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

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

BOLIVIA

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2003-2004



INTRODUCTION

Bolivia has a total area of 1,098,580 km² and 6,743 km of border. 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 9,226,511 (2004). The country's main ethnic groups are Quechua, Aymara, Guaraní and other smaller indigenous groups, and has a literacy rate of 87.8%. Bolivia is a constitutional republic, divided into 9 departments, 112 provinces, and 320 municipalities. The country has a per capita GDP of US\$870 and an inflation rate of 4.62% (2004). Total annual exports amount to US\$2,229.90 million. Its principal exports are soy, natural gas, zinc and gold, among other minerals, and wood.

I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTIDRUG STRATEGY

A. National Anti-drug Plan and National Commission

Bolivia has a national anti-drug strategy entitled The Comprehensive Bolivian Strategy for the Fight Against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004-2008, which was approved on September 8, 2004, and covers the areas of Alternative Development, Prevention, Treatment and Social Reintegration, Eradication, and Interdiction. This strategy has a projected budget of US\$969,498,853, of which 88% pertains to international cooperation and 12% to national contribution.

The National Council for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking (CONALTID) is the highest national coordinating body responsible for controlling the improper use of and illicit trafficking in drugs and is composed of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Office of the President, Government Affairs, National Defense, Rural and Agricultural Affairs, Public Works and Services, Education, and of Health and Sports.

CONALTID has a Coordination Secretariat, headed by the Vice Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, General Directorate of Special Affairs. It also has technical secretariats for the areas of Alternative Development, Social Defense, and Demand Reduction.

Bolivia reports that CONALTID is a Council of Ministers and therefore does not have an annual operating budget. Each Ministry in this Council, however, has an annual budget for the fight against drugs. In addition, the CONALTID Coordination Secretariat has an annual budget of approximately US\$100,000.

Furthermore, the Coordination Secretariat is implementing the "Fortalecimiento de CONALTID" (Strengthening of CONALTID) project and the National Information System to Combat the Illicit Traffic of Drugs (SINALTID) to strengthen its institutions. These efforts are supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Portuguese Institute for Drugs Drug Addiction (IPTD).

The "Fortalecimiento de CONALTID" project, had a budget allocation of US\$66,470 for 2003, US\$26,800 for 2004, and has assigned US\$68,880 for 2005. SINALTID was established as part of this Project, which operates systematically and comprehensively for the gathering and dissemination of reliable, high-quality information on the actions and results of the anti-drug fight in Bolivia. This system will be the basis for the Bolivian Drug Observatory to be implemented in 2005.



The Cooperation Protocol between the IPTD and CONALTID has the following objectives, among others: primary prevention of drug addiction aimed at standardizing technical and scientific, treatment, and data dissemination procedures. Cooperation funding for the project amounts to approximately US\$ 117,000, for financial years 2003, 2004, and 2005 (approximately US\$39,000 per year).

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Bolivia to approve the Comprehensive Bolivian Strategy for the Fight Against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004-2008, and encourages the country to effectively complete its implementation.

CICAD recognizes the difficulties Bolivia faces to finance its anti-drug policies with national resources. However, CICAD considers that the high percentage assigned to international cooperation as a means to implement areas of the national strategy could be an obstacle to implement its plans.

Moreover, CICAD notes that the annual budget assigned to the national authority on drugs is a serious obstacle to adequately planning and effectively executing its activities.

B. International Conventions

Bolivia has ratified the following conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (1997).
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996).
- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988), with a reserve allowing for the controlled cultivation of coca plants for traditional uses.
- The United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971).
- The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), as amended by the Protocol of 1972.

Bolivia has signed, but not ratified, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, which is currently under consideration by the Congress. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children was ratified on November 2001, but the country has not yet deposited its ratification instrument. Additionally, the country reports that it has not yet signed the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition of this Convention.

The Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992, is still pending ratification.

Bolivia has ratified all of the international conventions that refer to illicit drug trafficking. However, CICAD views with concern the lack of compliance with recommendations made in previous evaluation rounds, namely, to ratify the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
2. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
 - A) THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.
 - B) THE PROTOCOL AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
 - C) THE PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

C. National Information System

Bolivia has a National Information System for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking (SINALTID), which is responsible for organizing, compiling, and analyzing statistics and other drug-related information.

Bolivia participates in CICAD's Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC), as well as CICAD's Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT). Within this framework, during evaluation period 2003-2004, statistics have been gathered and reported on seizures of drugs, chemical precursors, inputs and raw materials, chemical products, pharmaceutical products, firearms, vehicles, real estate, cash and equipment, the number of laboratories discovered and their characteristics, and areas of coca cultivation by geographic area.

Bolivia also reports drug-related statistics annually to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

However, the country recognizes the existence of certain obstacles to the collection and management of statistics because some of the relevant government institutions do not have adequate computer systems. A project has therefore been created to provide government institutions that deal with drug-related issues with computer systems (hardware and software). The project will be implemented in 2005, once the Bolivian Drug Observatory becomes operational, with the cooperation offered by the CICAD/OAS Program for Institutional Strengthening, UNODC, the Portuguese Institute for Drugs and Drug Addiction, and national resources.

