.9
Occasionally use basuco, cocaine paste ⁸	69.7
Often use basuco, cocaine paste ⁸	74.9
Occasionally take Ecstasy	60.9
Often take Ecstasy	66.0



With regard to the detection of new drugs, Bolivia reports that the use of ecstasy was detected in 2004, while the consumption of new drugs was not detected in 2005.

Although the country has no records on traffic accidents in which drug use was a contributing factor, it does have such information with respect to alcohol. Alcohol was a contributing factor in 18.2% of traffic accidents in 2004, 17 % in 2005, and 20.95% in 2006.

Bolivia has established national, departmental, and municipal guidelines for the prevention of alcohol-related accidents. These guidelines are found in various documents including the Transit Code, municipal ordinances, regulations on public events, and in the “Children and Adolescents Code.” The municipal ordinances and regulations on public events have been mandatory since 2000 and the latter municipal resolution since 2006. CONALTID has collected and systematized municipal ordinances and regulations on public events.

The following are some of the main activities carried out by Bolivia: communications to disseminate the standard hours of operation established, regulation of the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, and sanctions for violators. These activities are carried out by the police, the media, the Ministry of Health and civil society organizations and are aimed at all consumers of alcoholic beverages, public transport drivers, and other individuals.

CICAD recognizes Bolivia’s efforts in conducting a study into the prevalence of drug use in the general population in 2005.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Bolivia has a monitoring system to detect and quantify the area planted with coca leaf crops. However, this system does not monitor marijuana crops. Bolivia reports that it has no information available on the area under marijuana cultivation, new illicit crops, the potential production of raw materials, or potential production of marijuana.

With regard to the total area cultivated with coca leaf crops, Bolivia asserts that the data are based on measurements taken by the BOL/F57 Project, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Estimates of the area illicitly cultivated¹⁰ with coca leaf crops are obtained by calculating the total area reported and subtracting the total of 12,000 hectares allowed under Law 1008.

¹⁰ Within the framework of CICAD’s 42nd regular session, November 27–30 2007, the country stated: “As part of its new Strategy, Bolivia no longer uses the term “illicit cultivation”, because this does not reflect this country’s special situation with regard to coca cultivation. In the previous Strategy, 12,000 hectares of legal cultivation were permitted to meet internal demand for traditional consumption (nutritional, medicinal, cultural and ritual). The new Strategy includes the “family plot” (approximately 1.600m²) as legitimate cultivation. Quantities exceeding this amount are termed “surplus coca leaf”.



**Area of Coca Cultivated
Years 2004–2006**

Area cultivated						
Plant	2004		2005		2006	
	Licit	Illicit	Licit	Illicit	Licit	Illicit
Coca	12,000 Ha.	15,700 Ha.	12,000 Ha.	13,400 Ha.	12,000 Ha.	15,500 Ha.

**New Illicit Crops of Coca
Years 2004–2006**

New illicit crops (area in hectares)			
Crop	2004	2005	2006
Coca	4,100 Ha.	-2,300 Ha.	2,100 Ha.

**Potential production of raw materials and drugs
Years 2004–2006**

Raw Materials / Drugs	2004	2005	2006
Coca leaf	49,000 Tn	42,000 Tn	48,000 Tn
Cocaine	107 Tn	90 Tn	94 Tn

Bolivia has a formal coca crop eradication program including forced and voluntary manual eradication; the country does not conduct aerial spraying. The country explains that eradication in Bolivia is termed crop "rationalization," distinguished by the fact that it is voluntary and the process included consensus with the producers. Data on eradicated coca areas are provided in the table below¹¹:

**Coca growing areas no longer
under cultivation
Unit of measurement: hectares**

Year	Manual Eradication		Total
	Forced	Voluntary	
2004	8,432	4	8,436
2005	0	6,073	6,073
2006	0	5,070.43	5,070.43

¹¹ Within the framework of CICAD's 42nd regular session, November 27–30 2007, the country stated: "In Bolivia the term "eradication" is not used; rather "cooperative rationalization". The new Strategy does not intend to achieve complete coca eradication. It presumes that Bolivia will always have legal production of coca leaf in its natural state in order to meet internal demand for nutritional, medicinal, cultural and ritual uses, and gradually for manufacture. While quantities of coca are diverted for cocaine, Bolivia will conduct a "rationalization and social control" program, designed to impede this diversion and use to this end. Government policy expresses this as follows: "Not zero coca, zero cocaine". Coca leaf producers are not punished, cocaine producers and traffickers are".



The estimated total cost of conducting eradication activities in Bolivia was US\$ 8,714,000 in 2004, US\$ 11,923,300 in 2005 and US\$ 11,383,000 in 2006. The data on financial expenditures refer to operations only and the source of information for the data is the Agreement on Drug Control and Law Enforcement for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006, signed by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Bolivia.

From 2004 to 2006 illicit organic drug laboratories were found in Bolivia. All of the laboratories detected during those years were small, meaning that the quantity of illicit drugs that the laboratory could have produced in a year had it not been seized or dismantled, would have been less than 100 kilograms. Bolivia states that no illicit synthetic drug laboratories were found between 2004 and 2006.

**Number of illicit organic drug laboratories dismantled
Years 2004–2006**

Illicit Drugs	Year		
	2004	2005	2006
Coca Paste	2,254	2,619	4,070
Cocaine Hydrochloride	4	3	3
Total	2,258	2,622	4,073

CICAD acknowledges that Bolivia has a system for monitoring coca crops that enables it to detect and measure the land turned over to cultivation. It also encourages the country to strengthen its eradication efforts, taking into consideration the increase in the detected area and production of coca leaf during the evaluation period.

