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

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

PERU

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2003-2004



INTRODUCTION

Peru has a total area of 1,285,220 km², with 2,414 km of coastline and 5,536 km of border (to the north with Ecuador, 1,420 km, and Colombia, 1,496 km; to the east with Brazil, 1,560 km; to the southeast with Bolivia, 900 km; and to the south with Chile, 160 km). The country has a population of 27,544,305 (2004) with the following main ethnic groups: amerindian, mestizo, and white, and a literacy rate of 91%. Peru is a constitutional republic divided into 24 regions and one constitutional province. The literacy rate is 91%. The country has a GDP per capita of US\$2,377 and an inflation rate of 2.5% (2003). Peruvian exports total US\$8,954 million annually, which accounts for 13.67% of GDP (2003). In 2004, the value of exports was approximately US\$14,000 million: mainly fish and fish products, gold, silver, copper, zinc, crude oil and byproducts, lead, coffee, and sugar.

I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

A. National Anti-Drug Plan and National Commission

Peru reports that Supreme Decree No. 004-2004-PCM of January 29, 2004 approved the National Anti-drug Strategy, which will expire in 2007. The country indicated that there was no budget for financing the national strategy.

However, pursuant to Article 2 of the aforementioned Supreme Decree, expenditures for actions related to the national strategy are defrayed in each fiscal year by the institutional budgets or the executing units, in connection with execution of the programs that make up the strategy. Funding is supplemented with resources from international cooperation agencies.

The National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) is the national drug authority responsible for coordinating implementation of the strategy, in the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development, control measures, institutional framework, program evaluation, environment, and recovery of ecosystems degraded by coca and the chemical precursors used for its transformation.

The national authority has an independent annual budget allocated by the government; it also has obtained financing through international cooperation agencies for its operations.

Budget for the institutional operation of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs - DEVIDA

(Values expressed in US\$)

Rate of Exchange: US\$1.00=3.5 New Soles

Year	Proposed budget (US\$)	Approved budget (US\$)	Actual budget (US\$)	*(A)	*(B)	*(C)	*(D)
2002	4,000	4,890	3,985	61%	4%	36%	0%
2003	9,211	5,630	5,321	61%	0.4%	39%	0%
2004	11,210	6,841	4,787	75%	3%	22%	0%

*(A) Percentage of actual allocation from the government.

*(B) Percentage from self-financing.

*(C) Percentage from international contributions.

*(D) Percentage from civil society contributions.



The country reports that the budget assigned to DEVIDA is not adequate. It also indicates that current austerity measures prevented the country from having the necessary staffing levels in almost all areas of the institution and the necessary information technology equipment. It also noted that some alternative development programs had been affected.

CICAD considers that approval of the National Drug Strategy denotes progress. However CICAD expresses its concern over the lack of an assigned budget for the National Plan, and that the budget allocated to DEVIDA is inadequate and relies substantially on international cooperation, which affects a number of programs under the Anti-Drug Strategy.

B. International Conventions

The country has signed and ratified the following Conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996
- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992
- United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, and its three Protocols, against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, 2000
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as modified by the 1972 protocol.

The country has enacted national laws in accordance with some of the aforementioned conventions. It has also signed and ratified bilateral cooperation agreements, in the context of the aforementioned international conventions, with Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the European Union.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Peru has ratified all of the international instruments relevant to the area of drug control and related crimes.

C. National Information System

Approval for implementation of the Peruvian Drug Observatory was given by the Executive Council of DEVIDA on June 30, 2004. However, the observatory is not yet operational.

The country participates in CICAD's Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC). In 2003, research was conducted through surveys of juvenile offenders, secondary school students, and students in higher education. The country also participates in CICAD's Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT), reports statistics on a regular basis to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and submits the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Annual Report Questionnaire.



However, Peru reports that there is no formal mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of its data collection capacity, due to the lack of financing and the absence of an information system.

Peru has various means of distributing information on the drug problem, including awareness-raising campaigns aimed at the general public nationwide. The country does not have a helpline, information desk, or similar entity that provides drug-related information to the general public.

The budget allocated for disseminating information on the drug problem is as follows; in 2002, US\$176,000 was allocated; in 2003, US\$209,400; and in 2004 US\$138,600.

CICAD considers that the existence of a National Observatory is an essential element to ensure an adequate drug information gathering, analysis and dissemination capacity and encourages the country to persist in its efforts to render the Peruvian Drug Observatory operational.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. **IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL DRUG OBSERVATORY, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.**

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Peru has a national system of drug abuse prevention programs that targets key populations. In the period under evaluation, the following programs were implemented:

Prevention Programs Among Key Populations

Target population	Age	Number of participants	Coverage %
Primary level students	6 to 12	259,604	6%
Secondary level students	12 to 17	101,859	4%
Tertiary (university) level students		5,000	1%
Working children	6 to 17	7,056	0.4%
Street children	6 to 17	370	7%
Adolescents and youth from areas of high risk of drug use		Directly: 2,000 Indirectly: 3,000	Impossible to determine
Adolescent boys and girls at high risk in human settlements		Directly: 80 Indirectly: 100	Impossible to determine
Community-based programs for adults		39,461	Impossible to determine

In addition, programs in the workplace were conducted in the public sector and the "Treatment and Rehabilitation Program for Drug-dependent Inmates in Callao Prison and in the Women's Prison of Chorrillos" started up in October 2004.

No programs targeting women and indigenous groups were conducted during this period. However, Peru reports that in August 2005 it envisages initiation of gender mainstreaming in prevention programs, which will facilitate implementation of differentiated programs for the male and female populations. It also reports that it does not have any programs that specifically target indigenous groups because they have not been identified as being at risk. Nevertheless, the prevention programs that target the general population in the coca producing valleys cover a high proportion of indigenous people who migrate from neighboring Andean zones.