Bolivia uses various media to inform political authorities and the general public about the drug problem. SINALTID, in particular, provides an instrument for disseminating information on prevention and rehabilitation, alternative development, interdiction, and eradication. The country reports that there is no specific budgetary allocation for information distribution activities.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts to develop a national information system on drugs and encourages the country to fully implement the Bolivian Drug Observatory.



II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Bolivia reports that it is implementing a national system of drug abuse prevention programs directed at key sectors of the population. Specifically, with respect to primary school students, a health education program is being developed with emphasis on drug-use prevention, with 12,000 participating students, out of a total of 1,877,536. With respect to secondary school students, there is a program for the development of social and personal skills and information on drugs, with 6,800 participating students, out of a total of 987,285. There are also community workplace programs for working children and adults. The country does not report on the implementation of prevention programs for indigenous people, women, prison inmates or on community programs for adults in general.

Of the programs mentioned above, an evaluation has been carried out on the prevention program in schools. The evaluation undertaken by the Non-Governmental Organization SEAMOS was applied to 5,000 boys and girls between 8 and 12 years of age (51% girls and 49% boys attending 3rd, 4th, and 5th grade in primary schools in the Municipality of El Alto, La Paz), as well as the follow-up and development of focus groups and in-depth interviews with young people and adolescents.

Bolivia reports that it did not provide systematic professional specialized training during evaluation period 2003-2004 in the field of prevention, treatment and research of drug abuse.

In 2003, CONALTID, with cooperation from IPTD, assessed the long-term impact of programs implemented between 1990 and 2002 on the prevention of illicit drug use. However, specific results reflecting their effectiveness have not been provided by the country.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts to establish drug abuse prevention programs. However, it considers that they are insufficient, as there are still shortcomings regarding the implementation of prevention programs directed at indigenous peoples, women, prison inmates, and community programs for adults in general. It is also important to note that, although the country has prevention programs in the education area, these only cover a very small percentage of the total student population and evaluation of these programs is limited.

Moreover, Bolivia has no systematic professionalized specialized training programs on the prevention, treatment or research of drug abuse.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

3. EXTEND THE COVERAGE OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS DRUG ABUSE TO THE EDUCATION SECTOR.
4. EVALUATE THE PROGRESS AND IMPACT OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
5. IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, WOMEN, PRISON INMATES, AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR ADULTS IN GENERAL.
6. IMPLEMENT SYSTEMATIC PROFESSIONAL SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMS ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH.



B. Treatment

The Government of Bolivia, in approving the “Manual for the Accreditation of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers for Persons Dependent on Psychotropic Substances”, has established a mandatory set of minimum standards of care for the treatment of drug abuse. CONALTID and the Ministry of Health are responsible for accrediting treatment centers and maintaining a national register of such establishments.

However, due to financing difficulties in the area of treatment and rehabilitation, there have been delays in the publication and dissemination of the manual, but its revision and completion has already started.

The absence of funding has also prevented implementation of a national mechanism to ascertain compliance with minimum standards of care, and evaluation of the quality of the services provided.

The country reports that allocation of resources for this sector is supported with external financing and informs that, since no contribution was made during 2003 or the first semester of 2004, it has not been possible to implement this system.

Furthermore, the country reports that it is in the process of accrediting treatment and rehabilitation centers, whose registration took place between November and December of 2004. The registry has 41 treatment and rehabilitation centers in the capitals, two of which are public. The list also includes 15 hospitals and/or clinics, mainly dealing with detoxification and 4 psychiatric hospitals.

The country also provided figures on the number of drug dependent persons treated under detoxification, treatment or rehabilitation programs in only 8 centers during the 2003-2004 period, amounting to 487 persons. The country does not provide information on the number of persons that were treated in all the operating centers reported.

The country reports that no studies have been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation programs for drug dependent persons, due to budgetary problems. However, under the Bolivian Strategy for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004-2008, one of the Institutional Strengthening and Research programs envisaged is the evaluation of the effectiveness of various treatment and rehabilitation centers for drug dependent persons.

CICAD considers that as long as serious financing problems persist in the demand reduction area, it will be difficult to implement an adequate accreditation system for treatment and rehabilitation centers.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

7. EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY INTERVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.



C. Statistics on Consumption

Bolivia has not conducted studies on drug use among the general population since 2000. Consequently there is no up-to-date data to measure trends in drug consumption, nor information on the age of first drug use.

Within the framework of the Bolivian Strategy for the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004-2008, a study financed by CICAD/OAS was conducted in 2004 on the prevalence of drug use among secondary school students as part of the Research Program. The results of this study will be published in the second quarter of 2005.

In addition, a study on the prevalence of drug consumption in the general population has been underway since 2004. This study is financed by the US Embassy Narcotics Office (NAS), and its results will be published in 2005.

Bolivia does not have an estimate of the number of drug-use related deaths, nor morbidity associated with intravenous drug use nationwide. Bolivia collects data on illicit drug-abuse related crimes and accidents, and reports that, in 2003, drugs were a contributing factor in about 5.6% of all traffic accidents. The country does not have an estimate of the percentage of young people who perceive drug use as dangerous.

The country reports its national anti-drug strategy for 2004-2008 envisages carrying out the studies referred to in the Research Program, using the epidemiological surveillance methodology.

The country reports that no new drugs or new means of administration have been detected during the period evaluated.