RECOMMENDATION:

7. PURSUE NEW ACTIONS TO ERADICATE ILLICIT COCA LEAF CROPS.

B. Development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking.

With regard to development activities and programs to improve the economic opportunities and living conditions of the inhabitants of the zones where illicit crops, drug production or trafficking are present or could be present, Bolivia reports activities with the following objectives:

- Reduce illicit crop cultivation by providing other income-generating alternatives.
- Reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in illicit crops cultivation.
- Reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in other illegal activities related to illicit drug production and trafficking.

The table below offers a description of the development programs being implemented in the country. Bolivia clarifies that the data provided in the table were drawn from information available from the current Vice Minister for Coca and Integrated Development.



**Components of the development programs
2004–2006**

Activity/Component	Duration	Cost (US\$)			Partners
		2004	2005	2006 ⁽¹⁾	
PRODUCTION:					
Agricultural	2006–2009			4,000,000	USAID
Agro-industrial	2006–2011		265,303	18,830	CICAD/OAS - EU
Forestry	2006–2008		3,510,193	3,171,333	FAO / Gov. Belgium /
				4,000,714	MMTC UNODC
Industrial	2001–2005		993,675		
INFRASTRUCTURE:					
Roads	1999–2009		9,620,198	5,436,000	USAID
OTHERS:					
Health	2001–2009		1,414,639	1,000,000	USAID
Marketing of products	2001–2005		2,425,681		USAID
Poverty reduction	1995–2011		1,835,400	3,240,000	European Union
Others ⁽²⁾	1999–2010	52,120,772	43,817,113	29,184,000	USAID/UNODC/ILO/EU/ Gov. Spain

⁽¹⁾ The figures reported for the fiscal year 2006 are estimated, in particular for the resources received from USAID. These may vary based on the new activities planned and/or the availability of funding from the financing agency.

⁽²⁾ The data presented in this category encompass different programs and/or projects that include among their components the areas specified in the lines above and other additional areas. The data were included here for this reason, since there is no breakdown of resource use or projections by component. The programs and/or projects include: Rural competitiveness, Production and Community Development, Integrated Justice Centers, Support for Land Titling, Gas Project, Democratic Development and Citizen Participation, Manpower Training and Microenterprise Promotion, Rural Electrification, and Integrated Development of the areas identified.

The country reports difficulties in terms of marketing the products or services associated with some activities to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants in illicit crop production areas so as to reduce the supply of such crops; they include difficulties relating to infrastructure, equipment, training and education, and markets.

Bolivia does not have an internal mechanism or system to evaluate the impact of development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking.

CICAD notes with concern that the country has no mechanism for assessing the impact of its development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crops.

RECOMMENDATION:

- ESTABLISH A MECHANISM FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OR REDUCTION OF ILLICIT COCA LEAF CROPS.**



C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

The following laws and regulations for the control of pharmaceutical products are in force in Bolivia:

- Law governing the Coca and Controlled Substances Regime (1008), enacted on July 19, 1988;
- Law on Medicine (1737), enacted on December 17, 1996;
- Supreme Decree No. 25235, regulating Law 1737, enacted on November 30, 1998.

Pursuant to these regulations, the country reports that all pharmaceutical products containing substances listed in the relevant international conventions are controlled in the country. The Medicine and Health Technology Unit of the Ministry of Health is the authority responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products.

Bolivia has in place a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, applicable to other health professionals and entities authorized to handle these substances. This mechanism, in the commercial sector, includes import/export controls, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection, administrative sanctions, and registry of licensees and of the quantities of pharmaceutical products sold. In the health sector, this mechanism also includes license control, monitoring distribution, prescription monitoring, inspection, and administrative sanctions. It does not, however, include the transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities.

Bolivia has no system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities and sanctions imposed in connection with them. Within this same area of control of pharmaceutical products, the country also lacks an automated information management system to facilitate control efforts. Bolivia also reports that it does not offer training courses for personnel in the public and private sector involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products.

Bolivia indicates that the main difficulties encountered by national entities in the performance of their duties has been the absence of professional staff and the constant turnover of the authorities, with the resulting loss of information and follow-up on work previously done.

Bolivia's laws and regulations provide for penal, civil, and administrative sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products. However, the country lacks information on the number of times such sanctions were applied from 2004 to 2006.

Bolivia reports that in the course of its activities concerning the use of the Internet to sell and distribute controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs, it has detected drug sales in the country. The country indicates, however, that it has not detected activities such as international drug sales or the establishment of Internet websites through which controlled pharmaceutical products and other drugs are sold; nor discovered distribution centers where drugs are stored or from which they are distributed following Internet sales.

No legislative or administrative measures have been adopted for the control of Internet sales of pharmaceutical products in general or for control through authorized Internet pharmacies. The country explains that it does not have a specific law prohibiting Internet sales.

CICAD acknowledges that Bolivia has a legal system that enables it to control all the pharmaceutical products containing substances listed in the international conventions, and encourages the country to introduce a system to gather information on the control of those products and the applicable sanctions for their diversion.