The country offers professional specialized training in drug abuse prevention, treatment and research through short refresher courses, diplomas, undergraduate university-level courses, graduate/postgraduate M.A. and PhD programs, and training for trainers in prevention, guidance, and addiction counseling.

In 2003, drug demand reduction refresher seminars were held in the areas of prevention, treatment and research, with a total of 400 participants; and two-year master's programs in drug dependence were offered in two universities. In 2002, there were a total of 25 graduates from those two programs. However, in the last three years, there have been no assessments of or research on the impact of prevention programs, because of financial constraints.

CICAD acknowledges that Peru has made important efforts in drug abuse prevention, but feels that coverage of key sectors of the population targeted needs to be extended and existing programs evaluated. CICAD considers necessary that the country extends its coverage in prevention programs to other key sectors of the population such as the indigenous population.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. EXTEND COVERAGE OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO INCLUDE INDIGENOUS POPULATION.
3. EXTEND PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR WORKPLACE, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
4. CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF THE DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

B. Treatment

Peru has established mandatory standards of care for drug abuse treatment through Ministry of Health resolution 407-97-SA/DM. There is a national mechanism to oversee adherence to the standards of care for drug treatment, which are prepared by the Committee on the Inspection and Supervision of Treatment Centers, formed by the Ministry of Health, through the Health Bureau (DISA), in coordination with the Attorney General's Office.

With respect to drug use treatment and rehabilitation programs, the country indicated that it has seven outpatient programs, four inpatient programs, and four clinics in the public sector. In the private sector, the country reports that there are 134 inpatient treatment and rehabilitation programs. Peru also has two self-help groups. No data were provided on the type of target population.

The country also reports that it has four therapy centers for women and one treatment center specifically for teenagers. In 2002, 7,291 patients were treated; that figure rose to 16,381 for 2003. However, the country provides no information on detoxification, social reintegration, and follow-up services.

The country states that, in the absence of a methodology and financial resources, no studies evaluating the effectiveness of the different treatment and rehabilitation programs and modalities have been conducted.

CICAD considers that Peru has made progress in the area of treatment and rehabilitation, by establishing minimum standards of care, and a national mechanism to verify their compliance, but impact assessments are needed for the programs carried out.



RECOMMENDATION:

5. CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF DRUG USE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Peru estimated drug use prevalence among the general population, based on a 2002 study on a sample of the population aged 12 to 64. The results are shown in the following table.

National Drug Prevention and Use Survey 2002 – DEVIDA
Prevalence Survey on General Population

Year of survey:	Age group surveyed:					
2002	12 to 64 yrs of age					
Type of Drug	In the last 12 months (percentage)			At some time in a person's life (percentage)		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Alcohol	75.12	79.82	71.0	94.2	94.4	94.1
Tobacco	37.47	53.26	23.66	68.0	81.3	58.1
Solvents or inhalants	0.44	-	-	1.0	1.5	0.5
Types of Cannabis	1.78	9.34	0.41	5.8	11.1	1.1
Crack, coca paste	0.68	1.43	0.02	2.1	3.9	0.5
Cocaine HCl	0.68	1.46		1.8	3.5	0.2
Tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants	2.50	2.30	2.67	6.5		
MDMA (ecstasy)	0.10	0.68	0.22	0.2	0.4	0.0

National Drug Prevention and Use Survey 2002 – DEVIDA
Prevalence Survey on the General Population 2002

Drug	Monthly Prevalence
Tobacco	22.5
Alcohol	41.8
Marijuana	0.5
Cocaine Base Paste	0.2
Cocaine Hydrochloride	0.2
Inhalants	0.3
Designer drugs	0.0



Regarding the average age at which drug abuse begins, the study conducted in 2002 showed the following results:

**Average starting age of drug use
National Drug Prevention and Use Survey 2002 – DEVIDA**

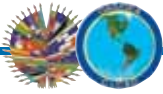
Substance	Population	Age						
		12 - 13	14 - 16	17 - 19	20 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 59	60 - 64
Alcohol	Total	10.1	12.9	14.7	16.6	18.0	18.9	19.7
	Male	10.0	12.8	14.6	15.7	16.5	17.4	18.5
	Female	10.2	13.0	14.8	17.4	19.0	20.1	21.2
Tobacco	Total	10.0	13.2	15.4	17.3	19.1	19.8	19.7
	Male	10.0	13.4	15.6	16.5	16.9	18.3	17.1
	Female	10.0	13.0	15.0	18.2	21.3	21.3	25.6
Cannabis	Total	-	14.4	16.4	19.3	18.8	21.5	30.0
	Male	-	14.4	16.5	19.3	18.8	21.3	30.0
	Female	-	14.4	15.3	19.4	18.5	24.3	-
Cocaine Paste	Total	-	15.0	17.3	18.9	18.7	21.9	33.0
	Male	-	15.0	17.3	18.6	18.6	20.4	32.4
	Female	-	-	-	20.0	19.9	33.1	35.0
Cocaine	Total	-	14.9	17.1	19.9	20.1	28.6	-
	Male	-	14.9	17.1	20.5	20.2	28.6	-
	Female	-	-	-	16.7	17.0	-	-
Inhalants	Total	12.0	13.4	15.0	16.6	14.7	15.1	-
	Male	12.0	13.9	15.1	17.3	14.5	15.1	-
	Female	-	12.7	14.8	12.0	21.0	-	-

The country does not have recent studies on the percentage of young people who perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being or data on drug-related morbidity and mortality. Neither does the country have data on drug use and related accidents and crime connected with illicit drug use, except in the case of alcohol, where it indicated that in 2002, 24.20% and in 2003, 24.88% of motor vehicle accidents were attributable to the use of alcohol. Moreover, Peru reported that new trends have been detected since 2002 in the abuse of designer drugs, such as ecstasy. It should be noted that the promotion of local markets for drugs produced in the country has increased coca use in cities, including those near coca-producing areas.