CICAD recognizes Bolivia's efforts undertaken in 2004, with the implementation of the study on drug abuse prevalence among secondary school students and the progress made on the drug abuse prevalence study among the general population. However, the country has not conducted any study on drug-related morbidity and mortality.

RECOMMENDATION:

8. CARRY OUT ESTIMATES ON DRUG-RELATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

The total cultivated area of illicit coca production reported by the country was 9,600 hectares in 2002 and 11,600 in 2003 (the statistics for 2003 were obtained from the Bolivian Monitoring System, and constitutes official data from the Bolivian Government).

The estimated potential production of coca leaf as a raw material was 48,780 metric tons as of June 2002 (month of estimate by satellite and subsequently verified in situ) and 49,050 metric tons as of December 2003 (month of estimate by satellite and subsequently verified in situ). Data for 2004 have already been estimated by satellite and are in the in situ verification phase.

The potential cocaine base paste production index was 79 metric tons as of June 2002 and the same quantity as of December 2003. Data for 2004 have been estimated and are in the in situ verification phase.



The country reports an increase in the amount of cannabis seized: in 2003, 8.5 tons were seized, while 28 tons were seized in 2004. There is no information available on illicit poppy crops.

The total area of eradicated illicit coca crops reported by Bolivia for years 2002-2004, in hectares, is presented in the following table.

Manual Eradication of Illicit Coca Crops

Year	Manual Eradication (Hectares)		Total (Hectares)
	Forced	Voluntary	
2002	11,839	14	11,853
2003	10,081	5	10,086
2004	8,432	4	8,436

The estimated cost incurred by Bolivia in carrying out eradication activities in 2002-2004 is shown below.

Estimated Cost of Activities Related to the Manual Eradication of Illicit Coca Crops

Year	Manual eradication		Total (US\$)
	Domestic Contribution (US\$)	External Contribution (US\$)	
2002	672,050	4,691,000	5,363,050
2003	1,141,210	4,693,765	5,834,975
2004	692,80	4,798,280	5,490,455

A total of 5,600 hectares of new illicit coca-leaf crops were detected as of June 2002 and 2,400 hectares as of December 2003. The country does not provide information for 2004.

Bolivia has alternative development programs in areas such as agriculture, agro industry, fisheries, forestry, industry, animal husbandry, traditional crafts, and basic services.

In 2002, the country implemented five integral alternative development programs in the Cochabamba Tropics and 134 projects in the Yungas of La Paz. In 2003 five programs were in operation in the Cochabamba Tropics and 230 projects in the Yungas of La Paz. In 2004, five integral alternative development programs were continued and 230 projects were completed in the Yungas of La Paz.

During 2003 and 2004, the Alternative Development Program in Yungas and Norte de La Paz implemented 14 and 13 projects, respectively, in the field of productive and social infrastructure, electrification, health, rural roads, education, productivity, forestry and municipal strengthening.

The value of the projects carried out is as follows:

Value of Alternative Development Projects

Resources	Project Value (US\$)					
	2002		2003		2004	
	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics
National	666,171	2,521,269	495,511	2,853,946	140,589	757,548
Foreign	4,691,405	12,658,607	16,159,594	16,625,106	10,600,000	23,950,000
Total	5,357,576	15,179,876	16,655,105	19,479,052	10,740,589	24,707,548

* The total shown for 2004 includes amounts corresponding to 2003 in the Cochabamba Tropics.



The country reports that the structural weakness of the Bolivian economy, which reduces its production capacity and exportable supply, inadequate transportation infrastructure, and social conflicts that affect product competitiveness and the difficulties and restrictions in terms of access to international markets are the most serious obstacles faced by the country for the commercialization of products resulting from alternative and integral development programs.

The following table shows the impact of alternative and integral development programs in Bolivia in 2002 and 2003.

**Impact Generated by the Implementation of
Alternative Development Programs**

Impact	2002		2003		2004	
	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics
Number of participating families	27,212	21,047*	64,234	26,090	65,588	29,030
Increased income per family (US\$)	-	2,138**	-	2,275**	-	2,368
Number of farmers involved in alternative development programs	6,644	73,664***	6,700	91,315***	7,196	92,368
Employment generated by marketing and agribusiness	-	3,631	-	4,709	-	4,957
Employment generated in entities NOT related to agriculture	-	681	-	875	-	926

* Cumulative data since 1999

** Increase in income per family

*** Number of families multiplied by 3.5 persons

**Impact Generated by the Implementation of
Alternative Development Programs, by type of public work**

Impact by type of public work	2002		2003		2004	
	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics	Yungas of La Paz	Cbba. Tropics
Basic Services (electricity, water, gas) (Number of inhabitants)	879	-	2,002	1,000	12,000	4,000
Transportation and infrastructure (Number of families)	4,433	53,000	30,576	53,000	32,600	53,000
Water supply and sewerage (Number of inhabitants)	-	1,000	437	1,000	1,050	1,660
Schools or teaching centers (Number of students)	717	1,840	1,020	2,000	3,100	3,500
Hospitals or health centers (Number of families)	2,000	53,000	12,000	53,000	13,500	53,000
Rural credit (Number of families)	-	250	-	56	-	128
Tourism (Number of inhabitants)	No information provided		425	-	890	-
Sanitation facilities (Number of inhabitants)	11,409	-	7,790	-	8,600	-



The Alternative Development Program is monitoring the activities of the programs and projects in the action areas through indicators defined in contracts and project baseline documents. These indicators are used to measure the results achieved by these programs and projects in the short term.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts to implement alternative development programs and to establish mechanisms to measure their impact on the target population. However, it notes that the maintenance and progress of these programs is hampered by major socioeconomic obstacles, arising from the difficulty in finding markets for the goods produced by them, as well as problems concerning the profitability of producing and marketing licit agro industrial products versus producing illicit drugs. Additionally, there are infrastructure weaknesses and social instability problems.