CICAD notes with concern the lack of coordination among the administrative authorities responsible for public health and the judicial authorities in following up on possible diversions of pharmaceutical products toward illicit ends. CICAD also notes that Bolivia does not have a computerized system for handling administrative and regulatory information and facilitating control, and that it does not offer training courses for the public and private sectors involved in handling pharmaceutical products. CICAD is also concerned about the constant turnover of the professional staff in the administrative offices responsible for control, and encourages the country to work for greater stability among its staff.

CICAD notes that the country does not have a regulatory framework or specific mechanisms to prevent and control the illicit trafficking of pharmaceuticals and other drugs over the Internet.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

9. **IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM FOR GATHERING INFORMATION ON THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND ON THE SANCTIONS IMPOSED.**
10. **IMPLEMENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR THE CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, TARGETING OFFICIALS FROM BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.**
11. **IMPLEMENT TRAINING AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS OVER THE INTERNET, ALLOWING NATIONAL REGULATORY AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS TO BE IDENTIFIED.**

D. Control of Chemical Substances

The following laws and regulations are in force in Bolivia to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- Law governing the Coca and Controlled Substances Regime (1008), enacted on July 19, 1988.
- Supreme Decree No. 22099, regulating Law 1008 on the Coca and Controlled Substances Regime, enacted on December 28, 1988.
- Supreme Decree No. 25846 regulating Operations in Controlled Substances and Precursors for Industrial Use, enacted on July 14, 2000.

Bolivia has a mechanism in place to monitor and prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances applicable to health professionals and other entities (importers, exporters, manufacturers, distributors, etc.) authorized to handle these substances. All substances listed in international conventions are controlled through this mechanism.

The Directorate General of Controlled Substances under the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances is responsible for implementing the following components of the internal mechanism to control the diversion of chemical substances: national registry of licensees, license control (manufacture, distribution), import/export control, inspections, control of distribution, control of the final commercialization, transport control, pre-export notifications, and the imposition of sanctions. Finally, the Controlled Substances Investigations Team of the Special Anti-narcotics Force (FELCN) is responsible for control of selective intelligence (investigation) within this mechanism.



Bolivia offers training courses for administrative, police, and customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances. Specifically, training is offered on methods of identifying chemical substances using field kits with specific reactive agents. These courses do not meet the demand for training in the country.

In order to facilitate control of the diversion of chemical substances, Bolivia has an automated system for the secure and efficient handling of information. This includes a "Sentinel" computer control system with 10 integrated modules that generate information daily on the registration of new enterprises and authorization for imports, exports, production, local procurement and transportation of such substances.

Bolivia indicates that one of the main problems encountered in implementing the internal mechanism to control the diversion of chemical substances is the lack of transparency on the part of administrators in declaring monthly reports on the use of chemical substances in productive processes (proper determination of the ratio) and the shortcomings of the limited legal framework for oversight.

The regulations in force in the country provide for penal, civil, and administrative sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances. A total of 379 administrative sanctions were imposed for such offenses in 2004, 473 in 2005, and 189 in 2006. Bolivia does not have information available on the number of times that criminal and civil sanctions were applied from 2004 to 2006. Criminal and civil sanctions are imposed by the Judiciary and are in the process of being systematized.

Bolivia is not an exporter of controlled chemical substances. The country reports that it imports chemical substances and handles such substances in-transit. Control of in-transit shipments is carried out by the General Customs Directorate, which establishes the "Procedure for the Customs Transit Regime". As an importer of chemical substances, Bolivia received 20 pre-export notifications in 2004 and replied to 17 of them in a timely fashion; it received 25 pre-export notifications in 2005 and replied to 20, and it received 82 pre-export notifications in 2006 and replied to 76 in a timely manner.

Bolivia approved all of the pre-export notifications received from 2004 to 2006, and therefore did not open any investigations. The country reports that one of the problems encountered in responding to the pre-export notifications it has received has been insufficient time to respond before scheduled shipping. This problem occurred three times in 2004, three times in 2005, and six times in 2006.

Bolivia reports the quantities of chemical substances seized in 2004, 2005, and 2006, and the number of seizures carried out during the same period in the table below. However, no information was provided on the quantities of such substances that were disposed of. The country reports that the requested data cannot be provided given the procedures for disposal of such substances. In Bolivia, chemical substances are eliminated in the places where the operations take place, or are otherwise placed in the custody of the Directorate of Registration, Control, and Administration of Seized Goods (DIRCABI).