CICAD acknowledges that Peru has made significant progress in conducting a study on drug use prevalence among the general population in 2002. However, there are still significant gaps in information on drug-related mortality and morbidity, on the perceived risk of drug abuse among young people, and on the relationship between drug use and crime and accidents.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 6. CONDUCT STUDIES TO ESTIMATE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RELATED TO DRUG USE, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
- 7. SET UP A SYSTEM FOR GATHERING DATA ON DRUG-RELATED CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.



III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Peru reports that in 2002 the cultivated area of coca totaled 36,600 hectares and in 31,150 hectares in 2003. Regarding the potential production of raw material in 2002 it reported 52,700 metric tons of coca leaf and in 2003, 43,250. This total was estimated based on the productivity detected in 2002.

Regarding potential drug production, the country reported 131.75 metric tons of cocaine in 2002 and 108.13 metric tons in 2003, and informed that it takes 400 kg of coca leaf to obtain 1 kg of cocaine. No data were provided on cannabis or poppy crops, even though poppy crop data were provided in the 2001-2002 period of evaluation. The country reports that those crops have not been monitored, one of the reasons being the logistical and topographical difficulties of those areas. Nonetheless, a methodology is currently being developed so that cannabis and poppy crops can be detected using satellite imaging.

The country reports that it does not have information on cannabis grown indoors. With respect to that mode of cultivation, it informs that any cannabis plantings detected are destroyed on site. In 2003, approximately 17 metric tons of cannabis were destroyed.

In 2002, forced manual eradication was carried out of 6,129 hectares of coca plants and voluntary manual eradication of 1,004 hectares of coca plants, for a total of 7,133 hectares. In 2003, those figures were 7,022 and 4,290 hectares respectively, for a total of 11,312 hectares. During 2004, there was forced manual eradication of 7,605 hectares of coca plants and voluntary manual eradication of 2,733 hectares, for a total of 10,338 hectares.

The estimated cost of conducting eradication activities in 2002, totalled US\$3,828,836; and in 2003, totalled US\$4,102,198.

Peru reports that there was a 200 hectare reduction of coca plants in 2002; a 2,600 hectare increase in crops in 2003, and a 5,450 hectare reduction is estimated for 2004, although the data provided for this year is partial.

“The Special Project to Control and Reduce Coca Cultivation in the Alto Huallaga” – CORAH - in line with the purpose for which it was created in 1982, is the body in charge of planning and implementing eradication measures and actions, under the legislation in force, in order to control and reduce the area under coca cultivation in Peru to within the limits strictly required for legal use.

In order to fulfill its mission, CORAH uses a contingent number of workers who go through the coca-producing basins uprooting coca plants. These workers are always escorted by police officers from the Anti-drug Directorate, DIRANDRO to guarantee their safety and security, as well as by officers from the Directorate of Police Aviation, DIRAVPOL who provide transportation by helicopter for the eradication group.

Peru reports alternative development programs in the field of agriculture, forestry and social and economic infrastructure, in addition to integral development programs in the field of agriculture, agro industry and social and economic infrastructure. The following tables show data on the alternative/integral development projects carried out in the country in years 2002-2004.



Number of alternative/integral development projects in operation

2002	2003	2004
10 *	14	11

(*) Projects culminating in the first quarter of 2002 are not considered.

Value of the projects in operation

Resources	Value of the Projects (in US \$)		
	2002	2003	2004
National	US \$ 50,000,000	US \$ 60,000,000	US \$ 60,000,000
Foreign	US \$ 28,895,000	US \$ 68,172,000	US \$ 63,487,000
Total	US \$ 78,895,000	US \$ 128,172,000	US \$ 123,487,000

There has been a marked decline in the number of operating alternative/integral development programs, given that 11 projects were reported in 2004, compared to higher numbers in previous evaluation periods: 36 projects in 2000, 25 in 2001, and 26 in 2002.

The country also reports difficulties marketing the output of the alternative development programs, because of limited market access, production and commercialization costs, and because organizations of coca growers oppose these programs.

The following tables provide data on the impact of alternative development programs in Peru.

**Impact on the Population of Alternative Development
2002 - 2003**

Impact	2002	2003
No. of families participating	19,627	22,657
Increase in earnings per person	10.5 %	13%
No. of farmers involved in alternative development programs	98,135*	113,285*

* This figure assumes a family composed of an average of five people as all the family members benefit from farming activities, either directly or indirectly.

**Target group impact of Alternative Development Programs,
by Type of Public Work
2002 – 2003**

Indicador (*)	2002	2003	2004
Access to at least three basic services (1)	50.3%	49.0%	59.5%
Access to drinking water	17.1%	29.0%	29.3%
Access to drainage	12.6%	15.8%	29.6%
Access to electricity	30.8%	45.4%	56.2%
Access to education	91.1%	94.8%	94.0%
Access to health care	78.5%	73.9%	72.8%

(*) Measured as a percentage of the population who meet the definition.

(1) Basic services are defined as: drinking water, drainage, electricity, education, and health.

Source: PDA Impact Study - DEVIDA



It is important to note that the impact by type of works in the framework of alternative development activities has risen between 2002 and 2004 in the areas of water and sewage, electricity and education. The exception was health services, where there was a decline of approximately six percent.