CICAD encourages Bolivia to continue with its efforts to eradicate illicit coca crops.

B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances

During 2002, one illicit organic drug laboratory (producing cocaine base paste) was found and destroyed, five such laboratories were found and destroyed in 2003, and seven in 2004. All of these laboratories were of medium size (producing 101–1,000 kg per year). Also, in 2003, 1,769 organic drug factories were destroyed, and 2,254 in 2004.

According to the terminology used in Bolivia, a factory is a place or facility that produces drugs (cocaine base paste), where the raw material is the coca leaf which is processed with essential chemical inputs, whereas a laboratory is a place or facility where cocaine base paste, processed with chemical inputs, is purified.

The country reports that it did not discover any synthetic drug laboratories during the period evaluated.

Pharmaceutical Products

The Directorate of Medications and Health Technology of the Ministry of Health and Sports is the agency responsible for controlling the exportation, importation, production, and distribution of pharmaceutical products listed in the United Nations Conventions, and for preventing their diversion.

Bolivia reports that aside from the products listed in the international conventions, it controls the production and marketing of the following substances: tioridazine hydrochloride, risperidone, and zopiclone.

Bolivia also has a mechanism for controlling and regulating the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health care professionals authorized to do so.

The country reports that the main obstacle to effectively carrying out control operations is the lack of sufficient resources, which makes it difficult to take immediate action on a national scale. The following measures have been taken to overcome the problems found:

1. Development of a system to monitor and control medications.
2. Creation of a Committee for the Monitoring and Control of Medications at the central and departmental levels.



3. Preparation of the Manual for the administration of psychotropic substances and narcotics.
4. Systematization of controlled substances at the central level.

Bolivia has provisions for the application of administrative, criminal and civil sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products. No sanctions were imposed during the evaluation period 2003-2004, nor were any such products seized during this period.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Bolivia to control and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products. However, it notes that the country has found obstacles to fulfill these tasks due to a lack of resources.

Controlled Chemical Substances

The General Directorate of Controlled Substances is the technical-administrative body responsible for controlling and supervising the illicit use of chemical substances. The Chemical Substances Investigation Group, under the General Directorate of the Special Force for the Fight against Drug Trafficking, is the body with active powers of interdiction. Both directorates are under the Vice Minister of Social Defense and are mainly responsible for controlling and preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances and precursors intended for industrial use and included in List V annexed to Law 1008 and additions thereto.

Besides the substances listed in the United Nations international conventions and the CICAD Model Regulations, 32 additional substances considered to be substitutes or alternatives are also controlled.

The country reports that the main obstacles to effectively exercising controls are inadequate financial resources and administrative centralization, which hampers timely disbursements.

Bolivia has provisions for criminal, civil, and administrative sanctions against the diversion of controlled chemical substances in accordance with international conventions. The civil and administrative sanctions are used exclusively for administrative infractions and irregularities (failure to carry out formal duties and repeated instances). In cases where illicit diversion activities are verified, criminal sanctions are applied directly. During the evaluation period 2003-2004, 4 civil sanctions and 163 administrative sanctions were applied. The country does not provide information on the application of criminal sanctions.

Although Bolivia does not export chemical substances and therefore does not issue export pre-notifications, it is an importer of such substances, and as such receives pre-notifications from exporting countries. The country received 19 pre-notifications in 2002, 13 in 2003, and 48 in 2004, and responded to all of them.

During the evaluation period, the number of operations carried out for the seizure of controlled chemical substances was as follows: 3,872 in 2002, 4,709 in 2003, and 5,836 in 2004.



Seizures of Liquid Chemical Substances

Chemical Substance	Quantities Seized (in liters)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Acetone	2,106.10	1,956.76	1,058.20	3,608.41
Acetic Acid	11,600	0	0	0
Hydrochloric Acid	921.51	1,840.78	1,054.79	23,728.29
Hydric Acid	272.75	1,628.16	7,205.10	5,226.17
Turpentine	0	0	130	110
Alcohol	35,328.87	3,185	352	1,351.50
Ammonia	43	186.65	370.50	57.50
Glue	0	200	0	0
Chloroform	2	0	0	0
Concentrate	9	0	12	0
Diesel	297,663	153,429.50	360,491.50	460,291.25
Electrolyte	45	33.65	398	0
Ethanol	0	70	0	0
Ether	2,009.50	3,295.60	585.50	992
Sulfuric Ether	0	1	31	19,989
Gasoline	8,278	13,394	102,949	93,916
Jet Fuel	0	600	900	0
Kerosene	4,516	46,284	29,997	53,473.75
Sodium Hypochlorite	3,437.20	12,636.47	36,859.83	11,396.75
Methanol	0.5	0	0	0
Methylethylketone	2,180	185	240	0
Paint thinner	181.77	1,562.46	4,256.15	2,443.40
Toluene	0.25	0	0	2,202.50
Trichloroethylene	0	10	10	0