Seizures related to controlled chemical substances 2004–2006

Controlled chemical substances	Number of seizures			Unit of measure	Quantity seized		
	2004	2005	2006		2004	2005	2006
Solids							
Sulfuric Acid	1,541	1,845	3,082	Kilos	82,307.98	22,010.28	42,497.06
Bicarbonate of Soda	134	143	152	Kilos	7,909.23	6,611.55	13,127.81
Lime	1,656	1,799	3,005	Kilos	1,087,555.18	108,108.92	163,362.04
Hydrated lime	92	160	150	Kilos	68,009.36	46,415.88	64,365.23
Calcium Carbonate	4	4	1	Kilos	169,852	20.20	2,200.00
Sodium Carbonate	1,445	1,614	2,954	Kilos	210,003.11	16,496.31	18,268.65
Cement	177	249	244	Kilos	11,176.07	15,106.03	15,382.00
Clefa	7	18	14	Kilos	603	6,669.14	142.55
Calcium Chlorate	2	—	1	Kilos	23		50.00
Sodium Chlorate	—	1	—	Kilos		8.00	
Ammonium hydroxide	—	—	3	Kilos			35.65
Sodium hydroxide	—	—	3	Kilos			2,016.50
Potassium hydroxide	—	—	1	Kilos			164.00
Manitol	4	5	9	Kilos	522.10	19.06	96.05
Potassium permanganate	8	7	10	Kilos	106.16	231.68	103.87
Caustic Potassium	—	1	—	Kilos		15.00	
Caustic soda	63	74	59	Kilos	33,870.82	494.25	1,464.53
Liquids							
Acetone	31	24	12	Liters	3,608.41	2,361.62	5,403.00
Chlorhydric acid	27	28	21	Liters	23,728.29	19,418.67	2,183.01
Acidulated water	137	145	223	Liters	5,226.17	6,725.59	8,621.30
Turpentine	1	3	3	Liters	110	156.00	636.80
Alcohol	6	7	3	Liters	1,351.50	2,005.00	36.00
Ammonia	13	15	7	Liters	57.50	756.40	1,340.00
Diesel	2,044	2,206	3,364	Liters	460,291.25	435,930.31	527,578.35
Ether	8	9	7	Liters	992	1,243.72	3,266.55
Sulphuric Ether	1	2	1	Liters	19,989	2,469.00	26.11
Gasoline	306	471	922	Liters	93,916	63,705.00	69,601.80
Jet Fuel	—	2	1	Liters	—	220.00	160.00
Kerosene	201	370	535	Liters	53,473.75	32,064.50	50,017.16
Bleach	125	58	30	Liters	11,396.75	6,456.25	12,790.75
Thinner	25	39	30	Liters	2,443.40	9,052.23	1,997.65
Toluene	4	4	10	Liters	2,202.50	925.40	13.36
Xylene	—	—	1	Liters	—	—	214.10



CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has a legal framework for chemical substances control. Nevertheless, with regard to the functioning of the internal mechanism for controlling the diversion of chemical substances, CICAD identifies the need to update regulations so as to allow inspections and the imposition of corresponding administrative sanctions, as well as other activities covered by the mechanism.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

12. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CHEMICAL CONTROL REGULATIONS.
13. UPDATE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE CONTROLS TO ALLOW INSPECTIONS AND THE IMPOSITION OF THE CORRESPONDING ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Bolivia carried out the following illicit drug seizures during the period 2004–2006:

Seizures and Quantities of Illicit Drugs Seized in Bolivia 2004–2006

Type of drug	Number of seizures			Quantity of drugs seized		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Coca leaf ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coca paste	1,490	2,167	4,039	8,189 kilograms	10,152 Kilograms	12,779 kilograms
Cocaine Hydrochloride	305	364	505	531 kilograms	1,309 kilograms	1,309 kilograms
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	507	492	549	28,200 kilograms	34,557 kilograms	125,356 kilograms
MDMA (ecstasy) and derivates	0	0	2	0	0	23 units

¹ The country observes that coca leaf is not considered to be a drug in Bolivia.

Bolivia reports the number of individuals and public officials in legal proceedings related to illicit drug trafficking and related acts of corruption, and indicates that this information was obtained from Public Prosecutors' Offices and Superior District Courts.

Persons Formally Charged with and Convicted of Illicit Drug Trafficking in Bolivia 2004–2006

Year	2004	2005	2006 ⁽¹⁾
No. of persons formally charged	1,840	4,385	3,666
No. of persons convicted	1,038	1,960	1,598

⁽¹⁾ The data for 2006 are preliminary.



With respect to the number of public officials charged with and convicted of acts of corruption related to illicit drug trafficking, Bolivia reports that eight public officials were charged and six were convicted in 2004; eight were charged and three convicted in 2005, and five public officials were formally charged and none were convicted in 2006 (preliminary data).

Bolivia also reports the number of public officials charged with and convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking. One public official was charged and four were convicted in 2004; two were charged and two convicted in 2005, and three public officials were formally charged and none were convicted in 2006 (partial data).

The following table shows the number of persons in Bolivia formally charged with and convicted of illicit possession of drugs:

Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit possession of drugs 2004–2006

Year	2004	2005	2006*
No. of persons charged	1,431	2,964	2,363
No. of persons convicted	851	821	359

* Partial data

The laws of the country permit the possession of drugs for personal use: Law No. 1008, Art. 49, and Supreme Decree No. 22099 regulating Law 1008), Art. 26, provide that the maximum amount of drugs a person may have for personal use is equivalent to 48 hours of use, as determined by the opinion of two experts on drug addiction. Bolivia did not indicate which drugs are covered by the personal use regime.¹²

Bolivia also reports that the same law establishes exceptions to the definition of the crime of possession for personal use of controlled substances (as stipulated in the Annex to Law No. 1008; Titles I, II, III, IV, V). The measure adopted is admission to a public or private drug addiction institution until the individual is convincingly rehabilitated (Art. 49, Law No. 1008).

Bolivia reports that 272 persons were arrested for unlawful possession for personal use in 2004, 245 in 2005, and 2,224 in 2006.

Alternative sentencing measures are available in the country for a person charged with or convicted of illicit possession for personal use. While such sentences have been applied in Bolivia, the degree to which they are actually enforced has not been evaluated. The alternative measures applied were as follows:

- House arrest: applied to two individuals;
- Extramural¹³: 20 people;

¹² Within the framework of CICAD's 42nd regular session, November 27–30 2007, the country stated: "In accordance with Law 1008 and its Regulations those dangerous or controlled substances include pharmaceuticals or natural or synthetic drugs in Lists I, II, III, IV, and V, and those that in the future might appear on the official list of the Ministry of Health and Sports".