The country reports that the system used to evaluate the impact of these programs was an annual survey of samples of households that benefited from the alternative development program, which examined social, economic and production-related indicators. However, there is dissatisfaction because these programs need more resources.

CICAD acknowledges Peru's continued efforts to eradicate illicit coca crops and urges the country to persist with the project to develop a methodology to identify illicit poppy and cannabis crops in its territory. As regards alternative/integral development programs, CICAD observes with concern the decline in the number of programs between 2002 and 2004. CICAD notes that national contributions to those programs increased as of 2003 and that the overall budget for projects includes sizeable contributions from international cooperation agencies.

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

In 2001 and 2002, the country destroyed 72 and 238 illicit drug laboratories respectively. In 2003, the National Police of Peru stepped up its interdiction activities in the coca-growing valleys and destroyed 964 illicit laboratories in numerous raids (726 more than in 2002), the most famous of which was "Operation Iron 2003" in the Monzón valley, which destroyed 71 laboratories, 71 metric tons of macerated coca, and 17 metric tons of chemical inputs. The country also reportedly destroyed eight small cocaine HCL laboratories. In 2004, Peru destroyed 821 illicit drug laboratories, of which 810 produced cocaine base paste, and 11 produced cocaine hydrochloride. No illicit synthetic drug laboratories have been found.

CICAD recognizes the efforts of Peru to destroy illicit drug laboratories, which are reflected in the considerable increase in the number of laboratories destroyed.

Pharmaceutical Products

The Ministry of Health's Medicines, Inputs, and Drugs Office is the national entity responsible for controlling pharmaceutical products and preventing their diversion.

The country states that it controls all the pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions, with the exception of seven, and controls 43 products not included in the mentioned conventions.

The Medicines, Inputs, and Drugs Office is responsible for import/export control, license control (manufacture, distribution), monitoring distribution, inspection, investigation, administration sanctions, and registry of licensees. It is not, however, responsible for transport control.

The country also reported that it controls pharmaceutical products in the health sector (health professionals, hospitals, private clinics, pharmacies). It does not, however, have a qualitative mechanism in place for evaluating the effectiveness of those entities.

Problems that the national entity has encountered in effectively fulfilling its responsibilities include limited economic, logistical, and human resources; lack of training; rules and regulations out of date; and lack of interagency coordination to achieve objectives.



Peru indicates that it is currently planning to distribute the responsibilities of the Drug Office (which is currently part of the Executive Directorate for Registries and Drugs), its functions and include them separately in the Executive Directorate for Medicine Use and Access and the Executive Directorate for Health Surveillance and Control. The country reports that this would even further impede the supervision and control of narcotics, precursors, and psychotropic substances by limiting specialization and the control of such substances.

There is a mechanism to monitor and regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health professionals, but no mechanism in place to evaluate its effectiveness.

The country has national laws and/or regulations for administrative sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products. No sanctions were applied in 2002, while 2003 and 2004 data is not yet available.

With respect to criminal sanctions, the country reports that Article 300 of the current criminal code provides for imprisonment of any doctor, pharmacist, chemist, dentist, or other healthcare professional who wrongfully prescribes, administers, or dispenses medication that contains toxic, narcotic or psychotropic substances. Furthermore, Ministerial Resolution 437-98-SA/DM governs the procedures for the seizure of pharmaceutical products sold in the country.

As regards seizures of pharmaceutical products, the country reported that in 2002 an unspecified quantity was seized and in 2003 there were four seizures, each of small quantities.

Furthermore, the country mentions that, following evaluation, all seized pharmaceutical products are disposed of by destruction and burial in sanitary landfills.

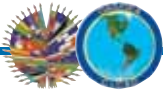
CICAD notes with concern that, according to the information provided, the country shows some weakness in the area of control and supervision of pharmaceutical products, such as limited economic, logistical and human resources; lack of training; out-of-date rules and regulations; absence of records on amounts seized, and lack of inter-institutional coordination. This situation requires the attention of the authorities concerned in order to strengthen this type of supervision.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

8. CONTROL ALL THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS LISTED IN THE ANNEXES TO THE 1961 SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE 1971 CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES.
9. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF THE ENTITIES IN CHARGE OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY FOSTERING EFFECTIVE COORDINATION BETWEEN THEM, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

Controlled Chemical Substances

Peru reports that on July 23rd 2004, the Law on Controlled Chemical Inputs and Products, Law 28305, was enacted. Preparation of the regulations for this law is being coordinated by DEVIDA with the ministries of the Interior and Production. The national agencies responsible for controlling the exportation, importation, production, and distribution of controlled chemical substances are the Controlled Chemical Products and Inputs Office, the Ministry of Production, the National Customs Superintendence (SUNAD), the National Anti-drug Bureau (DINANDRO), the Ministry of the Interior and the Attorney General's Office. They are responsible for import/export control, license control, monitoring distribution, inspection, investigation, regulatory control, administrative



functions, registry of licensees, transport control, and pre-export notifications; however, the country reported that these institutions have had problems fulfilling their responsibilities.

Peru reports that six of the controlled chemical substances listed in the international conventions and the CICAD Model Regulations are not controlled in that country, but listed 19 substances that are controlled.

The country reports that in 2002, Peru sent 12 pre-export notifications to countries importing controlled chemical substances, and in 2003, it sent 95. One problem encountered in 2002 was that there were 11 rejections or refusals and 49 in 2003.

In 2002, the country received 64 pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances, and replied on time to all of them. It received 119 notifications in 2003.

Peru provided the following information on the seizure of controlled chemical substances.