Seizures of Solid Chemical Substances

Chemical Substance	Quantities Seized (in Kg.)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Acetic Acid	0.00	0.00	34.80	0.00
Hydrochloric Acid	0.00	3,225.00	0.00	0.00
Formic Acid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sulphuric Acid	4,964.49	27,089.80	7,739.72	82,307.98
Sodium Bicarbonate	1,846.56	4,058.08	15,371.54	7,909.23
Lime	48,940.03	55,457.84	433,836.01	1,087,555.18
Hydrated Lime	975.64	1,114.62	8,334.26	68,009.36
Quicklime	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Calcium Carbonate	454.00	24,379.80	4,939.54	169,852.00
Sodium Carbonate	11,349.84	11,874.78	49,534.23	210,003.11
Cement	11,076.32	12,419.72	17,778.10	11,176.07
Glue	71,232.16	8,340.28	102.19	603.00
Chlorine Powder	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Calcium Chloride	0.00	20.00	0.00	23.00
Sodium Chloride	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sodium Hydroxide	0.00	829.80	94.50	0.00
Sodium Hypochlorite	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manitol	431.30	100.32	35.66	522.10
Ammoniac Nitrate	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ammonium Nitrate	120.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
Peritol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Potassium Permanganate	32.70	4.00	7.61	106.16
Caustic Potash	31.00	5.40	0.00	0.00
Caustic Soda	1,696.55	826.31	375.24	33,870.82
Sodium Sulphate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Xylene	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.54

The chemical substances seized are sold through the Directorate for the Registration, Control and Administration of Seized Assets (DIRCABI).

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts to improve the systems it has in place to control chemical substances. However, it notes that the country faces financial restrictions that prevent its control systems from being fully effective.



IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Bolivia reports the following drug seizures for 2002-2004:

Number of Drug Seizures

Type of drug	Number of seizures		
	2002	2003	2004
Coca leaf*	553	673	98
Cocaine base paste	1,075	1,199	235
hydrochloride	175	96	32
Cannabis (leaf)	474	416	56
Cannabis (seeds)	-	-	1

* The table includes coca leaf as a raw material for producing cocaine base paste and cocaine hydrochloride.

Quantity of drugs seized

Tipo de droga	Unit of measure	Quantities Seized		
		2002	2003	2004
Coca leaf*	Kg.	101,556.02	151,995.96	376,427.69
Cocaine base paste	Gr.	4,740,761.42	6,934,103.19	8,188,839.06
Cocaine hydrochloride	Gr.	362,269.90	5,965,460.93	530,860.70
Cannabis (leaf)	Gr.	8,753,957.28	8,509,865.69	28,199,697.15
Cannabis (seeds)**	Gr.	-	-	-

* The table includes coca leaf as the raw form of the drug.

** Cannabis is seized by sequestering plantations, without differentiating between seeds and leaf.

All of the drugs seized are incinerated, with the exception of approximately 4 grams per seizure, which are sent to laboratory for study.

During 2002, 1,200 persons were arrested for illicit drug trafficking, 2,160 during 2003 and 4,138 in 2004. The country does not provide information on the number of persons tried and convicted. In Bolivia, possession of drugs for personal use is not criminalized. However, Law 1008 stipulates that the specific quantity for personal use must be determined by the judge, assisted by two specialists in drug dependence.

CONALTID's Coordination Secretariat initiated research on cases related to drug trafficking with all the institutions comprising the Judicial System in order to overcome the problem of lack of information regarding tried and convicted persons for drug trafficking.

Bolivia employs various means to promote or facilitate the timely exchange of operational information and cooperation among the authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking, such as the creation of the Inter-institutional Committee, the execution of joint operations and training activities, and the establishment of inter-institutional information and communication systems. This Interinstitutional Committee refers to the technical secretariat of the Office of the Vice Minister of Social Defense, which falls under CONALTID, and is composed of the General Directorate of the Special Force for the Fight against Drug Trafficking (FELCN) and the General Directorate of Controlled Substances.



Bolivia reports that in the area of illicit drug trafficking it submitted five requests for international cooperation in 2002 (2 to Brazil, 1 to Colombia, and 2 to the United States), and 7 in 2003 (2 to Brazil, 3 to Colombia, and 2 to the United States). Responses were provided for all cases. In addition, it received 5 requests in 2002 (1 from Argentina, 2 from Brazil, 1 from Chile, and 1 from Holland) and 3 in 2003 (2 from Argentina and 1 from Brazil). Responses were provided for all cases. In 2004, Bolivia submitted 9 requests for international cooperation regarding drug trafficking and 15 requests for criminal records were received from various countries.

Bolivia has signed extradition treaties with nine countries: Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Italy, United Kingdom, United States, and Venezuela. With respect to extradition requests made by Bolivia, the country reports that 1 request was issued to Argentina in 2002; 2 in 2003; and none in 2004. All of these requests received favorable responses.

The country reports that 8 extradition requests were received in 2003 (6 from Argentina and 2 from Brazil), 7 of which were granted. No requests were received in 2004. The agency responsible for receiving and making extradition requests is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts to fight drug trafficking. However, it is concerned about the difficulty observed in former evaluation rounds regarding the lack of information from the Judicial System in relation to the number of persons tried and convicted for drug trafficking offenses.