¹³ Extramural release is a benefit granted to convicts held under a finalized sentence, who must have completed half of their prison term plus one day, have a good behavior record, and have been sentenced to no more than 15 years.



- Security measures: three people;
- Plea bargaining: 18 people;
- Rehabilitation: five people;
- Summary judgment: 18 people;
- Conditional suspension: applied to one person.

Regarding the means available in Bolivia to facilitate the timely exchange of information, the country indicates that the Special Anti-narcotics Force (FELCN) is responsible for sharing information and carrying out operations for the control of illicit drug trafficking.

Bolivia states that it has not encountered impediments in ensuring effective information exchange and collaboration. As indicated, all the components of the National Intelligence Department and Special Operations Force (FOE) attached to the Special Anti-narcotics Force (FELCN) use the proper procedures and are governed by clear rules of security and confidentiality regarding the information processed.

In order to promote the timely exchange of operative information and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking with other countries, since 2003, and in compliance with international conventions established in the XX International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC)¹⁴, the Drug Information Center (CDI) was set up in Bolivia. Its main mission is the timely exchange of online information with countries in the Hemisphere. In addition, the country's border units hold regular meetings with the anti-drug and local police in neighboring cities, which give them first hand information to address existing problems on site.

The following table illustrates the number of judicial cooperation requests in illicit drug trafficking cases made by Bolivia to other countries and received by Bolivia from other countries:

**Judicial cooperation requests
for illicit drug trafficking cases, 2004–2006**

Judicial cooperation requests		Year		
		2004	2005	2006
Made by Bolivia to other countries	Number of requests	1	1	5
	No. of replies granting the request	0	0	3
Received by Bolivia from other countries	Number of requests	5	4	9
	No. of replies granting the request	1	3	9

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship is the main authority responsible for issuing extradition requests. In 2004, Bolivia issued one extradition request involving an illicit drug trafficking case and obtained a reply granting the request. It made no such request in 2005, and in 2006, it made

¹⁴ This conference was held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, March 5–7, 2002, with 55 participating countries (all the countries in the Hemisphere as well as several Asian and European countries).



one request without response. Bolivia has extradition treaties with Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain, the United States of America, Great Britain, Italy, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.

With regard to extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking received by Bolivia, the country received seven extradition requests in 2004 and issued one reply granting the request; it received five requests in 2005 and issued four replies; and it received two requests in 2006, which the Supreme Court granted at the end of the year. Bolivian law permits the extradition of its nationals. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship is the main authority responsible for receiving extradition requests.

Bolivia has carried out specialized training courses and briefings for security forces, law enforcement personnel, customs officers, and prosecutors to address illicit drug trafficking. From 2004 to 2006, Bolivia participated in 25 training courses, which were attended by personnel from the Special Anti-narcotics Force (FELCN). Twenty-four of these courses were held in Bolivia. The country reports that these courses do not meet the demand for training in the country. According to Bolivia, one gap in specific training needs is training and refresher courses in synthetic drug detection.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts in tackling illicit drug trafficking by increasing the seizures of illicit drugs carried out during the evaluation period, and encourages the country to persevere in those efforts.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Bolivia's Ministry of National Defense is the national entity responsible for issuing import, export, and in-transit licenses and authorizations for firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, and for canceling such licenses and authorizations. The country informs that it does not export firearms, ammunition, and other related materials because it is not a producer; however the Ministry of National Defense exercises control of irregularities.

The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for information exchange on activities related to the control of firearms and ammunition with the relevant national entities in other countries. The National Police is responsible for information exchange with national agencies and similar forces in other countries. The Ministry of National Defense, Armed Forces, Ministry of Government, and National Police exercise joint control over the sale and illicit use of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

Control activities for the confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly-trafficked firearms are carried out by the Ministry of National Defense and the Armed Forces, in conjunction with the National Police, National Customs, and the Special Anti-drug Task Force (FELCN).

In Bolivia, the Penal Code criminalizes the manufacture, sale, or possession of explosive substances, asphyxiants, and other substances; the penalties for violation are incarceration for one to four years and administrative sanctions provided in the Regulations of the Ministry of National Defense, including temporary suspension of the registration certificate, closure and confiscation, cancellation of the registration certificate, and permanent closure.

The "*Regulations for Importing, Transportation, Marketing and Use of Explosives, Arms, and Ammunition*", from the Ministry of National Defense, establishes the authorization of and administrative controls over the import, export, and in transit movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, as well as the types of sanctions for infractions. Specifically, the following sanctions are imposed based on the type of operation subject to administrative control:

**Administrative controls for the import, export, and movement in transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials**

Operation under administrative control	Article of the "Regulations for Importing, Transportation, Marketing and Use of Explosives, Arms, and Ammunition"	Type of Sanction provided in Article 13
Firearms		
Import	Regulation / Chapter V Art. 29–49	Seizure of the cargo and sanctions per Penal Code and Customs Law on contraband or customs fraud, two to six years in prison.
In transit	Regulation / Art. 65 and 66	
Ammunition		
Import	Regulation / Chapter V Art. 29–49	Seizure of the cargo and sanctions per Penal Code and Customs Law on contraband or customs fraud, two to six years in prison.
Export	Regulation / Art. 136	
In transit	Regulation / Art. 65 and 66	
Explosives		
Import	Regulation / Art. 104 and 105	Seizure of the cargo and sanctions per Penal Code and Customs Law on contraband or customs fraud, two to six years in prison.
Export	Regulation / Art. 136	
In transit	Regulation / Art. 65 and 66	
Other related materials		
Import	Regulation / Art. 29–49	Seizure of the cargo and sanctions per Penal Code and Customs Law on contraband or customs fraud, two to six years in prison.
Export	Regulation / Art. 136	
In transit	Regulation / Art. 65 and 66	

The following national laws and regulations in force in the country require import or in-transit licenses or authorizations to be issued before the entry of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials is permitted:

- Law No. 1405 "Organic Law of the Armed Forces."
- Law No. 1990 "General Customs Law."
- Supreme Decree No. 25970 (Regulations implementing the Customs Law).
- Regulations for Importing, Transportation, Marketing and Use of Explosives, Arms, and Ammunition.