Controlled Chemical Substances Seized 2002-2004

Controlled chemical substances (name)	Quantities seized*		
	2002	2003	2004
Sulfuric Acid	22.489	10.051	20.610
Acetone	11.463	2.096	13.086
Sodium Carbonate	12.434	1.409	3.138
Potassium Permanganate	482	277	100
Hydrochloric Acid	21.401	9.571	36.691
Sodium Hypochlorite	58.798	9.211	5.205
Sodium Sulfate	854	0	0
Calcium Oxide	250.528	61.755	23.258
Kerosene	118.868	300.194	196.842
Potassium Carbonate	8	0	0
Ether	2	0	0
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	138	0	8
Toluene or Toluol	9.157	0	1.619
Ammonia	1.387	2.828	1.585
Acetic Anhydride	0.000	0	0
Ammonium Chloride	152	0	0
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	151	0	0
Xylene	0	0	0
Others	2.190	377	0
Total	510.502	397.770	303.206

Source: DIRANDRO-PNP

* In metric tons, with three decimals.

Peru has national laws and/or regulations that provide for criminal and administrative sanctions against the diversion of controlled chemical substances. In 2002 it imposed 251 administrative sanctions and 298 in 2003. The country has no data on criminal sanctions applied during the period 2003-2004.

CICAD recognizes the progress made by Peru in the area of control of chemical substances with the approval of Law No. 28305 (Law on Controlled Chemical Inputs and Products) and urges the country to adopt its regulations. It also notes that the entities in charge of controlling chemical substances report difficulties in fulfilling their responsibilities. Lastly, CICAD notes with concern that the scope of the control measures does not encompass all the pharmaceutical products and chemical substances included in the annexes to the 1988 United Nations Convention.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

10. EXTEND THE CONTROL TO ALL THE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES LISTED IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
11. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF THE ENTITIES IN CHARGE OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES BY FOSTERING EFFECTIVE COORDINATION BETWEEN THEM, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Peru reported that the following quantities of drugs were seized in 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004.

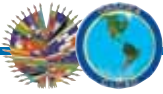
Quantities of Drugs Seized
2001-2004

Type of Drug	Unit of measure	Quantity			
		2001	2002	2003	2004
Opium	Kg.	146.95	244.75	181.91	285.21
Poppy Plants	Ha.	134.10	6.00	57.00	98.00
Poppy Seeds	Kg.	9.55	1.30	0,67	7.02
Morphine	Kg.	0.49	6.23	0,04	0.08
Heroin	Kg.	-----	-----	4,764	0.912
Coca Leaf	Kg.	29,324.29	39,921.73	51,141.75	844.69
Coca Paste	Kg.	6,274.35	10,439.17	4,366.49	6,329.64
Cocaine Base	Kg.	2,915.00	4,129.01	3,574.04	7,303.41
Cannabis Plants	Kg.	39,092.00	103,697.00	17,296.00	43,283.82
Leaf Cannabis (grass)	Kg.	1,615.91	2,822.71	1,979.55	1,513.17
Cannabis Seed	Kg.	4.40	3.38	1.69	2.96
MDMA (ecstasy) and Derivatives	Unit	35	78	85	6
Opium Alkaloid	Kg.	0.004	15.79	341.86	153.15

The country did not provide the number of drug seizures carried out by law enforcement agencies.

The illicit drugs seized or found in different illicit drug trafficking interdiction operations at the national level are disposed by incineration. Cannabis plants and coca maceration wells are destroyed on site.

Peru does not provide official figures on the number of people arrested, tried, and convicted for illicit drug trafficking during the evaluation period (2003-2004). However, the country provided the following information on members of the prison population on trial and convicted for drug trafficking.

**Persons imprisoned for illicit drug trafficking**

Year	General Total	Total		On trial			Sentenced		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2002	5,928	4,771	1,157	4,139	3,441	698	1,789	1,330	459
2003	6,733	5,385	1,348	4,803	3,881	922	1,930	1,504	426
2004(*)	7,688	6,058	1,550	5,413	4,331	1,082	2,195	1,727	468

(*) Information up to November 2004

SOURCE: National Prison Institute – Office of Statistics

In 2002, Peru reports that 11,110 persons were arrested for illicit possession of drugs; and 10,061 in 2003; information for 2004 has not been provided by the country. The country has laws that regulate the possession of drugs for personal use, which is not classified as an offense in the criminal code.

The national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking promote timely operational information exchange through interagency information systems/networks and interagency coordination.

However, the following means are not used: interagency committee, joint forces/operations, joint training, and interagency communications systems/networks. Accordingly, Peru does not have a formal mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of the aforementioned means. It is noteworthy that in the 2001–2002 evaluation the country had said that it did use the four means listed above, which would indicate that there has been a setback in this area.

The country reports that one of the major impediments to ensuring effective information exchange and collaboration has been the lack of state-of-the-art equipment, since its current equipment does not enable fluid and prompt information exchange and collaboration among institutions involved in fighting the drug problem.

The country did not provide information on legal cooperation to investigate and convict drug traffickers, as the Judiciary does not have a data gathering and processing center for the information which is currently scattered among the different courts.

Peru indicates that it had processed 55 extradition requests (both made and received) for illicit drug trafficking in 2002 and 2003; of these, seven were extradition requests made to six countries in 2002 while 11 requests were made to five countries in 2003. Peru reports that it has data on the total number of international letters rogatory received and processed, but not information related to individual applications sent and received in connection with cases of judicial cooperation and extradition.

The new trends in the global drug problem can be seen in the integration of every phase of the production process: promotion, incentives, and control of coca plantations; involvement of coca-growing smallholders in the primary processing of coca paste (PBC); and, starting in 2000, the manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride in laboratories set up in coastal areas of Peru. Furthermore, trafficking routes are increasingly by sea and land, and there has been an increase in the stimulus of local markets for drugs produced in the country.