RECOMMENDATION:

9. SET UP A MECHANISM TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

The Ministry of National Defense is the principal agency responsible for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. This agency shares responsibility with the National Police, specifically in the area of confiscation or seizure of illegally trafficked firearms and ammunition and the exchange of information with relevant national agencies in other countries as part of the fight against drugs. In addition to the aforementioned institutions, Customs also has authority with respect to the confiscation or seizure of illegally trafficked explosives.

The Ministries of National Defense and of Government, and Customs, are the national agencies responsible for the exchange of information and collaboration with institutions in other countries with respect to the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

The exchange of information and cooperation among such entities is carried out through joint operations. However, Bolivia reports that the lack of proper coordination policies and mechanisms have created difficulties.

In order to overcome these problems, a Coordination Commission composed of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Worship, National Defense, and of Government. This Commission has the responsibility of preparing and providing all official information on explosives, firearms and ammunition in the country.

Bolivia does not as yet criminalize the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition. Since 1998, the Firearms Bill seeking to introduce criminalization of such conduct has been under consideration by Congress. The country estimates that this Bill will be passed and enacted during the 2004-2005



legislative period. It should be noted that, during the Second Evaluation Round of the MEM, CICAD recommended that this Bill be passed and that this recommendation has not yet been acted upon.

Bolivia reports that, during the period evaluated, 104 persons were arrested (55 in 2003 and 49 in 2004) for illicit possession of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials in relation to illicit drug trafficking, and are currently undergoing investigation.

There are regulatory provisions in Bolivia establishing administrative controls for the importation, exportation, and transit of firearms and ammunition. The country regulates the issuance of import, transit, and export licenses and permits for firearms and ammunition. With respect to explosives, the administrative controls apply only to imports.

Bolivia reports the following seizures of firearms, ammunition, and explosives in 2002-2004:

Quantity of Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives Seized

Type of armament	2002	2003	2004	Total
Firearms (Units)	172	263	283	718
Ammunitions (Kilograms)	5,010	10,033	55,258	70,301
Explosives (Kilograms)	14,002	5,961	70,253	90,216

Information is also provided on the quantity of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials seized relative to the number of arrests for illicit drug trafficking offenses:

Seizures of Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives Relative to the Number of Arrests for Illicit Drug Trafficking Offenses

Year	Number of arrests	Number of firearms seized (units)	Quantity of ammunition seized (Kg.)	Quantity of explosives seized (Kg.)	Number of operations
2002	97	41	205	14,002	31
2003	55	19	34	5,961	12
2004	104	32	26	70,256	33

Bolivia reports that there is no mechanism to prevent seized firearms, explosives and other related materials from returning to the illicit market.

Bolivian legislation does not require firearms to be marked. Marking is foreseen in the Firearms Bill under consideration by Congress.

Bolivia reports that it maintains a computerized register of imports, exports, and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

CICAD notes with concern that Bolivia does not criminalize the illicit trafficking of firearms and ammunition, and that it has still not approved the Firearms Bill, as recommended in the Second Evaluation Round of the MEM 2001-2002.

Likewise, CICAD notes with concern that there are no mechanisms in Bolivia to prevent seized firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials from returning to the illicit market.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

10. APPROVE AND ENACT THE BILL ON FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS, EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL AGENTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
11. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO PREVENT SEIZED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS FROM RETURNING TO THE ILLICIT MARKET.

C. Money Laundering

Money laundering is criminalized under Law 1768 of 1997, whereby Amendments to the Criminal Code are introduced. Article 185bis and Article 185ter provide for a prison sentence of 1 to 6 years and a fine ranging from 100 to 500 days' pay for this offense.

The predicate offenses for money laundering are illicit drug trafficking and administrative corruption. The predicate offenses do not include trafficking in firearms, human beings, organs, prostitution, kidnapping, extortion, or terrorism and its financing.

The country reports that under its legislation, prosecution can be initiated for money laundering against persons that have been convicted of the predicate offense. Also, the country reports that in order to convict a person for laundering an asset, the person must have been convicted of a predicate offense in order to establish that the asset concerned resulted from that offense.

Bolivian law has no provisions for the use of special investigation techniques such as: covert operations, electronic surveillance and the use of informers to investigate money laundering; or for the application of mitigating circumstances for admission of guilt prior to arrest, or effective cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

The money laundering prevention system in Bolivia establishes administrative controls on banks, securities exchanges, and insurance companies. There are no controls, however, on currency exchange houses, casinos, lawyers, accountants, and notaries, or in respect of trans-border transportation of monetary instruments.

The control measures imposed on applicable entities include the obligation to report large transactions, record and verify customer identity, record transactions and keep them on file, appoint compliance officers, undergo independent audits, observe know-your-customer and know-your-employee policies, and prohibit anonymous accounts.

The law establishes the obligation to report transactions with suspected links to money laundering, and exempts financial institutions and others responsible from liability for reporting suspicious transactions in good faith.

Based on the number of suspicious transactions reported, 36 investigations were carried out in 2002, 49 in 2003 and 15 in 2004.

Bolivia does not report the number of judicial processes that have been initiated, based on the investigations mentioned, and indicates that the CONALTID Coordination Secretariat has started a research for information on judicial processes. The results of this research should be presented at the end of activities in 2005.