The country provides the following information with regard to the number of shipments and the total quantity of firearms, explosives, and other related materials that were not authorized to enter Bolivia during the period under evaluation because the import licenses or authorizations were not issued or the firearms were restricted:

**Number of shipments and quantities of firearms, explosives, and other materials not allowed to enter the country 2004–2006**

Year	Firearms		Explosives		Other related materials	
	No. of Shipments	Quantity Seized	No. of Shipments	Quantity Seized	No. of Shipments	Quantity Seized
2004	3	340	0	0	0	0
2005	4	200	3	240 Tn of TNT	0	0
2006	3	1,068	0	0	0	0

Bolivia specifies that, of these materials, it exports only dynamite with prior authorization in a Resolution issued by the Ministry of National Defense, which stipulates that before Bolivia will issue an export license or authorization, the importing or transit country must have first issued the necessary licenses or authorizations. This Resolution specifies that the Ministry must explicitly authorize each dynamite export operation. The country indicates that during the period 2004 to 2006, all export licenses issued by Bolivia had the necessary licenses first issued by the importing or transit country.

During the years 2004–2006, the following quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials were confiscated in connection with illicit drug trafficking cases:

Quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials confiscated in connection with the N° of arrests for illicit drug trafficking offenses, 2004–2006

Year	No. of arrests	Firearms confiscated	Ammunition confiscated	Explosives confiscated	Other related materials confiscated	Number of operations
2004	64	283	55,258	51,885	18,378 meters of dynamite cord	252
2005	80	261	9,067	2,191	10,547 meters of dynamite cord	196
2006	59	227	10,432	3,102	751 meters of dynamite cord	172

Bolivia has a national record keeping system (by date, description, and serial or lot number) for the importation, exportation, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. Records are kept for five years. All records, whether for firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other related materials, are computerized.

The following national entities are responsible for information exchange and collaboration with the institutions of other countries regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, which shares official information;
- The Ministry of National Defense, which shares official information;
- The Ministry of Government, which shares official information;
- The Armed Forces and the National Police, which shares confidential, secret information.



Bolivia uses mechanisms such as joint forces or operations and joint training to facilitate the exchange of information among these institutions and their counterparts in other countries. These mechanisms operate under the authority of the war supplies manager of the Bolivian Army, the Bolivian Air Force, the Bolivian Navy, and the National Police.

CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has a legal system that enables the control of firearms and ammunition, and it encourages the country to establish a mechanism to enable information exchanges and collaboration among the agencies involved in preventing the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

CICAD encourages the country to approve the Bill on Firearms, Ammunitions, Explosives and Chemical Agents, as was recommended during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001–2002.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

14. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND COLLABORATION AMONG THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING THE DIVERSION OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
15. APPROVE AND ENACT THE BILL ON FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS, EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL AGENTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.

C. Money Laundering

Bolivian law recognizes the crime of money laundering as an autonomous offense, since it is not necessary that an individual be convicted of a predicate offense in order to establish that the asset in question was the product of that offense, or in order to bring a conviction for laundering that asset¹⁵.

The predicate offenses in money laundering cases are illicit trafficking in controlled substances, those committed by public officials in the discharge of their duties, and those committed by criminal organizations.

Bolivian law permits the use of some specialized investigative methods, such as undercover operations and controlled deliveries. The legal framework does not allow electronic surveillance nor plea bargaining or cooperative witness testimony in investigations into money laundering.

Bolivia does not provide information on people detained, prosecuted and convicted for money laundering. In this regard, Bolivia reports that in compliance with its Annual Operational Plan for 2005 it has created a program containing systematized information on individuals detained and convicted of various types of offenses in general, including money laundering. The country indicates that it has purchased equipment for all the regional headquarters of the Penitentiary System

¹⁵ Nevertheless, certain judicial sections do not consider money laundering an autonomous offense, because a law expressly establishing its autonomy does not exist.



nationwide in order to launch this system. The country indicates that the installation of the network is still pending and that it anticipates having the system up and running in 2006.

With respect to the prevention obligations of responsible financial institutions in Bolivia, the provisions governing the legitimization of illicit proceeds apply only to activities involving: (a) financial intermediation services and auxiliary financial services, (b) stock market intermediation and other activities related to that market, and (c) insurance underwriters, intermediaries, and auxiliaries. At this time, they do not cover the activities conducted by exchange firms, “free traders”, and money transfer firms, all of which are considered high risk activities. Casinos, lawyers, accountants, and notaries are not subject to any controls either.