Drug trafficking organizations use a number of different strategies, such as the creation of alliances with similar organizations in other countries; encouragement of unrest and social instability to neutralize government control measures and public awareness raising; and strengthening of local coca leaf defense fronts in provincial areas of the country.



CICAD acknowledges Peru's efforts to combat illicit drug trafficking. However, it notes with concern that the agencies involved in fighting drug trafficking have coordination problems. The country has difficulty supplying information on persons arrested, tried and convicted for drug trafficking and with collecting information on international judicial cooperation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

12. DEVELOP A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM/NETWORK TO FACILITATE A TIMELY EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR FIGHTING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.
13. SET UP AN INFORMATION CENTER WITHIN THE JUDICIARY TO GATHER AND CONSOLIDATE INFORMATION ON JUDICIAL COOPERATION AND ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

The national entities responsible for control activities in relation to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials are the Office for Oversight of Private Security Services, Arms, Munitions and Explosives for Civilian Use of the Ministry of the Interior (DICSCAMEC) and the National Police of Peru, General Intelligence Office of the Ministry of the Interior.

DICSCAMEC is the entity in charge of exchanging information with the national entities from other countries on firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The means or mechanisms used to promote and facilitate information exchange and collaboration among responsible entities include interagency information system/networks and coordination with the armed forces and the national police. The country does not, however, use an interagency committee, joint forces/ operations, or interagency communication systems/networks.

Peru has national laws and regulations that criminalize the illicit possession of firearms. It provided data on the number of persons arrested, tried, and convicted for illicit possession of and trafficking in firearms, but not explosives.

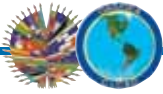
Persons arrested, tried and convicted for illicit possession of and trafficking in firearms

Year	Arrested	Tried	Convicted
2002	196	169	25
2003	311	298	12
2004	89	64	3

* The country has provided partial data for year 2004

The country has administrative controls to prevent the diversion of these materials, but did not indicate the type of sanctions for such offenses or the number of sanctions imposed in the period 2002-2004.

The country informed that Articles 55 and 59 of Supreme Decree No. 007-98-IN approved the regulations of Law 25054, which set out the procedures for the issuance of permits to import firearms. Those procedures include a physical inspection by the Customs authorities and issuance of a Clearance Resolution and Bond Note authorizing admittance to the country upon arrival. For goods in transit, DICSCAMEC issues prior authorization to enter Peru for arms shipments in transit, subject to the corresponding license issued by the exporting country and the receiving country.



No data were provided on the authorization or rejection of shipments of firearms, ammunition, and explosives.

In 2002 and 2003, respectively, 60 and 47 firearms were seized. No data were provided on the confiscation of ammunition and explosives. The law requires that firearms be marked when manufactured and also for import, but not for official use following seizure or confiscation. DICSCAMEC takes custody of firearms, ammunition and explosives until a final sentence is pronounced, after which they are either destroyed or assigned to the police authority.

Peru has a national system of import, export and transit records for firearms, explosives and ammunition. The country did not request information from other countries on shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. In 2003, it received one request for information on firearms, but did not indicate if it provided that information. The country has not officially created a National Commission on Small and Light Firearms even though a number of inter-institutional consultations have been held to that end. Furthermore, Peru has not implemented a nationwide system for tracking firearms, although it has received equipment from the United Nations Regional Center for the Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LIREC).

CICAD recognizes that Peru, with respect to the area of controlling firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, has laws, administrative controls, the necessary networks of information and inter-agency coordination to prevent its diversion, including the control of in-transit shipments. However, Peru should continue its efforts to officially establish the National Commission on Small and Light Firearms, and also to implement the nationwide system for tracking firearms.

RECOMMENDATION:

14. CREATE A SYSTEM TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER DATA ON ILLICIT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION AND, ALSO TO CARRY OUT A STUDY ON FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SEIZURES, ORIGIN AND ROUTES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

C. Money Laundering

On June 27, 2002, the criminal law against money laundering in Peru was enacted (Law No. 27765) making Money Laundering an autonomous offense from illicit drug trafficking; it also encompasses predicate offenses, including traffic of firearms traffic of human beings, organ trafficking, pornography, kidnapping, extortion, corruption, terrorism, and its financing and fraud. It is not necessary that a person be convicted for a predicate offence in order to obtain evidence that certain goods are proceeds of such a crime and subsequently convict a person for money laundering those proceeds.

Peru's national legislation allows the use of undercover agents, electronic surveillance, effective collaboration and, in the case of drugs only, controlled delivery. However, it does not permit the use of informers and follow-up operations that involve different police units that act in unison, and may involve coordinating with police forces from other countries.

The administrative controls to prevent money laundering cover banks, offshore banks, currency exchanges, the stock exchange, insurance, casinos, real estate, notaries, credit and debit card issuers, customs warehouses, customs agencies, couriers, car dealers, the antique trade, trade in gold and jewels, hotels and restaurants. The Sixth Complementary Provision of Law No. 28306 enacted on 29 July 2004, covers the obligation to declare monies and/or negotiable instruments



entering or leaving the country, if they are in excess of US\$10,000 or their equivalent in national currency. Administrative controls do not apply to the activities of lawyers and accountants.

No information was provided on the number of persons arrested, tried, and convicted of money laundering; the judiciary does not consolidate that information, because there is no data collection and processing center in the courts.

Peru has national laws and regulations requiring financial institutions and others responsible to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the competent authorities. Those same laws and regulations exempt financial institutions and others responsible from liability for reporting suspicious transactions in accordance with the obligating law. The control measures envisaged include customer records, verification of customer identity, records of transactions, keeping of records, existence of a compliance officer, existence of independent audits, know-your-customer policy, know-your-employee policy, ban on holding anonymous accounts, internal audits and six-monthly reports. However, reporting of large transactions is not required.

The country reports that the Office of the Attorney General received 61 reports of suspicious transactions in 2002, and 67 from January to August 2003. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), which began operating in September 2003, received 251 reports between then and the end of the year and 5 reports in January 2004. It also indicated that it cannot provide the number of investigations initiated between 2002 and August 2003, since the FIU was not operating in that period. Between September and December 2003, 18 cases were investigated, and 12 cases were assigned in January 2004.

The Office of the Attorney General does not have data on the number of persons convicted and the value of the assets confiscated in 2003 and 2004. Furthermore, the country does not have data available on the number of administrative sanctions applied to financial entities and other responsible for failure to report suspicious transactions and for non-compliance with the regulations to control money laundering.

The Criminal Law on Money Laundering authorizes the lifting of bank secrecy, at the request of the judicial authority or the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions of the Nation, in order to obtain financial information that may be useful in investigating money laundering operations. That law, however, does not give the National Police or the FIU direct access to the mechanism for lifting bank secrecy.

The Executive Control Office of the Ministry of the Interior (OFECOD) is the entity in charge of administering assets seized or confiscated as a result of crimes involving illicit drug trafficking. The administrative entity responsible for money laundering crimes is the Financial Analysis Unit of the Banking and Insurance Superintendence of Banks and Insurance Companies. However, the value of the goods managed between 2002-2004 is not known.

The FIU of Peru is autonomous and has a staff of 22 officials. Its approved budget came to US\$1,081,600 in 2003 and US\$2,543,597 in 2004. The Unit receives reports, analyzes them and communicates its conclusions. It may request any information it needs on the suspicious transaction, and may also request information from public institutions in general, unless this contravenes bank secrecy, or fiscal or stock market privacy.

The FIU shares information with other state institutions and with similar foreign institutions. It is not a member of the Egmont group, even though it has signed memoranda of understanding for exchanging information with 4 countries. Peru's legal framework also facilitates the exchange of information with a foreign counterpart without need for a memorandum of understanding.



Peru did not report the number of judicial sanctions applied to financial entities and other responsible, the value of the assets seized, number of cases of money laundering in which documents and financial records were obtained, number of requests for extradition, freezing goods, and lifting bank secrecy in money laundering cases that the country sent and received. In this regard, the country informed it could not present any data, because the judiciary was not able to provide the information.

The country reports that in 2003, 31 judges and 31 prosecutors were trained to enforce criminal laws to repress money laundering; 29 of the prosecutors and 23 of the judges who were trained continued to perform the same functions. Moreover, in 2003, 192 jurisdictional auxiliaries and prosecution assistants were trained. The country did not provide information for the year 2004.

The country reports that 15 administrative officials were trained to enforce laws and regulations to control and repress money laundering in 2003 and 18 in 2003 and 2004, all of which continue to perform the same functions.

CICAD acknowledges that Peru has a legal framework and administrative structure for controlling money laundering. However, the lack of mechanism for following up cases remitted to the Office of the Attorney General and the absence of consolidated information from judiciary that would enable it to have data on people arrested, tried and convicted, hamper the ability to evaluate the efficacy of the control system.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

15. SET UP A MECHANISM TO FOLLOW UP CASES REMITTED TO THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BY THE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT.
16. EXTEND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO LAWYERS AND ACCOUNTANTS.
17. ESTABLISH THE REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING LARGE TRANSACTIONS TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.
18. ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER DATA ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENSES.

D. Corruption

Peru's Criminal Code, enacted through Legislative Decree 635, contains laws that criminalize acts of corruption, but do not include fraudulent use or concealment of property derived or obtained through corruption, transnational bribery to a government official, or embezzlement by a government official. However, various Bills are waiting to be approved by the Peruvian Congress on the criminalization and penalization of transnational bribery.

The country did not provide the number of public officials arrested, tried, and convicted for corruption offenses. This is because the judiciary had not provided that information, as it lacks a center for gathering and processing the information that is currently scattered among the courts.

Likewise, it did not submit information on the number of public officials arrested, tried, and convicted for corruption offenses related to illicit drug trafficking. The records for 2003 show that 272 complaints were filed against officials for crimes of corruption related to illicit drug trafficking; of that number, four have been formalized, and of the 141 complaints received through effective cooperation with the authorities 17 have been accepted.



CICAD recognizes Peru's initiatives in presenting Bills to the Congress that will establish penal sanctions for corruption acts and encourages the country to continue its efforts for the final approval of these Bills. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country was not able to provide data on the number of person arrested, tried and convicted for corruption offenses related to illicit drug trafficking.

RECOMMENDATION:

19. ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER DATA ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR CORRUPTION OFFENSES RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

E. Organized Crime

Peru has legal provisions in the Criminal Code and in the Law No. 27765 that criminalize money laundering as a separate offense. Law No. 27379 authorizes special measures for investigating serious offenses in order to fight organized crime. Article 297(6) of the Peruvian Criminal code classifies it as an aggravating circumstance to the crime of trafficking in illicit drugs when the deed is committed by two or more persons as part of an organization. Equally, Article 317 of the Criminal Code recognizes this offense as conspiracy to commit crime.

The aforementioned laws cover participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption, obstruction of justice, trafficking in persons, illicit trafficking of migrants, illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, terrorism-related offenses, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, and customs-related offenses. The cooperation measures covered by national laws include extradition, seizure and confiscation, interdiction operations, and victim protection and assistance; the country does not indicate if these laws cover mutual joint legal assistance: cautionary and enforcement measures.

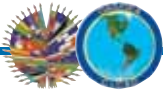
Permitted investigative techniques include undercover operations, telephone line tapping, and controlled deliveries.

The country reports that the procedures for sharing information remain insufficient, primarily with respect to international transactions (funds transfers, chemical inputs). Therefore, Peru states that it is necessary to strengthen the institutional role of each agency involved in preventing and combating transnational organized crime. It also considers important to implement more flexible procedures for mutual legal assistance.

Peru has institutions responsible for enforcing laws against transnational organized crime and has developed training programs for officials responsible for enforcing laws in this area. In 2002, 139 officials were trained; in 2003, 405 officials were trained; thus far in 2004, 5 have been trained (the country has provided partial data for the year 2004).

In 2002, 13,158 persons were arrested for offenses related to transnational organized crime; in 2003, 12,227. The country does not provide information on the number of persons tried and convicted.

CICAD acknowledges Peru's efforts to fight transnational organized crime and urges the country to continue with its efforts in this field.



V. CONCLUSIONS

CICAD notes that Peru has made an important stride with the approval of the National Anti-Drug Strategy in January 2004. The national coordinating authority is the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA). CICAD also recognizes that Peru is an active participant in regional programs and international forums such as the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean. It is a party to all the international instruments identified by CICAD in this Third Evaluation Round, as the appropriate legal framework to combat the drug problem in the Hemisphere. CICAD considers extremely important that Peru make the Peruvian Drug Observatory fully operational by the established timeline.

During the evaluation period 2003-2004, Peru has made significant progress in the area of drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and in compiling epidemiological information, in particular with regard to implementation of minimum standards of care, collection of epidemiological data, and increasing the number of patients treated. However, it should broaden the coverage of prevention programs.

CICAD notes the country significant efforts to eradicate illicit crops (in particular coca). It has ensured the continuity of alternative/integral development projects, which have a positive impact on their target groups. However, CICAD notes that difficulties persist that affect program sustainability, such as the ability to market the commodities produced and the fierce opposition of the coca growers' organizations.

Peru has made a considerable effort to destroy laboratories, seize precursors and fight illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. However, a number of legal weaknesses persist, as do problems with the administrative structure, human and logistical resources, and lack of training and inter-institutional coordination in control and supervision of pharmaceutical products. Therefore, CICAD urges the country to make efforts in this area. Peru approved standards on control of chemical substances. The country is urged to adopt the regulations for these standards and to ensure effective coordination among the authorities responsible for control and supervision of such substances. The country also needs to extend the scope of control to include all the substances listed in the 1988 United Nations Convention. Peru needs to make efforts in the area of coordination, in order to gather and consolidate information in the judiciary that would provide information on people arrested, tried and convicted for drug trafficking, money laundering, and transnational organized crime. Efforts are also required in processing and supplying information on international judicial cooperation.

CICAD observes with concern that Peru does not have an information system on illicit activities relating to movement of firearms and ammunition, nor studies on their seizure, origin and routes. As regards money laundering control, the country has a legal framework and administrative infrastructure but needs to extend the scope of controls to include lawyers and accountants. However, CICAD is concerned about the absence of mechanisms to follow up on money laundering cases referred to the Office of the Attorney General. CICAD recognizes the efforts of Peru by proposing new legislation to criminalize acts of corruption and encourages the country to obtain final approval. CICAD also encourages Peru to continue to combat transnational organized crime.

CICAD acknowledges Peru's contribution within the framework of the Hemisphere's Anti-drug Strategy and the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM).



VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Peru 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:

INSTITUTION BUILDING

1. IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL DRUG OBSERVATORY, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

DEMAND REDUCTION

2. EXTEND COVERAGE OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO INCLUDE INDIGENOUS POPULATION.
3. EXTEND PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR WORKPLACE, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
4. CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF THE DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.
5. CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF DRUG USE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS.
6. CONDUCT STUDIES TO ESTIMATE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RELATED TO DRUG USE, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
7. SET UP A SYSTEM FOR GATHERING DATA ON DRUG-RELATED CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

8. CONTROL ALL THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS LISTED IN THE ANNEXES TO THE 1961 SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE 1971 CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES.
9. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF THE ENTITIES IN CHARGE OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY FOSTERING EFFECTIVE COORDINATION BETWEEN THEM, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
10. EXTEND THE CONTROL TO ALL THE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES LISTED IN TABLES I AND II OF THE 1988 UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
11. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF THE ENTITIES IN CHARGE OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES BY FOSTERING EFFECTIVE COORDINATION BETWEEN THEM, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.



CONTROL MEASURES

12. DEVELOP A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM/NETWORK TO FACILITATE A TIMELY EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR FIGHTING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.
13. SET UP AN INFORMATION CENTER WITHIN THE JUDICIARY TO GATHER AND CONSOLIDATE INFORMATION ON JUDICIAL COOPERATION AND ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.
14. CREATE A SYSTEM TO ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER DATA ON ILLICIT ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION AND, ALSO TO CARRY OUT A STUDY ON FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SEIZURES, ORIGIN AND ROUTES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
15. SET UP A MECHANISM TO FOLLOW UP CASES REMITTED TO THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BY THE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT.
16. EXTEND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO LAWYERS AND ACCOUNTANTS.
17. ESTABLISH THE REQUIREMENT OF REPORTING LARGE TRANSACTIONS TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.
18. ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER DATA ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENSES.
19. ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER DATA ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR CORRUPTION OFFENSES RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.