



## I. INSTITUTION-BUILDING / NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

Peru had a National Drug Control Plan for the period 1994-2000. Since 2000, the Commission for the Fight Against Drug Use (CONTRADROGAS), in collaboration with CICAD and in coordination with governmental and societal sectors, designed an Integral Strategy for the Fight Against Drugs, which is in the process of being approved. The Strategy will be executed in the 2002-2006 period. On May 11, 2002, Supreme Decree No. 032-2002-PCM changed the name of CONTRADROGAS to the National Commission for Drug-Free Life and Development (DEVIDA). DEVIDA, whose Executive President has the rank of minister, is the entity responsible for all aspects of the national drug control policy. It is made up of the Ministers of Agriculture; Defense; Economy and Finance; Education; Interior; Justice; Promotion of Women and Human Development; Foreign Affairs; Health; Transportation and Communication; Housing and Development; or their representatives. This commission is also composed of two representatives from the coca growers association and one representative from the National Assembly of University Chancellors, who is chosen from the universities located in the coca growing regions. Its budget is based on government allocations and international cooperation resources. That budget rose considerably in 2002 (US\$8.5 million) over 2000 and 2001 (US\$4.224 and 3.924 million, respectively). The Constitution makes no provision for approval of a designated budget for the Integral Strategy. However, Peru estimates a reference cost of US\$139 million for drug control activities in 2002. The following are estimated figures for each sector:

| Institution   | Amount (US\$)      |
|---|--------------------|
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs   | 10,000,000         |
| Peruvian Navy   | 15,951,000         |
| Ministry of the Interior  | 20,080,000         |
| Peruvian Air Force  | 30,600,000         |
| Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Trade Negotiations (MITINCI) | 1,500,000          |
| Ministry of Education   | 3,004,000          |
| Ministry of Energy and Mines  | 8,000,000          |
| Customs   | 3,000,000          |
| Ministry of Health  | 1,000,000          |
| Ministry of Transportation and Communications   | 30,000,000         |
| Judiciary Department  | 2,000,000          |
| Office of the Attorney General  | 2,050,000          |
| DEVIDA  | 9,000,000          |
| Promotion of Women and Social Development   | 3,000,000          |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>   | <b>139,185,000</b> |

In November 2001, Peru ratified the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols Against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons, but did not sign the Protocol to the above Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition.



Peru monitors coca cultivation within the framework of the cooperation provided by the Government of the United States and the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). It uses the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) and the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT) and regularly presents statistics to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and UNDCP. It publishes an annual statistical report on drugs, the last edition of which was for 1999. There is a project to create a National Observatory on Drugs, with financial support from the Belgian government. Information on the drug problem and, in particular, on prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs is distributed through a variety of means to responsible authorities and the general public.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 1. SIGN AND RATIFY THE PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, AND AMMUNITION.**
- 2. APPROVE THE INTEGRAL STRATEGY FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS.**
- 3. IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS.**

## **II. DEMAND REDUCTION**

The Integral Strategy for the Fight against Drugs, which is being approved, includes a national demand reduction strategy covering the areas of prevention, treatment, social reinsertion, and aftercare. The strategy incorporates the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations and has a national budget.

Peru is implementing a national system of prevention programs that targets key sectors of the population, reaching 773,860 primary school students, 15,000 secondary school students and 3,906 tertiary level students; 7,400 children workers; 3,500 street children; 960 adults in non-formal community based programs; 3 public sector offices with "Drugs in the Workplace" programs, and 9,000 prisoners. However, the system does not include indigenous groups or private sector workplace prevention programs. The country reports the First National Survey on Drug Use, conducted in 1998, and sociological studies, document that indigenous groups do not manifest problems associated with illicit substance use. The Ministry of Health, however, has conducted studies on alcohol abuse-related problems among such groups in five cities in the interior of Peru. Three of the five cities are in the Sierra (the Andean region of Peru): Cajamarca, Arequipa, and Ayacucho, where aspects of the problem are more serious. A broad range of specialized professional training activities is provided in Peru at the university level on drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research, including courses for university students, master's programs, and regional and international exchange programs. However, the country reports that existing courses do not meet the national demand for professional training. In 2001, an evaluation was made of the intervention methodology of the Teachers in the Street Program of the National Family Welfare Institute (INABIF) and the impact of the National Program for the Prevention of Psychoactive Substance Abuse in Primary School and Teacher Training of the Ministry of Education.