The control measures imposed on responsible financial institutions include, generally, the obligation to report transactions involving large sums of money, the recording and verification of clients’ identities, records of independent audits, “know your client” policies, “know your employee” policies, and prohibitions on anonymous accounts. The law requires that books and documents related to the operations of responsible financial institutions be stored on microfiche or recorded using electromagnetic media for a period of no less than ten years from the date of the last accounting entry, a requirement that should be extended to the exchange and Transfer of Money and Securities (TDV) sectors.

Bolivia has a Financial Investigations Unit (FIU), which operates under the jurisdiction of the Superintendence of Banks. It has an annual budget of US\$ 360,000.

The FIU was created on March 10, 1997 through Law No. 1768. Following that, on July 31, 1997, Supreme Decree No. 24771 established the FIU as the entity responsible for conducting financial investigations of transactions connected with money laundering.

Through Supreme Decree No. 28695 (April 26, 2006), the Executive Branch abolished Supreme Decree No. 24771, paralyzing the FIU’s activities. Following that, Supreme Decree No. 28713 (May 13, 2006) authorized the FIU’s continued functioning for 240 days, at which time the FIU had to cease investigations, pending the completion of an audit of its budget and activities. Finally, through Supreme Decree No. 28956 (November 29, 2006), the Executive Branch repealed the law suspending the FIU’s functions, reestablishing the full enforcement of Supreme Decree No. 24771.

Bolivia reports that the FIU is authorized to share information with other government entities and with its counterparts abroad, based on previously signed Memoranda of Understanding and through the Egmont network. To this end, it has signed such memoranda with Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Korea, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela. During the evaluation period, the FIU was a member of the Egmont Group¹⁶.

The FIU is not authorized to receive, examine, or transmit to the authorities information concerning the financing of terrorism.

The law establishes the obligation to report transactions suspected of having ties to money laundering activities and exempts those who report such operations in good faith from any liability.

¹⁶ The FIU of Bolivia was suspended from the Egmont Group July 31, 2007.

**Number of financial reports received and cases investigated
2004–2006**

Year	Number of suspicious transaction reports received	Number of suspicious transaction reports investigated
2004	72	72
2005	55	55
2006	68	68

In Bolivia, one may obtain financial documents and records in cases of money laundering offenses for financial intelligence or prosecution purposes.

**Financial documents and records
2004–2006**

Year	Number of money laundering cases ⁽¹⁾	Number of requests to obtain documents from banks and other financial institutions	Number of cases for which financial documents and records were obtained
2004	97	7,954	7,954
2005	106	8,692	8,692
2006	106	8,692	8,692

⁽¹⁾ The information in the above table refers to cases opened in the Financial Investigations Unit on the basis of a suspicious transaction report, a fiscal demand, or a public agency complaint.

The Directorate for the Registration, Control, and Administration of Seized Assets (DIRCABI), under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Government, is responsible for the administration and/or disposal of assets confiscated from illicit drug trafficking and related offenses.

The Bolivian Criminal Code provides for the confiscation of resources and assets directly or indirectly derived from the legitimization of illicit proceeds obtained beginning on the earliest date of the acts justifying the conviction, and of the resources and assets directly or indirectly derived from the offense, including income and other benefits that might have been obtained from these acts, that do not belong to the individual tried and convicted, unless the owner demonstrates that these assets were acquired through payment of a fair price or in exchange for services of commensurate value. In the case of confiscation of assets, the Criminal Procedures Code stipulates that during the proceedings and before a ruling is handed down, the public prosecutor, in a well-founded petition, may request the investigating judge to seize assets subject to confiscation or impoundment.

Bolivia's Code of Criminal Procedure sets out the general rules for international legal cooperation. No statistics are available with regard to mutual legal assistance requests received, answered, and executed in the area of money laundering. The country reports that the authority responsible for processing passive extradition requests (presented by Bolivian authorities) is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Extradition cannot proceed for an accusation of money laundering because an indispensable requirement for extradition is that the offenses be penalized in the legislations of both states with a minimum penalty of incarceration for two or more years, and for citizens that the penalty be more



than two years. Legitimization of illicit gains (money laundering) carries a minimum jail sentence of one year. This is established in Article 150 of the Penal Procedure Code of Bolivia (Law 1970).

CICAD notes with concern the deficiencies in Bolivia’s money laundering legislation. Furthermore, CICAD notes with concern that the legislation does not permit the use of the necessary special investigative techniques, and that the entities required to comply with the prevention obligations do not include currency exchanges, free traders (“librecambistas”) and fund remittance handlers, casinos, lawyers, accountants, and notaries, as well as other non-financial economic activities such as real estate brokerages and the sale of vehicles, works of art, and jewelry. Finally, CICAD notes that money laundering is not an extraditable offense; it consequently encourages the country to conclude the process of legislative amendments intended to correct this situation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

16. ESTABLISH TRAINING AND AWARENESS COURSES FOR JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS REGARDING THE JUDICIAL APPLICATIONS OF THE BOLIVIAN LEGISLATION, WHICH CRIMINALIZES MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS OFFENSE.
17. CRIMINALIZE MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN EXTRADITABLE OFFENSE.
18. EXPAND THE LIST OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE ALL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED SERIOUS CRIMES UNDER THE PALERMO CONVENTION (PUNISHABLE BY A MAXIMUM DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY OF AT LEAST FOUR YEARS OR A MORE SERIOUS PENALTY), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.
19. EXTEND THE MONEY LAUNDERING PREVENTIVE REGULATIONS TO APPLY TO CURRENCY EXCHANGES, FREE TRADERS (“LIBRECAMBISTAS”) AND FUND REMITTANCE HANDLERS, CASINOS, LAWYERS, ACCOUNTANTS, NOTARIES, REAL-ESTATE BROKERAGES, AND COMPANIES THAT SELL VEHICLES, WORKS OF ART, JEWELRY, ETC.
20. UPDATE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF BOLIVIA TO INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES SUCH AS ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AND PLEA BARGAINING OR COOPERATIVE WITNESS TESTIMONY IN INVESTIGATIONS INTO MONEY LAUNDERING.