In cases of money laundering offenses, it is possible in Bolivia to obtain financial documents and records for the purposes of financial intelligence and adjudication.



Bolivia does not provide information on arrests, trials, and convictions for money laundering during the evaluated period. Nor does it provide information on assets seized in connection with judicial proceedings with regard to money laundering.

The agency responsible for the administration and disposal of assets seized for crimes involving illicit drug trafficking and related offenses is the Directorate for the Registration, Control and Administration of Seized Assets (DIRCABI), under the Ministry of the Government.

Bolivia has a Financial Investigations Unit (FIU) under the authority of the Superintendency of Banks, but with operational, functional and administrative autonomy. This unit is staffed by 15 officials and has an annual budget of US\$360,000.

This agency has the following responsibilities: receiving reports of suspicious transactions, analyzing and investigating them, transmitting its conclusions to judicial authorities, regulating compliance with prevention provisions, and applying sanctions in cases of noncompliance.

In performing its functions, the FIU can directly consult bank accounts and obtain other documents from entities subject to reporting requirements, as necessary for the investigation.

Bolivia reports that the FIU is authorized to share information with other state agencies and foreign counterpart units based on previously signed memoranda of understanding, as well as through the Egmont network. It has signed such memoranda with Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Korea, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

The country informs that the FIU analyzed 64 cases in 2002, 129 cases in 2003, and 96 cases in 2004.

Bolivia reports that a person can be extradited from the country for money laundering offenses when his or her minimum sentence exceeds two years. The sentence for money laundering, however, is one to six years; thus persons with sentences of less than two years cannot be extradited. The country reports that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not receive any requests for extradition for money laundering.

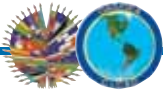
Bolivia reports that, according to FIU records, no preventive embargos have been requested to other States in relation to money laundering during the period evaluated. Accordingly, no requests to freeze assets have been made.

The country also reports that during 2002 it issued four requests to other States to obtain bank documents and financial records for use in money laundering cases, and that it issued 12 such requests in 2003. Favorable replies were received to all the requests issued in 2002, versus only 10 of the 12 issued in 2003.

The country reports that in 2003, it received 6 such requests from other countries and responded favorably to all of them. The FIU received 6 requests from other countries in 2004 and responded to these requests in a timely fashion.

Training in the handling of money laundering cases was provided in 2002 to 15 judges and 18 prosecutors. No training was provided to judges and prosecutors during evaluation period 2003-2004. According to information from the Office of the Prosecutor, of the judges trained since 2002, only 15 of the 18 participating prosecutors remain in office, that is, 84% are still active.

The number of administrative officials receiving training in administering money laundering cases was 15 in 2002, 35 in 2003, and 30 in 2004.



CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts to apply its legislation effectively in order to prevent and control money laundering. However, CICAD considers that Bolivian legislation on the matter must be updated to comply with modern international standards. Furthermore, the country must intensify its efforts to train judges and prosecutors in this area.

CICAD notes with concern that Bolivia does not provide information on the number of persons arrested, tried or convicted for money laundering during the evaluation period. Neither does it provide information on seized assets in money laundering cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

12. INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, PERSONS OR ORGANS, PROSTITUTION, KIDNAPPING, EXTORTION, TERRORISM AND THE FINANCING THEREOF, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
13. INCLUDE CONTROLLED DELIVERY, UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AND OTHER SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES IN THE LEGISLATION AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING.
14. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED OR CONVICTED FOR MONEY LAUNDERING.
15. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO GATHER DATA ON SEIZED ASSETS IN MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.
16. ESTABLISH CONTROLS ON CURRENCY EXCHANGE HOUSES, CASINOS, LAWYERS, ACCOUNTANTS, NOTARIES, AND ON TRANS-BORDER TRANSPORTATION OF MONETARY INSTRUMENTS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING.
17. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PERIODIC TRAINING COURSES ON MONEY LAUNDERING THAT ENABLE MORE JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS TO PARTICIPATE THROUGH THE INCLUSION OF MORE AREAS OF THE JUDICIARY AND OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
18. ESTABLISH MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS CRIME IN THE NATIONAL LAW.

D. Corruption

Bolivia reports that it did not modify its criminal provisions with respect to administrative corruption during evaluation period 2003-2004.

The country's Penal Code Law 1768 criminalizes the following administrative corruption offenses: misappropriation of public funds, embezzlement, bribery, improper use of influence, benefiting from a position held, failure to declare assets and income, activities incompatible with public duties, extortion, exaction, resolutions contrary to the Constitution and legislation, noncompliance of duties, refusal to aid, abandonment of position, improper appointments, disobeying authority, impeding or obstructing the performance of duties, contempt of a public official, anticipation or prolongation of office, and improper exercise of the profession.

Bolivia reports that it has not arrested, tried, or convicted any public official for drug trafficking offenses during the evaluation period 2003-2004.



CICAD has observed that the country's legislation on corruption does not include all conducts criminalized in the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

RECOMMENDATION:

19. EXPAND THE LIST OF CORRUPTION OFFENSES IN THE PENAL LAW IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.

E. Organized Crime

Bolivia reports that Law 1008 and the Code of Penal Procedures contain provisions to combat transnational organized crime in terms of its connection with illicit drug trafficking and related offenses. National law criminalizes participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption, obstruction of justice, and trafficking in human beings. Illicit trafficking in migrants as well as in firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition, is not criminalized.