Ministerial Resolution No. 407-97-DM-SA, issued by the Ministry of Health in September 1997, laid down mandatory provisions on standards of care for drug abuse treatment. There is a national registry of treatment services, instruments for accrediting those services, and a national mechanism to oversee adherence to the standards of care. Peru provided information on available drug treatment modalities and treatment centers. Regarding evaluation of national drug dependency treatment capacity, the country estimated that only 10% of the population in need of treatment is



served. However, in the second half of 2002, a network of Outpatient and Day Centers (CADE) was created in the three regions of the country, to supplement the four CADEs operating in Lima. Peru also reported that no studies have been conducted to assess the effectiveness of the various treatment and rehabilitation programs and modalities, owing to lack of financial resources. Human resources training adapted to the needs of the CADE Network was added as a component of the design of training program curricula.

Peru has an estimate on drug use prevalence in the general population and the average age of first use in the country based on information from a survey carried out in 1998. It also has an estimate of the percentage of secondary students who perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being. There are no estimates on drug-related morbidity and mortality. However, the National Drug Observatory, which has just come out of its design stage, and been declared initiated as a result of the "National Workshop for the Design of the National Drug Observatory", that took place on November 11-12, 2002 with the participation of 20 people, and sponsored by the National Drug Plan of the Spanish Government. This design includes an information system comprising indicators of drug-related morbidity and mortality. The Second National Survey on Drug Use and Prevention and the Second National Study on Drug Use in Secondary Schools will also be conducted in the same period. Regarding recent changes in drug abuse modalities, in 2001, the country detected use of MDMA (ecstasy) at southern beach resorts, in discotheques, and at night entertainment spots.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 1. EXPAND WORKPLACE PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO INCLUDE THE PRIVATE SECTOR.**
- 2. CONDUCT STUDIES TO OBTAIN UP-TO-DATE ESTIMATES ON DRUG PREVALENCE AND AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE OF DRUGS.**
- 3. CONDUCT STUDIES TO OBTAIN ESTIMATES ON DRUG-USE RELATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.**

## **III. SUPPLY REDUCTION**

### **A. Drug Production and Alternative Development**

Peru has estimates of the area cultivated and the potential production capacity of raw materials, and of drug in the case of coca. They show a drop in 2001 as compared with 2000 (34,200 and 34,000 has. of crops planted, 54,300 MT and 52,600 MT of coca leaf, and 145 MT and 140 MT of cocaine, respectively). There are no data for marijuana and poppy. The country reports that there is no method to quantify the less frequent crops. Based on estimates to December 2001 (34,000 has.) it can be assumed that there was an average annual increase of about 3,500 has. in new coca crops. Likewise, 1,800 has. of coca crops have been eradicated as part of a total of 5,800 has. of coca eradication projected at November 20th, 2002 (taking into account this ratio a total of 6,500 has. will be eradicated by December 31, 2002). This permits us to estimate the total of new coca cultivation up till December 31, 2002 at 35,700 has. which is an equivalent to a 5% increase in annual production. The yield of coca crops in the field varies in each valley. In 2001, the U.S. Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC) estimated average potential production at 52,600 mt. of coca leaf, which implies potential production of cocaine HCL of 140 mt. (approximately).

Peru has approximately 1,200 hectares of poppy. Each hectare planted produces an estimated eight liters of opium latex and 800 grams of heroin. The Anti-Drug Department (DIRANDRO) of the



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National Police of Peru has discovered and eradicated plantations in various valleys in the departments of Cajamarca, San Martín, Lima, Apurímac, and Huánuco.

In 2002, the Anti-Drug Department (DIRANDRO) of the National Police of Peru reports having destroyed 75 maceration pits used to produce cocaine HCL.

The Alternative Development Support Unit (CADA) of the Executive Office for Drug Control (OFECOD) of the Ministry of the Interior has been implementing a project to determine the area planted with poppy and marijuana. It is extremely difficult to estimate these crops by satellite detection as farmers sow them interspersed with other plants, such as beans, yucca, and corn. However, it is expected that estimates will be available on areas planted with poppy and marijuana by the end of the second half of 2002. Likewise, on June 21, 2002, an agreement was signed with UNDCP to expand the project "System for Monitoring Illicit Crops in Peru," which will develop estimates of coca and poppy crops. Peru indicates that poppy and marijuana crops are not native to the country and that their recent appearance results from the implementation of Plan Colombia, which has led international criminal groups to shift activity to Peruvian territory. The country believes that indoor production of marijuana is negligible, as reflected by the low number of seizures in 2000 and 2001 (7 and 412 plants, respectively). There are no data on marijuana and poppy crops, but there is evidence of a substantial increase in poppy cultivation.

Peru reported that 5,893 has. of coca and 26 has. of poppy were eradicated in the year 2000 and 5,305 has. of coca and 135 has. of poppy in 2001. All crops were eradicated manually, because fumigation is prohibited by law. There are no data on eradication of marijuana. The country reports that the area of coca cultivation rose by 1,500 has. in 1999, 3,200 has. in 2000, and 3,700 has. in 2001, it is projected that there will be an increase of 3,500 has. For the year 2002. Peru attributed that increase to weakened interdiction beginning in 1999, which helped the price of coca leaf to recover.

Peru has committed, by the end of 2002, to eradicating roughly 7,000 hectares of coca; as of November 20, 2002, 5,800 hectares had been eradicated.

In Peru, there were 36 alternative development projects in operation in 2000, 25 projects in 2001 and 26 projects in 2002. Their budgets were in 2000, US\$55,117 million; in 2001, US\$85,329 million and in 2002, US\$128,300 million. The alternative development programs under way during the evaluation period (2001-2002) benefited 18,422 families; increased the total area of legal crops to 35,852 has. and directly generated 75,688 jobs. In addition, 736 classrooms were built, 94 health care stations, and 183 water systems were created and 830 km. of road infrastructure were rehabilitated. The country believes that alternative development programs are not only feasible, but are the most effective instrument for reducing cultivation and, particularly, for consolidating that reduction. It also believes that alternative development constitutes a medium-term effort that goes beyond crop substitution and involves building basic infrastructure, providing credit, guaranteeing markets, etc. Alternative development programs must also be accompanied by an effective interdiction policy, which, by preventing drugs from exiting the country, can help to hold the prices for coca leaf below the levels required for profitability.

On September 18 and 19, 2002, DEVIDA and the communities in the localities of Shambillo, Mediación, Alto Shambillo, and Centro Yurac, located in the Province of Padre Abad, Department of Ucayali, in the lowland jungle of Peru signed four agreements to implement the Economic and Social Development and Self-Eradication Plan.

The agreements signed involve approximately 900 has. planted with coca, and there are roughly 200 families in the communities that accepted this plan. As a first step in executing the agreement, an agricultural survey was launched in September 2002 to determine the area of cultivation of coca and other alternative crops.



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

Peru reports that 91 and 72 illicit drug laboratories were destroyed in 2000 and 2001 respectively. Up till November 20, 2002 153 laboratories have been destroyed. Those laboratories were generally devoted to producing cocaine paste. A relatively new phenomenon, however, was the appearance of laboratories for processing cocaine HCL in the coca-producing valleys and cities along the coast. The Anti-Drug Department (DIRANDRO) of the National Police of Peru has detected that small quantities of opium would have been processed there into heroin.

In Peru, the Directorate of Drugs of the General Directorate of Medications, Inputs, and Drugs of the Ministry of Health is the national agency responsible for controlling and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products. It is responsible for import and export control, license control (manufacture, distribution), monitoring distribution, inspection and investigation, regulatory control, administrative sanctions, register of licensees, including pharmacies, and transport control. It has mechanisms in place to evaluate the effectiveness of its activities and to regulate the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by professionals. The Directorate of Drugs exchanges operational information with other national authorities through interagency information and communications systems/networks. However, the country believes that a formal mechanism for coordination among entities needs to be created and strengthened for this type of information. The Directorate of Drugs is also responsible for information exchange and collaboration with counterpart regulatory agencies abroad. No pharmaceutical products were seized in the period 2000-2001.

Several organizations are responsible for controlling and preventing the diversion of controlled chemical substances in Peru and handle import and export control, license control (manufacture, distribution), monitoring distribution, inspection and investigation, regulatory control, administrative sanctions, registry of licensees, and pre-export notifications. The country has a Coordination Department to issue provisions incorporating new chemical inputs into control procedures, comprising the Ministry of Production, Customs, DIRANDRO, and the Office of the Attorney General. However, there is no mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of these entities, and a considerable number of the controlled chemical substances listed in the UN Convention Against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna 1988 and the CICAD Model Regulations are not controlled. Peru reports that several substances included in Table 1 of the abovementioned Convention are not controlled as they are for industrial use and their use in drug production has not been detected. There is an interagency committee and an interagency communications system/network, but the country mentioned that some intersectoral coordination difficulties persist. The Ministry of Production is the national entity responsible for information exchange and collaboration with counterpart regulatory agencies abroad. Peru provided information on pre-export notifications sent to and received from other countries for controlled chemical substances and indicated that no notifications were rejected in either case. It also reported the quantities of controlled chemical substances seized and disposed of.

Peru has provisions that impose penal, civil, and administrative sanctions for the diversion of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances. It reported on administrative sanctions imposed in 2000, 2001, and 2002, but was unable to provide data on penal and civil sanctions, as the judiciary is being reorganized.



## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. CONTROL ALL CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES LISTED IN TABLES I AND II OF THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, VIENNA 1988 AND IN TABLES I, II AND III OF THE CICAD MODEL REGULATIONS.
2. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE AND PREVENTION OF THEIR DIVERSION, AND PROMOTE EFFECTIVE COORDINATION AMONG THEM.

## IV. CONTROL MEASURES

### A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Peru provided information on the quantities of drugs seized in 2000 and 2001, and 2002 respectively:

| Type of Drug | Unit of Measure | Quantity |           |       |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-------|
|              |                 | 2000     | 2001      | 2002  |
| Poppy Plants | Has.            | 26.2     | 135.7     | 4.0   |
| Poppy Seeds  | kg.             | 4.9      | 9.6       | 1.3   |
| Morphine     | kg.             | 12       | 0.492     | 6     |
| Coca Paste   | kg.             | 9,708    | 6,404     | 9,644 |
| Cocaine HCL  | kg.             | 3,255    | 3,016     | 3,864 |
| Heroin HCL   | kg.             | 2.2      | 0.004 (*) | 14    |
| Opium latex  | kg.             | 508      | 146       | 205   |

(\*) DIRANDRO informs that this number corresponds to a "sample" given to an undercover agent, without being able to capture the whole shipment that got through controls.

The methods used to dispose of the drugs were dilution, dissolution and incineration. Peru reported that in the year 2001 13,343 people were arrested, 2,485 were tried, and 216 were convicted for illicit drug trafficking. Up till November 2002, 11,609 people were arrested, of which 1,754 were arrested for drug trafficking, 9,485 were for drug consumption and 870 were under aged youth. In the 1999-2001 period, a total of 650 persons were convicted of illicit drug trafficking, representing 8.71% of those prosecuted in that period. The country mentioned that it has considerable difficulties in obtaining judicial statistics.

The authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking promote operational information exchange and collaboration through an interagency committee, joint forces and operations, joint training, and interagency information and communications systems/networks. There is a formal mechanism in place to evaluate the effectiveness of these means. In the international arena, information is exchanged on illegal flights and/or future drug trafficking operations in common border areas, and on assets, bank accounts, and transactions. In 2001, Peru issued to another country a request for judicial cooperation in an illicit drug trafficking case, but Peru was unable to provide information on the numbers of such requests received during the evaluation period 2001 - 2002. The same year, three extradition requests were made to other countries in cases of illicit drug trafficking and two such requests were received in 2000.





Peru has laws that define acts of corruption in keeping with the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption; it reported that 76 public officials were convicted of illicit drug trafficking from 1999 to January 2002, showing that the country is making efforts in this area.

In the evaluation period 2001-2002 there has been evidence of a substantial increase in drug trafficking operations in Peru, manifest in new transport routes and new methods of drug production and trafficking. The effort Peru has been making to prevent the exit of drugs has increased domestic availability of drugs. There are new coca growing areas adjacent to the ones that have been used traditionally in valleys along the eastern slopes of the Andes, and poppy crops have appeared. Processing of cocaine HCL and extraction of opium latex has begun. There has been an increase in the volume of chemical substances seized, in correlation with the increase in cocaine processing in Peru.

## **B. Firearms and Ammunition**

The General Directorate for the Control of Security Services, Firearms, and Explosives for Civilian Use (DICSCAMEC) of the Ministry of the Interior is the national entity responsible for controlling the movement of firearms and ammunition and preventing their diversion. It is responsible for granting import, export, and transit licenses and permits, information exchange among pertinent national entities, revocation of licenses and permits, record keeping, and seizure or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition.

Peru could not provide information on the number of persons arrested, charged, and convicted of illicit trafficking in firearms and ammunition owing to the absence of centralized records containing such data. However, it provided information on the sanctions set forth for failure to comply with the laws and regulations establishing administrative controls to prevent the diversion of firearms and ammunition. It also reported on provisions requiring that the importing or in-transit country issue the necessary licenses or permits, prior to authorizing embarkation of shipments of firearms or ammunition and provisions requiring that the necessary import licenses or authorizations be issued, prior to authorizing entry of a shipment of firearms or ammunition into the country. It also reported the following forfeitures: for the year 2000 - 150 firearms and 4,228 ammunition cartridges and for the year 2001 - 38 firearms and 24 cartridges. All were illicit trafficking related.

Peru has a computerized national record-keeping system that maintains a record by date, description, and serial or lot number of firearm and ammunition imports, but not of their export or transit. In 2002, the Director of DICSCAMEC was appointed the liaison official for information exchange on trafficking in firearms, ammunition. The country did not provide data on requests for information made to other countries on shipments of firearms and ammunition, but indicated that it received one such request.

## **C. Money Laundering**

A notable advance is that on June 20, 2002, the Congress of the Republic enacted a law amending the money laundering provisions of Peruvian Penal Code in force. Money laundering is now sanctioned as an autonomous offense to drug trafficking. The range of predicate offenses for investigation and prosecution was enlarged. Administrative controls to prevent money laundering cover: banks, stock exchanges, casinos, real estate brokerages, notaries, accountants, cross border movements of currency and negotiable bearer instruments, and other financial system companies, such as municipal and rural savings banks. The country reported that 61 persons were prosecuted for money laundering in 2001, but did not indicate the number arrested or convicted or the number charged in 2000.

There are regulations requiring financial institutions and others responsible to report suspicious transactions. The following are also mandatory for those institutions: reporting large transactions,



client registry, verification of client identity, transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement official and independent audits, and know-your-client and know-your-employee policies. The country indicated that 16 suspicious transactions were reported in the year 2000, 37 in 2001, but noted that the money laundering investigations under way did not stem from those reports. No sanctions were imposed on financial institutions and others responsible in the period 2000-2002 for failure to report suspicious transactions or failure to comply with money laundering control measures.

Financial documents and records can be obtained in money laundering cases in Peru. There is no information on property forfeited in money laundering cases. The assets that were confiscated because of illicit drug trafficking are inventoried, without a value being added, and assigned to the public institutions until a decision either permanently forfeiting the assets or releasing them can be made. In the case of assets forfeited the assets are permanently assigned to the institution, or auctioned off, if the asset cannot be used for official purposes. The Executive Office for Drug Control (OFECOD) of the Ministry of the Interior only administers property forfeited from illicit drug trafficking. However, legislation was introduced in Congress to create a Superintendence of National Assets.

In March 2002, the Congress enacted a law creating an autonomous Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) with its own budget. The FIU will perform analysis, investigation, and regulation functions and will share information with other State agencies and foreign counterparts. Peru did not make or receive any requests for extradition or requests to freeze assets in money laundering cases in the evaluation period 2001-2002. Likewise, Peru did not receive any requests to lift bank secrecy in this period, and made only one such request in 2001. Peru provided information on the training of judges and prosecutors to administer money-laundering cases in 2001 and 2002. It reported the training of 893 judges and 177 prosecutors in 2000 and 233 judges and 38 prosecutors in 2001 to administer money-laundering cases. In addition, in 2001, 35 administrative officials were trained in connection with money laundering.

## **RECOMMENDATION:**

- 1. REITERATE CICAD'S RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-2000 TO CREATE A SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE AVAILABILITY OF DATA ON ILLICIT ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION AND ALSO TO CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE SEIZURES, ORIGIN, AND ROUTING OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.**

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

Peru is devoting a great deal of attention to the drug issue, a fact reflected in the development of the institutions involved in the problem's various aspects and the allocation of resources it has made, whether resources of national origin or obtained from international cooperation.

As a coca producing country, Peru, in recent years, has accorded clear priority to the eradication of these crops and, in the past, this met with considerable success. To that end, large-scale alternative development programs were established. However, despite reiterating its commitment to alternative development, the country has expressed deep concerns regarding its circumstances, such as the difficulties of marketing alternative crops and the rise in coca leaf prices, thereby inhibiting the expansion of such program. One consequence of this would be a return to coca cultivation, which rose from 1,500 has. in 1999, to 3,200 has. in 2000, and 3,700 has. in 2001 and approximately 3,500 has., based on projections up till November 2002. Peru also has expressed concern regarding the displacement to its territory of poppy and marijuana crops. Measures are being taken to produce estimates of such crops. As a result of police activity in the





evaluation period (2001-2002), large seizures of drugs and precursor chemicals were made, and illicit laboratories were destroyed. There has been substantial progress in money laundering areas, although weaknesses persist.

In the area of demand reduction, although resources allocated are relatively modest and significant deficiencies remain, a national strategy has been adopted, prevention programs for key sectors of the population established, and the geographic coverage of treatment services expanded. It is clear that the great efforts being made by Peru must be accompanied by exogenous trade measures, such as further opening of markets to alternative development products.

With respect to its participation in the MEM, the country has taken a proactive attitude towards correcting the deficiencies noted.



## **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. **SIGN AND RATIFY THE PROTOCOL TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS, AND AMMUNITION.**
2. **APPROVE THE INTEGRAL STRATEGY FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS.**
3. **IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS.**
4. **EXPAND WORKPLACE PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR.**
5. **CONDUCT STUDIES TO OBTAIN UP-TO-DATE ESTIMATES ON DRUG PREVALENCE AND AVERAGE AGE OF FIRST USE OF DRUGS.**
6. **CONDUCT STUDIES TO OBTAIN ESTIMATES ON DRUG-USE RELATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.**
7. **CONTROL ALL CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES LISTED IN TABLES I AND II OF THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, VIENNA 1988 AND IN TABLES I, II AND III OF THE CICAD MODEL REGULATIONS.**
8. **ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE AND PREVENTION OF THEIR DIVERSION, AND PROMOTE EFFECTIVE COORDINATION AMONG THEM.**
9. **REITERATES CICAD'S RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND 1999-200 TO CREATE A SYSTEM THAT WILL MAKE AVAILABLE DATA ON ILLICIT ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION AND ALSO TO CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE SEIZURES, ORIGIN, AND ROUTING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES.**