CONCLUSIONS

CICAD notes that Bolivia had a national anti-drug strategy during the evaluation period. However, CICAD notes with concern that Bolivia, under the same period of years, drafted the “Strategy on the Fight against Drug Trafficking and the Revalorization of the Coca Leaf 2007–2010”¹⁷ which contains aspects that concern CICAD regarding Bolivia’s commitment to and compliance with the international conventions that place strict controls on the sale of coca leaf derivatives.

Regarding international conventions, CICAD acknowledges Bolivia’s efforts in ratifying most of the applicable international instruments, particularly its accession to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and one of its Protocols and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. CICAD notes with concern, however, that Bolivia has not ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition or the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which were recommended in previous rounds.

CICAD recognizes Bolivia’s efforts in launching the Bolivian Drugs Observatory and in conducting studies into drug use in the general and student populations.

In the demand reduction area, CICAD acknowledges the implementation of drug abuse prevention programs within the primary education sector. However, CICAD notes with concern the limited coverage of the school prevention programs, that large segments of the vulnerable population — such as preschool children and secondary school students — are not covered by these prevention programs, and that specialized training does not meet national demand. CICAD recognizes that the country has treatment services and a Manual on Minimum Standards of Care to ensure the quality of those services.

CICAD acknowledges that Bolivia has a system for monitoring coca crops that enables it to detect and measure the land turned over to cultivation, and notes the large increase in the destruction of coca paste laboratories. CICAD also encourages the country to strengthen its eradication efforts.

With regard to the control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has a legal system that enables it to control diversions of pharmaceutical products, and encourages the country to establish a system to gather information about these control activities. CICAD acknowledges that Bolivia has a legal framework for the control of chemical substances. However, CICAD notes the need to update the pertinent regulations to allow inspections to be carried out and the applicable administrative sanctions to be imposed.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia’s efforts in tackling illegal drug trafficking, which can be seen in the significant increase in drug seizures during the evaluation period.

CICAD recognizes that Bolivia has a legal system that enables it to control firearms and ammunition, and encourages the country to establish a mechanism to enhance information exchange and collaboration among the agencies involved in preventing the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. CICAD encourages the country to approve the Bill on

¹⁷ Approved by Multimministerial Resolution of the National Council for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking No. 001/2007, on March 20, 2007.



Firearms, Ammunitions, Explosives and Chemical Agents, as was recommended during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001–2002.

In the area of money laundering, CICAD notes with concern the deficiencies in Bolivia's legal system for tackling the problem of money laundering.

CICAD acknowledges the valuable participation of Bolivia in the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING:

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

DEMAND REDUCTION:

2. IMPLEMENT DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
3. EXPAND THE COVERAGE OF THE DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.
4. EXTEND COVERAGE OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH TO COVER A MORE REPRESENTATIVE SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
5. IMPLEMENT SPECIALIZED, PROFESSIONAL, AND SYSTEMATIC TRAINING PROGRAMS ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
6. IMPLEMENT TREATMENT PROGRAMS THAT SPECIFICALLY TARGET JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND PRISON INMATES.

SUPPLY REDUCTION:

7. PURSUE NEW ACTIONS TO ERADICATE ILLICIT COCA LEAF CROPS.
8. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OR REDUCTION OF ILLICIT COCA LEAF CROPS.
9. IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM FOR GATHERING INFORMATION ON THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND ON THE SANCTIONS IMPOSED.
10. IMPLEMENT TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR THE CONTROL AND OVERSIGHT OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, TARGETING OFFICIALS FROM BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.



11. IMPLEMENT TRAINING AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES ON THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS OVER THE INTERNET, ALLOWING NATIONAL REGULATORY AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS TO BE IDENTIFIED.
12. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CHEMICAL CONTROL REGULATIONS.
13. UPDATE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE CONTROLS TO ALLOW INSPECTIONS AND THE IMPOSITION OF THE CORRESPONDING ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS.

CONTROL MEASURES

14. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND COLLABORATION AMONG THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING THE DIVERSION OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
15. APPROVE AND ENACT THE BILL ON FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS, EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL AGENTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.
16. ESTABLISH TRAINING AND AWARENESS COURSES FOR JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS REGARDING THE JUDICIAL APPLICATIONS OF THE BOLIVIAN LEGISLATION, WHICH CRIMINALIZES MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS OFFENSE.
17. CRIMINALIZE MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN EXTRADITABLE OFFENSE.
18. EXPAND THE LIST OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE ALL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED SERIOUS CRIMES UNDER THE PALERMO CONVENTION (PUNISHABLE BY A MAXIMUM DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY OF AT LEAST FOUR YEARS OR A MORE SERIOUS PENALTY), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002.
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20. UPDATE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF BOLIVIA TO INCLUDE THE USE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES SUCH AS ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AND PLEA BARGAINING OR COOPERATIVE WITNESS TESTIMONY IN INVESTIGATIONS INTO MONEY LAUNDERING.



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