The country informs that the law includes such cooperation measures as extradition, mutual and joint judicial assistance, seizure and confiscation, interdiction operations, and assistance and protection for the victims of such offenses. However, it does not include special investigation techniques such as undercover operations, controlled deliveries, and phone tapping.

Bolivia reports that the agency responsible for monitoring compliance with the laws against transnational organized crime in terms of its connection with illicit drug trafficking and related offenses is the Special Force for the Fight against Drug Trafficking (FELCN), which has interdiction functions.

Programs have been developed to provide training on Law 1008, the Code of Penal Procedures, human rights, the handling of chemical substances, and synthetic drugs. No information is provided on the number and type of officials trained.

The number of arrests, trials, and convictions for offenses related to transnational organized crime between the years 2002 and 2004 is not provided.

CICAD notes with concern that, although Bolivia indicates that it includes statutes in its legislation to combat transnational organized crime, it does not provide for the use of special investigation techniques such as controlled deliveries, electronic surveillance, and undercover operations, which are essential to combat this large-scale criminal activity.



V. CONCLUSIONS

CICAD notes that, on September 8, 2004, Bolivia approved the Comprehensive Bolivian Strategy for the Fight Against Illicit Drug Trafficking 2004-2008, which includes Alternative Development, Prevention, Treatment and Social Reintegration, Eradication and Interdiction, highlighting the country's interest in finding solutions for the problems in each area.

CICAD recognizes the difficulties the country faces to finance its anti-drug policies with national resources. CICAD considers, however, that the high percentage assigned to international cooperation to implement the national strategy could be an obstacle to executing its plans.

Moreover, it is observed that the annual budget for the national authority on drugs is a constraint on the adequate planning and effective implementation of its activities.

The country has ratified the international conventions that refer to illicit drug trafficking, corruption and trafficking in firearms and explosives. However, CICAD notes that it has not ratified the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, which are important instruments to combat criminal activities extending beyond national borders.

At the same time, it is important to recognize the efforts undertaken by the country to develop a national information system on drugs that would serve as the basis for the full implementation of the Bolivian Drug Observatory.

The implementation of the Alternative Development programs and the establishment of a mechanism to measure their impact on the standards of living of the target population have recorded progress, despite the socioeconomic obstacles stemming from the difficulty of securing markets for the products arising from these activities.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's efforts to fight drug trafficking. However, it views with concern the persistent difficulty observed in the previous evaluation rounds regarding the absence of information from the judiciary on the number of persons tried and convicted for drug trafficking offenses.

CICAD notes with concern that Bolivia does not criminalize illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition and that the Firearms Act has not yet been ratified, as recommended in the Second Evaluation Round 2001-2002.

Bolivia includes in its legislation statutes to fight transnational organized crime and money laundering. However, they do not provide for the use of special investigation techniques such as controlled deliveries, electronic surveillance, and undercover operations, which are essential to fight these large-scale criminal activities.

CICAD acknowledges Bolivia's commitment in the framework of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism process, which is evident in the progress made in tackling the drug problem.



VI. 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 BUILDING

1. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, 1992, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999–2000.
2. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002:
 - A) THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.
 - B) THE PROTOCOL AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
 - C) THE PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

DEMAND REDUCTION

3. EXTEND THE COVERAGE OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS DRUG ABUSE TO THE EDUCATION SECTOR.
4. EVALUATE THE PROGRESS AND IMPACT OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
5. IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, WOMEN, PRISON INMATES, AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR ADULTS IN GENERAL.
6. IMPLEMENT SYSTEMATIC PROFESSIONAL SPECIALIZED TRAINING PROGRAMS ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH.
7. EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY INTERVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
8. CARRY OUT ESTIMATES ON DRUG-RELATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

CONTROL MEASURES

9. SET UP A MECHANISM TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.
10. APPROVE AND ENACT THE BILL ON FIREARMS, AMMUNITIONS, EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL AGENTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.



11. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO PREVENT SEIZED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS FROM RETURNING TO THE ILLICIT MARKET.
12. INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, PERSONS OR ORGANS, PROSTITUTION, KIDNAPPING, EXTORTION, TERRORISM AND THE FINANCING THEREOF, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
13. INCLUDE CONTROLLED DELIVERY, UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS, ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AND OTHER SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES IN THE LEGISLATION AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING.
14. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED OR CONVICTED FOR MONEY LAUNDERING.
15. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO GATHER DATA ON SEIZED ASSETS IN MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.
16. ESTABLISH CONTROLS ON CURRENCY EXCHANGE HOUSES, CASINOS, LAWYERS, ACCOUNTANTS, NOTARIES, AND ON TRANS-BORDER TRANSPORTATION OF MONETARY INSTRUMENTS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING.
17. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PERIODIC TRAINING COURSES ON MONEY LAUNDERING THAT ENABLE MORE JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS TO PARTICIPATE THROUGH THE INCLUSION OF MORE AREAS OF THE JUDICIARY AND OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
18. ESTABLISH MONEY LAUNDERING AS AN AUTONOMOUS CRIME IN THE NATIONAL LAW.
19. EXPAND THE LIST OF CORRUPTION OFFENSES IN THE PENAL LAW IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION.