



OAS

More rights for more people



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit
Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and
Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their
Causes and Consequences*

Bolivia

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

BOLIVIA

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences

EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022

OEA/Ser.L/XIV.2.72
CICAD/doc.2676/22

ISBN 978-0-8270-7569-6

PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of “Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences” was conducted during 2022 and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

OBJECTIVE
1

DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Bolivia implements ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations. This training is carried out through the annual training and retraining plan prepared by the Garras del Valor International Anti-Narcotics Center (CEIAGAVA) and the International K-9 Operations Center (CIOC), which include the same national and international courses.

The country has protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. They include adequate safety and health measures for the personnel involved in dismantling laboratories or facilities, along with actions to minimize damage to the environment and optimize the handling of chemical and toxic waste.

Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.

The agencies in charge of drug control in Bolivia implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. In this sense, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, within the framework of the Strategy to Fight Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances and Control the Expansion of Coca Crops 2021-2025, has national institutions responsible for crosscutting application of the gender approach in its policies:

Component 1: Control of illicit trafficking of controlled substances/ *Viceministerio de Defensa Social y Sustancias Controladas (VDS-SC)*

- General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking/VDS-SC
- General Directorate of Controlled Substances/VDS-SC
- Bureau of Registration, Control, and Administration of Seized Assets/Ministry of Government
- State Drug and Health Technology Agency /Ministry of Health
- Prosecutor for Controlled Substances/Public Ministry
- Financial Intelligence Unit/Ministry of Economy and Public Finance

Component 2: Control of the expansion of coca crops

- Strategic Operational Command (CEO) "TTE. GIRONDA"
- General Directorate for Comprehensive Development of Coca-Producing Regions

Viceministerio de Coca y Desarrollo Integral (VCDI) / Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural y Tierras (MDRyT)

- General Directorate of Social Defense/Social Control Support Unit and MCCE/VDS-SC

Component 3: Design and implementation of the comprehensive drug use prevention policy in the areas of health, education, family, and community

- Ministry of Health and Sports
- Ministry of Education
- Drug Use Prevention Unit/VDS-SC
- General Directorate of Penitentiaries/Ministry of Government
- Vice Ministry of Citizen Security/Ministry of Government

Component 4: Regionalization of the fight against drug trafficking and international coordination

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Anti-Drug Policies and International Cooperation Unit/VDS-SC

Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.

Bolivia has programs or strategies for land, riverine, and aerial drug interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints.

Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.

Bolivia has the following laws establishing the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking:

- Law 1970
- Law 1008
- Law 913
- Supreme Decree 3434, Regulation of Law 913

Priority Action 1.5: Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.

Bolivia carries out updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 1.6: Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Bolivia implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In compliance with Law 913 to Fight Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances, Bolivian Strategy to Fight Illicit Trafficking of Substances, and the regionalization of the fight against illicit drug trafficking in the 2018 administration through Ministerial Resolution 195/2018, the Regional Antinarcotics Intelligence Center (CERIAN) was created, which aims to regionalize the comprehensive fight against illicit trafficking in controlled substances and related crimes, with the participation of specialized South American police units to prevent, reduce, and neutralize transnational criminal organizations dedicated to illicit drug trafficking (IDT) at the regional level, making use of all means, instruments, and technologies available in each country for the comprehensive fight against illicit trafficking in controlled substances and related crimes.

The country carries out inter-agency collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the country has implemented inter-agency collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes through the signing of inter-agency agreements between the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking (DGFELCN) and the General Directorate of Migration, the General Service of Personal Identification, the Directorate of Prevention and Investigation of Vehicle Theft and Fundempresa.

Bolivia has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with peer agencies from neighboring countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 1.7: Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.

Bolivia has the National Department of the Scientific Technical Research Center in Toxicology and Controlled Substances (CITESC), which is responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new Psychoactive Substances (NPS).

The country participates in the following ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- From September 17 to 20, 2019, a CITESC official participated in the "First Course on Synthetic Drugs in the Framework of AMERIPOL," offered by AMERIPOL in the city of Buenos Aires,

Argentina

- From September 23 to 27, 2019, four DGFELCN officials participated in the course on "Technical Training for Strengthening Against Cocaine Production and Trafficking," an event that took place in the city of Tolima, Colombia

Bolivia does not have mechanisms to facilitate or share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

Priority Action 1.8: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges whereby synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products, being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means. 13)

Bolivia has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet through the specialized units of the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking, such as the Special Cases Investigation Group (GICE) and the Antinarcotics Operations Coordination Center (CCOAN), which perform social network and social engineering analysis.

Priority Action 1.9: Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Bolivia does not have partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes.

The country does not use tools and resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals.

Priority Action 1.10: Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Bolivia has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources, as well as ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets. As for the national authorities in charge of confiscation and seizure, the country has the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking, under the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, and the State Attorney General's Office, which act within the framework of Law 1008, Law 1970, Law 913, and Supreme Decree 3434.

With respect to the regime for seized and confiscated assets, according to Law 913, the competent authority is the General Directorate of Registration, Control, and Administration of Seized Assets (DIRCABI) (Chapter VII), a national entity in charge of administering, controlling, and monetizing assets seized and confiscated through criminal proceedings linked to crimes of illicit trafficking in controlled substances; as well as the administration, control and monetization of assets forfeited to the State.

The competent personnel receive the following ongoing training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets:

- Course on techniques for investigating the laundering of illicit profits and seizing them
- Report writing techniques course
- Police interview techniques course
- Other courses that are detailed in the 2021 annual report

OBJECTIVE

2

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.

Priority Action 2.1: Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Bolivia does not have an early warning system (SAT) to carry out the identification and traceability of New Psychoactive Substances, however, the Scientific Technical Research Center in Toxicology and Controlled Substances (CITESC) under the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking (DGFELCN), participates in the early warning systems of the Global Smart Program of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the IONICS portal of the The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

Priority Action 2.2: Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Bolivia improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. In this sense, CITESC participated in the "Forensic training workshop for the identification of drugs and precursors with portable electronic drug analyzer devices" held in November 2018; being granted a TruNarc portable device, which can perform scientific analysis using RAMAN technology, in the investigation related to new psychoactive drugs, including extenders which cannot be identified using other analysis techniques.

In 2020, the CITESC-DGFELCN carried out projects to update the equipment used to conduct further investigation into new psychoactive drugs; however, it is important to consider having basic standards in place to assess purity, as a solely focused investigation on a library with this equipment is a limitation.

Since the beginning of 2020, the GUSUQ/DGFELCN Chemical Substances Research Group has benefited from the implementation of four pieces of state-of-the-art electronic equipment (TruNarc Narcotics Analyzer) not only to identify controlled chemical substances but also precursors and other illicit drugs. The equipment was distributed across the three regions in which the Chemical Substances Investigation Group operates nationally (west, valley, and east).

Priority Action 2.3: Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals.

Bolivia does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs.

Priority Action 2.4: Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Bolivia participates in the INCB's Project ION (International Operations on NPS). The Coordination Center for Anti-Narcotics Operations (CCOAN), under the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking of the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, serves as the focal point.

Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

Bolivia does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to synthetic opioids for non-medical use and NPS. However, in accordance with Supreme Decree 3434, establishing the regulations for law 913, article 53, paragraph h), which refers to the functions of CITESCO, it has the power to propose to the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Government the modification or incorporation of new controlled substances to the Annex of Law 913.

OBJECTIVE

3

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER ITS TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 3.1: Promote inter-agency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Bolivia, through the General Directorate of Controlled Substances (DGSC), under the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances, is the competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform the industry and to users in general about controlled chemical substances.

Bolivia has developed the following instruments and mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general of applicable controls and cooperation methods to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- Law 913
- Supreme Decree 3434, Regulations of Law 913
- Supreme Decree 25846 Regulation of Operations with Controlled Substances and precursors for Industrial use.
- Administrative Resolution 056/18 of the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances
- Administrative Resolution 031/19 of the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances
- Internal Roadmap (for the transport of Controlled Chemical Substances)
- Local Purchase Authorization (to purchase Controlled Chemical Substances)
- Prior Licenses (for the import, export, and production of controlled chemical substances)
- Monthly releases (to present the Monthly Data Release Report corresponding to the movement of controlled chemical substances that have been authorized through a prior license for import, production, export, commercialization, or through internal local purchase authorizations)

Bolivia has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances.

Bolivia's competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, as listed in the table below:

Name of the competent authority	Conducts regular inspections and audits?	Responsible for controlling internal commerce?	Incorporates the CICAD model regulations?
General Directorate of Controlled Substances (DGSC) and Chemical Substances Research Group (GISUQ)	The regularity of multidisciplinary inspections between DGSC and GISUQ is marked according to the requirements of both institutions. The DGSC has scheduled and routine inspections for each week.	Yes	Yes

Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control.

Bolivia carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. In this sense, the country uses the PEN Online system, and bilateral notifications are issued with countries in the region (Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru) established through the meetings of Mixed Anti-Drug Commissions.

Likewise, Bolivia has held 8 meetings of mixed anti-drug commissions where points of contact were established for exchanging information on substances, their analogs, and their precursors:

- Eight Meeting of the Peruvian-Bolivian Joint Commission on Drugs and Related Anti-Drug Issues, held on August 12, 2021
- Peru-Bolivia Technical Operational Meeting for the Fight Against Drug Trafficking at the Border, held in the city of Puno, Peru, on February 28, 2022
- Seventh Meeting of the Argentina-Bolivia Anti-Drug Commission on Drugs and Related Crimes, held in the city of La Paz, Bolivia, on August 19, 2021
- Ninth Meeting of the Paraguayan-Bolivian Mixed Anti-Drug Commission on Drugs and Related Crimes, held on September 16, 2021
- Eleventh Meeting of the Bolivia-Chile Mixed Commission on Drugs and Related Crimes, held in La Paz, Bolivia, on September 30, 2021
- Eleventh Meeting of the Brazil-Bolivia Joint Commission on Drugs and Related Issues, held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on February 16-17, 2022

Priority Action 3.3: Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Bolivia has the following legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities:

- Law 913
- Supreme Decree 3434
- Administrative resolution 056/2018
- Administrative resolution 031/2019
- Supreme Decree 25846 Regulation of Operations with Controlled Substances and Precursors for Industrial Use

Priority Action 3.4: Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions, and law enforcement measures.

Bolivia has incorporated the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention into its legislation:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control of all persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises in which manufacture, or distribution of controlled chemical substances may take place	X	
Require that licensees obtain a permit for manufacturing or distributing controlled chemical substances	X	
Prevent the accumulation of controlled chemical substances in the possession of manufacturers and distributors, in excess of the quantities required for the normal conduct of business and the prevailing market conditions	X	

Bolivia has incorporated the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention into its legislation:

Control measures	Yes	No
A system to monitor international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions	X	
The monitoring system shall be used by manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers to inform the competent authorities of suspicious orders and transactions		X

Any controlled substance is seized if there is sufficient evidence that it will be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics or psychotropic substances	X	
The competent authorities are notified, as soon as possible, if there is reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is destined for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, including, in particular, information about the means of payment and any other essential elements which led to that belief	X	
Requirements to ensure that imports and exports are properly labelled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other shipping documents must include the names of the substances, the quantity, and the name and address of the exporter, the importer and, when available, the consignee. These documents are kept for a period of no less than two years and may be made available for inspection by competent authorities.	X	

Bolivia complies with the request for information in Article 12, Paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

As an additional measure of control for chemical precursors, the entities managed by the General Directorate of Controlled Substances present monthly reports on the daily movements of the controlled chemical substances they are authorized to handle, where the income and expenditures are detailed. The information presented includes commercial invoice of origin, Bill of Lading (BL), proforma, description and composition of the substances, import declaration.

Priority Action 3.5: Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

Bolivia uses the International Narcotics Control Board's (INCB) information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of controlled chemical substances.

The country uses the INCB Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

Priority Action 3.6: Train relevant drug investigation, control and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Bolivia receives the following training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances:

Training Programs	Institution responsible (national or foreign)
Chemical Control Division	Brazilian Federal Police
Implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) in Bolivia	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Priority Action 3.7: Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Bolivia, there are budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. In this sense, the Department of Support for the Prevention of Drug Consumption, Control of Illicit Traffic in Controlled Substances and Surplus Coca (DIPREVCON) aims to support the execution of the policy on comprehensive prevention of consumption and the fight against illicit trafficking of controlled substances and surplus coca crops, established under Law 1358 of January 6, 2021, for which it manages, administers, and transfers internal and external economic resources destined towards the implementation of policies on the comprehensive prevention of consumption, treatment, rehabilitation, and reintegration of affected people and their environment. It also manages the control of illicit trafficking in controlled substances and surplus coca crops, within the framework of medium- and short-term planning. Likewise, it provides the logistical support mechanisms necessary for implementing the policies approved by the Comprehensive Policy Council.

Similarly, State entities budget their resources in accordance with the Annual Operating Program Budget.

Priority Action 3.8: Use, as appropriate, CICAD's Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

Bolivia uses the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. In this sense, the entire administrative procedure of all controlled chemical substances that enter Bolivia for legal industrial purposes is run by the General Directorate of Controlled Substances (DGSC) and the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking (DGFELCN), both under the Vice Ministry of Social Defense and Controlled Substances. The physical control mechanisms are implemented through coordinated inspections of authorized companies and at the request of the Chemical Substances Investigation Group (GISUQ), for criminal prosecution in cases that warrant an investigation.

OBJECTIVE

4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.

Priority Action 4.1: Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Bolivia has special processes for issuing authorizations for the import, of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes, on average, for an import authorization to be issued:

Product type	Average time to issue import permits	Average time to issue export permits
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the preparation of medicines	Prior import licenses = 3 days; Customs clearance certificate authorization = 2 days	Not Applicable. Bolivia is an importer, not a producer, of raw material.
Medications containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	Prior import licenses = 3 days; Customs clearance certificate authorization = 2 days	Not Applicable. Currently no medications containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs are exported.
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	Prior import licenses = 3 days; Customs clearance certificate authorization = 2 days	Not Applicable. Bolivia is an importing, not an exporting, country.
Medications classified as narcotics or psychotropics for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	Does not apply, only exceptional cases	Not Applicable. There has been no case involving this situation.

The country has an updated register or database of individuals and/or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.2: Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Bolivia has the following training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes:

- Virtual Training International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Learning
- INCB Learning virtual seminar for the competent national authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean

- Global Learning Program (INCB Learning)

Priority Action 4.3: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Bolivia has a regulatory framework governing the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

OBJECTIVE

5

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Bolivia has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. The registry includes, among others, the following data: name of the company, activity, registration resolution number, name of the manager, name of the pharmaceutical regent, location and address of the establishment, telephone number, email address.

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances

Bolivia carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.2: Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Bolivia has the following penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

Sanction type	Year of last update
Criminal	1988
Civil	1988

Priority Action 5.3: Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Bolivia does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The country does not share information with other regional or global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.4: Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities to the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.

Bolivia's State Agency for Medications and Health Technologies (AGEMED) received access to the International Import Export System (I2ES) in May 2022. The agency is in the process of implementing this technology.

Bolivia has received training on the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) I2ES system.

OBJECTIVE

6

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.

Priority Action 6.1: Train law enforcement personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, including through the use of existing information systems and intelligence data exchanges.

Bolivia implements the following periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, among others:

- Basic course on procedures and investigation of drug trafficking crimes
- Training and/or demonstration of the correct use and handling of narcotest kits (field tests)
- Information analysis and processing course
- Navigation course and use of georeferencing applications

Priority Action 6.2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Bolivia implements periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. In this sense, in 2019, the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking (DGFELCN), at the invitation of "International Law Enforcement (ILEA) San Salvador," participated in the following:

- Training course in financial investigation techniques, held from May 6 to 10, 2019, in the city of San Salvador, in which 4 police officers from the Financial Economic Analysis Research Group (GIAEF) participated
- Course on inter-agency cooperation on financial investigations, held from August 19 to 23, 2019 in the city of San Salvador, in which 2 police officers from the GIAEF participated

Likewise, the following were carried out in 2021:

- Research courses on illicit asset laundering and seizure for police officers of the GIAEF
- On March 31, 2021, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), in coordination with the Special Force to Fight Crime, carried out the "Update Course on Financial and Asset Intelligence." The training day was attended by 33 investigative police officers and others involved in investigation work
- Report writing techniques course

- Police interview techniques course

Priority Action 6.3: Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Bolivia has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. In this sense, the Anti-narcotics Operations Coordination Center (CCOAN), has contact points in peer police and civil institutions on drug trafficking issues at a regional and global level, enabling the exchange of information on routes, modalities, organizations, and new drug trafficking trends. The country mentions the following countries as points of contact: Germany, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Holland, Israel, the Netherlands, Nordic Cooperation, Cuba, Ecuador, Spain, France, Holland, Israel, The Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

Priority Action 6.4: Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Bolivia has signed the following cooperation agreements and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- Inter-institutional cooperation agreement DGFELCN and FUNDEMPRESA dated 001/2021
- Inter-institutional cooperation agreement between DGFELCN Public Ministry, the Civil Aeronautics Directorate (DGAC), the National Hydrocarbons Agency (ANH), the AIR BP Bolivia YPFB aviation, Air Navigation and Bolivian Airports-NAABOL and the Air Space Security and Defense Command (COSDEA) dated December 29, 2021
- Inter-institutional cooperation agreement between the DGFELCN and the General Directorate of Migration -DIGEMIG, signed in 2020
- Cooperation agreement between the Directorate for the Prevention and Investigation of Vehicle Theft DIPROVE DGFELCN, signed in 2019
- Inter-institutional cooperation agreement between the DGFELCN, General Service of Personal Identification SEGIP, signed in the 2020 term
- Inter-institutional cooperation agreement between the Council of the Judiciary DGFELCN signed, signed in 2019

Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.

Bolivia has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The institution that provides information for this system is the General Directorate of the Special

Force to Fight Drug Trafficking, through:

- Mobile Rural Patron Units (UMOPAR) detachments
- Pando, Beni, Chapare, Yungas, East, Valley, South
- National departments and regional divisions of special groups
 - Intelligence and Special Operations Group (GIOE)
 - Chemical Substances Research Group (GISUQ)
 - Special Coca Control Group (GECC)
 - Financial Research and Analysis Group (GIAEF)
 - Special Cases Investigation Group (GICE)
 - Special Airport Control Group (GECA)
 - K-9 International Operations Center (CIOC-K9)
- Departmental directorates of the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking in La Paz, Oruro, Potosí, Chuquisaca, Tarija, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz

The General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking has a national database system where all drug interdiction actions carried out in their different modalities are registered and stored. Using statistical analyses, they can reflect possible increases, decreases, trends, and incidents that are detected in each of the country's departments.

OBJECTIVE

7

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).

Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Bolivia has created regulatory frameworks to combat money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. In this sense, the laundering of illicit profits (LGI) is regulated in the Criminal Code under Art. 185 bis and Law 1970, modified by Law 1173, Art. 69: "Investigative proceedings regarding controlled substances will be processed by the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking (FELCN), under the functional direction of the controlled substances prosecutor."

Once the investigation for crimes of controlled substances has been launched, the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking has the following powers:

At the request of the Controlled Substances Prosecutor's Office or by court order, it will carry out activities involving special economic, financial, and asset investigation techniques to identify operations aimed at laundering illicit profits from crimes involving controlled substances.

Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.

Bolivia has periodic training program(s) for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. In 2019, the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking (DGFELCN), at the invitation of "ILEA San Salvador," participated in the following courses:

- Training course in financial investigation techniques, held from May 6 to 10, 2019, in the city of San Salvador, in which 4 police officers from the Financial Economic Analysis Research Group (GIAEF) participated
- Course on inter-agency cooperation on financial investigations, held from August 19 to 23, 2019 in the city of San Salvador, in which 2 police officers from the GIAEF participated

During 2021, the following were carried out:

- Research courses on illicit asset laundering and seizure for police officers of the GIAEF
- On March 31, 2021, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), in coordination with the Special Force to Fight Crime, carried out the "Update Course on Financial and Asset Intelligence." The

training day was attended by 33 investigative police officers and others involved in investigation work

- Report writing techniques course
- Police interview techniques course
- Other courses, detailed in the 2021 annual report

Priority Action 7.3: Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.

Bolivia has the following protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations:

- The FIU and DGFELCN have signed a joint action protocol with the aim of generating specialized mechanisms that help provide the necessary information to the investigations carried out by this police body, within the framework of a criminal process initiated before the Prosecutor's Office, taking into account the powers and attributions of each institution in accordance with the deadlines established in Law 913 and its Supreme Regulatory Decree 3434
- The DGFELCN operationalizes the aforementioned protocol through the GIAEF, which is a unit specialized in the detection and investigation of crimes of legitimization of illicit profits linked to drug trafficking and related crimes, being a fundamental intelligence pillar of the DGFELCN
- Likewise, within the framework of Law 913 and its Supreme Regulatory Decree 3434, the FIU and the General Directorate of Registration, Control, and Administration of Seized Assets (DIRCABI) have signed a joint action protocol with the aim of generating specialized mechanisms that help provide the investigations with the information they need
- The DIRCABI is the decentralized dependent entity of the Ministry of Government that is in charge of administering, controlling, and liquidating assets seized and confiscated in criminal proceedings and assets forfeited to the State that are linked to crimes of trafficking in controlled substances

Priority Action 7.4: Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.

Bolivia has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. In this sense, it has signed inter-agency cooperation agreements with:

- Foundation for Business Development
- Departmental Directorate for the Prevention and Investigation of Vehicle Theft
- General Service of Personal Identification and Driver's Licenses
- Financial Intelligence Unit

- Central Bank of Bolivia
- Vice Ministry of the Fight against Smuggling
- Bolivian Police
- Mining Administrative Authority
- Supervisory Authority for the Financial System
- Grupo STAR GIRA
- Directorate of Support for Preventing Drug Use and Controlling Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances and Surplus Coca
- Supreme Electoral Tribunal
- Public Ministry of Bolivia

Priority Action 7.5: Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems. s 59, 60)

Bolivia has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), created in 1997.

Bolivia has an information system aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, information collection is carried out through the database of the Center for Economic, Financial, and Specialized Technical Intelligence and Investigation (CIITEFE), created by administrative resolution 243/2021 of November 8, 2021, general command of the Bolivian Police.

Priority Action 7.6: Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Bolivia has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. In this sense, information and intelligence reports are sent following analysis thereof. A prior analysis on the basis of the internal preventive regulations issued to the different regulated sectors (obligatory entities) and with sources of information such as Suspicious Operations Reports, Information Bases of Politically Exposed Persons, PCC Form Bases Know Your Client Policy, Financial information, Information from public and private entities. Likewise, the country is in the process of devising a National Risk Assessment (NRA) to assess and understand its money laundering, the financing of terrorism and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (LGI/FT/FPDAM) risk. A methodology for the NRA is already in place.

Priority Action 7.7: Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Bolivia has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities. Pursuant to the agreement signed by the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking and the Financial Intelligence Unit, and at the request of the prosecutor, information is obtained regarding financial reports for analysis and assessment within the commission of the crime of illicit earnings laundering and forfeit thereof.

Likewise, the country has Compliance Instructions for Financial Intermediation Entities with an Approach Based on Risk Management on Illicit Earnings Laundering, Financing of Terrorism, and Preceding Crimes, approved by Administrative Resolution FIU/063/2019 of August 22, 2019.

OBJECTIVE

8

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.

Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.

Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

Bolivia's General Directorate of Registration, Control and Administration of Seized Assets (DIRCABI) is the designated competent authority responsible for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. DIRCABI is a decentralized entity under the Ministry of Government and in charge of administering, controlling, and monetizing assets seized and confiscated through criminal proceedings, linked to crimes of illicit trafficking in controlled substances, as well as the administration, control and monetization of assets subject to loss of ownership to the State. This entity was first created under the name DIBI in 1977; in 1995, through Supreme Decree 24196, it was renamed the DINBI; then in 1997, through Supreme Decree 24855, it was renamed the DIGBI; and, in 2001, through Supreme Decree 26143, it was renamed DIRCABI, and is regulated by Law 913 and Supreme Decree 3434.

The country has Supreme Decree 3434, Law 341, and Administrative Resolution 135/2018, which facilitates accountability for and transparent management of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Bolivia does not offer or participate in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country's constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

In accordance with international conventions and treaties, Bolivia has Law 913 (articles 64 and

65) and Supreme Decree 3434 to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

OBJECTIVE
9

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 9.1: Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

The Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT) of Bolivia, through the Vice Ministry of Coca and Integral Development (VCDI) and the National Fund for Integral Development (FONADIN), has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

On March 8, 2017, General Law 906 on Coca was enacted. In its Article I, it establishes the following as objectives: a) Regulate the revaluation, production, circulation, transportation, commercialization, consumption, research, industrialization, and promotion of coca in its natural state; b) Establish an institutional framework for regulation, control and supervision; c) Regulate administrative fees. Likewise, Supreme Decree 3318 establishes that the Vice Ministry of Coca and Integral Development and the National Fund for Integral Development FONADIN are responsible for drafting and executing the Strategy for the Integral Sustainable Development of Coca-Producing Regions.

In February 2021, under Ministerial Resolution 064, the "Comprehensive Sustainable Development Strategy with Coca 2021-2025" was approved, which is a document for participatory territorial planning of the Yungas region and the region north of La Paz, as well as of the tropics of Cochabamba. The strategy is based on 4 strategic objectives: (1) restore and control the production and commercialization of coca; (2) develop the agricultural potential and production capacities of the intervention areas; (3) strengthen the human capital of the population in the coca-producing regions via improvements and increasing coverage of basic and educational services, with gender equity; and (4) strengthen the integrated management of natural resources (soil, water, air, and vegetation) for managing and sustainably making use of the environment.

Priority Action 9.2: Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.

Bolivia has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. In this sense, starting in 2009 and through the Directorate of Support for Preventing Drug Use and Controlling Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances and Surplus Coca (DIPREVCON), the

Plurinational State of Bolivia has allocated resources to fight drug trafficking in the areas of interdiction, streamlining, and eradication of surplus coca crops:

- 2019: approximately 36 million dollars
- 2020: approximately 58 million dollars
- 2021: approximately 51 million dollars

Priority Action 9.3: Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Bolivia does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country includes environmental protection measures in policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs within the framework of the Strategy to Fight Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances and Control the Expansion of Coca Crops 2021-2025, which is defined through four components and programs: Control of illicit traffic of controlled substances; Control of the expansion of coca crops; Design and implementation of the comprehensive drug use prevention policy in the areas of health, education, family, and community; Regionalization of the fight against drug trafficking and international coordination; and harmony with the environment, as appropriate.

Priority Action 9.4: Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Bolivia has established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. The framework of Law 906, General Coca and its Regulatory Decree 3318, of September 6, 2017, establishes that the National Council for the Revaluation, Production, Marketing, Industrialization, and Research of Coca (CONCOCA), is the agency in charge of setting national policies on revaluing, producing, commercializing, researching, and industrializing coca. It is made up of the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy; the Ministry of Health and Sports; the Ministry of Cultures and Tourism; and the Ministry of Government. Its objective is to define and approve policies, strategies, plans, programs, and projects for revaluing, producing, commercializing, researching, and industrializing coca.

There is also the Comprehensive Policy Council for the Elimination of Illicit Traffic in Controlled Substances, Surplus Coca, and Prevention of Drug Consumption (CPI) created by Law 1358. This is the body in charge of approval, monitoring, and evaluation of the policy on control of illicit traffic of controlled substances, surplus coca, and drug use prevention, approved under the

“Strategy Against Illicit Traffic of Controlled Substances and Control of the Expansion of Coca Crops 2021-2025.”

Priority Action 9.5: Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Bolivia supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders. In this sense, Component 2 of the Strategy against Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances and Control of the Expansion of Coca Crops 2021-2025, on controlling the expansion of surplus coca crops, has the objective of controlling the expansion of coca crops through rationalization by applying social controls to coca leaf producers in authorized areas and eradication in unauthorized areas (protected areas and forest reserves) throughout the national territory, respecting human rights and Mother Earth. “Rationalization” is understood to be the process of complete and definitive suppression of surplus coca cultivation in the production areas authorized under the Land Registry. It falls to the competent State entities and involves both dialogue and consensus, as well as social control exercised by coca producing organizations.

OBJECTIVE
10

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

Bolivia has designed the following programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops:

Program type	Year
Sectoral Policy Support Program to Implement the National Strategy for Comprehensive Development with Coca (PAPS II)	2013-2019
Sectoral Budget Support for Comprehensive Sustainable Development (PAPS III).	2021-2025

The Vice Ministry of Coca and Integral Development (VCDI) coordinates and evaluates the implementation of these programs through the National Fund for Sustainable Integral Development with Coca (FONADIN).

FONADIN uses a human rights approach through action programs that aim to guarantee the following components: (i) economic development of the beneficiary population; (ii) gender equality and equity; (iii) increase in human development indices, and iv) mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change. These four components are recurrent in the application of the programs operated by FONADIN.

Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

Bolivia exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. Within the framework of the mixed commissions with the countries of the region, experiences are exchanged regarding comprehensive/alternative development.

The delegation of coca leaf producers, authorities and union leaders from Peru, known as “*Valle de los Ríos Apurímac, Ene y Mantaro (VRAEM)*” (Valley of the Rivers Apurímac, Ene and Mantaro), arrived to Bolivian territory with the aim of learning about and replicating the various productive projects, which were implemented by the National Fund for Comprehensive Development

(FONADIN), under the operational arm of the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT, by its Spanish acronym).

Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.

Bolivia promotes and disseminates the results of these programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities. In this sense, the FONADIN, as an entity of the MDRyT, has a website where several publications are posted, such as news about the current administration, informative documents, documents providing institutional accountability, and geographic and statistical information, among others.

Likewise, electronic bulletins and institutional magazines and annual reports are published, and accounts are maintained on Facebook and Twitter.

Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.

Bolivia uses the following results indicator to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs in the medium and long terms:

Indicator	Type of result indicator	
	Intermediate	Final
Increase in the volume of coca leaf intended for use, traditional consumption, and industrialization, and containment of the production area in accordance with current regulations.		X
Increase in the yields of economically-important crops with potential in their gross production value by 10% in the EDISC intervention area.		X
Improve and/or provide access to basic services and education to at least an additional 5% of the population in the EDISC area of intervention.		X
Strengthen municipalities in risk management and adaptation to climate change with a gender approach		X

Priority Action 10.5: Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.

The comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government's presence in areas affected by illicit crops, which are

implemented by the following agencies:

Agencies that implement policies that supplement development programs in affected areas	Yes	No
Ministry of Agriculture	X	
Agricultural Research Institute	X	
Ministry of Education	X	
Ministry of Health	X	
Ministry of Interior Affairs/National Police (law enforcement)	X	
Ministry of National Security/Defense	X	
Ministry of Transportation/Public Works		X
Ministry of Women/Family		X
Ministry of Commerce (International)		X
Office of the Public Prosecutor	X	
Ministry of Labor/Social Affairs		X
National Drug Authority	X	

Priority Action 10.6: Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Bolivia's communities and target groups participate in the design, implementation, and supervision processes of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. In this sense, under the comprehensive development sectoral policy, the coordination, articulation, and supervision activities for the different actors that participate in the execution of the *Estrategia de Desarrollo Integral Sustentable con Coca* (EDISC) are carried out within the scope of the Sectoral Roundtable for Comprehensive Development (MESDI), led by the VCDI.

In this context, the Comprehensive Sustainable Development Strategy with Coca EDISC 2021-2025 includes the participation of participants in and representatives of the national, departmental, and local social and economic reality. However, the complex situation resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic reduced the context of active participation of territorial actors and certainly caused difficulties with inter-agency communication and coordination at the central level.

Priority Action 10.7: Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Bolivia does not promote partnerships or innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, or international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job

creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and traffic.

These programs share best practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills acquired.

OBJECTIVE
11

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Priority Action 11.1: Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

During the evaluation period (2019-2022), Bolivia did not carry out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production.

Priority Action 11.2: Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 11.3: Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.

Not applicable.

OBJECTIVE
12
ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Priority Action 12.1: Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 12.4: Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Bolivia has developed and implemented local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. In this sense, the General Directorate of the Special Force to Fight Drug Trafficking, within the framework of the Strategy to Fight Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances and Control the Expansion of Coca Crops 2021-2025, has macro plans including "Safe Neighbor Without Drugs" and "Safe Student", as part of the citizen security actions aimed at the control and dismantling of gangs and micro-trafficking activities at the national level.

Likewise, in terms of social actions, it carries out prevention activities with talks aimed at students, teachers, parents, and the vulnerable population (neighborhood councils).

Priority Action 12.2: Promote the interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Bolivia promotes the interagency exchange of information at the national level on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, and security sectors. These exchanges were made according to the following table:

Entities with which information was exchanged	Means of verification	Year
At the international level, information is exchanged through the mixed commission meetings on the effects of micro-trafficking on health, education, society, and security. Likewise, studies carried out in the region are taken into account	Points of contact	2021
At the national level, within the framework of the attributions and functions of the Ministry of Health and Sports, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Government, actions on drug use prevention are disseminated in educational, health, community, and family spaces through workshops, seminars, talks, meetings, and actions.	Workshops, seminars, talks, meetings, and other actions.	2021

However, this exchange is not encouraged in economic sectors.

Priority Action 12.3: Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Component 3 of Bolivia's Strategy to Fight Illicit Trafficking in Controlled Substances and Control the Expansion of Coca Crops 2021-2025 is aimed at preventing the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level. This component entails the design and implementation of the comprehensive drug use prevention policy in the areas of health, education, family, and community.

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Objective 1

Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country's domestic legislation and respect for human rights.

CICAD notes that Bolivia implements ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs for personnel involved in interdiction operations; likewise, it observes that it has action protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, which provide adequate safety and health measures for personnel involved in the dismantling of the laboratories or facilities, and include actions that minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical hazardous waste. Likewise, CICAD observes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Bolivia implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has programs and strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the has assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Bolivia implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, carries out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, and has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has institutions that are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have mechanisms to facilitate or share information on the matter at the national level across relevant government counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. CICAD observes that the country does not maintain partnerships or information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes and does not use tools and resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD notes that Bolivia has national authorities with an appropriate budget, human and material resources, as well as ongoing training of competent personnel for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Objective 2

Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD notes that Bolivia does not have an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, as well as other substances that are subject to international control. However, through its institutions it participates in the early warning systems of the UNODC Global Smart Program and the INCB IONICS portal. On the other hand, CICAD notes that the country improves its capacity to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigation techniques, updated equipment, and the acquisition of new technologies. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country does not have a regulatory framework to identify and address the challenges posed by NPS and emerging illicit synthetic drugs. In addition, CICAD notes that the country participates in the INCB's ION Project. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the country does not have legislation or innovative regulatory approaches to control synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

Objective 3

Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Bolivia has a competent national authority that develops guides, codes of conduct and other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has developed such instruments and mechanisms. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances, and that the responsible authority carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. In addition, CICAD notes that the country carries out analyzes that include the exchange of information through existing mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has legislation incorporating the control measures contained in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances toward illicit activities, which include all the control measures contained in paragraph 8, four of the five control measures contained in paragraph 9, and complies with the request for information contained in paragraph 10. Similarly, CICAD notes that the country uses the PEN Online system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances, as well as the PICS system. Additionally, CICAD observes that Bolivia receives training for drug control personnel, for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has budgetary mechanisms that ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required

by the personnel in charge of these tasks. Likewise, CICAD observes that Bolivia uses the CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Objective 4

Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.

CICAD notes that Bolivia has special processes for granting import and export authorizations for substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, and it maintains an updated register of individuals or companies that import and export-controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country participates in training activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD also notes that the country has a regulatory framework that governs the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes that is clear in relation to the institutional actors, procedures and timeframes, thereby guaranteeing access to these substances by the technical and scientific communities.

Objective 5

Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.

CICAD notes that Bolivia has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances, issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors of these products and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal and civil penalties for infractions or violations perpetrated by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. However, CICAD notes that Bolivia it does not offer periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing the trade and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, nor does it share information with other regional or global systems on this subject. In addition, CICAD observes that the country has access to INCB's IZES system and has received training in its use.

Objective 6

Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Bolivia participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis and operations. In addition, CICAD notes that the country participates in regular training programs and capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes that Bolivia has information gathering mechanisms to exchange of intelligence information at a national, regional and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also notes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. In addition, CICAD notes that Bolivia has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and the modus operandi of criminal organizations.

Objective 7

Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Bolivia has strengthened its legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. In addition, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country has protocols that enable authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. In addition, CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of prevention and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that Bolivia has a financial intelligence unit, and information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Bolivia has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Objective 8

Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

CICAD notes that Bolivia has a designated competent authority for the administration of seized and forfeited assets and regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. However, CICAD notes that the country does not offer nor participate in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has legislation, in accordance with international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments or products derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

Objective 9

Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Bolivia has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Bolivia does not take into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs but includes environmental protection measures in said policies and programs. CICAD notes that the country has established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. In addition, CICAD notes that the country supports the development of supply reduction programs containing crime prevention initiatives to address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders.

Objective 10

Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Bolivia has designed comprehensive development programs with coca since

2013 and Integral Sustainable Development programs since 2021 as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops, which take into account the human rights perspective. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. CICAD also notes that Bolivia promotes and disseminates the results of these programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country uses results indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs in the medium and long term, and that these indicators aim to evaluate aspects of economic and social development of people and communities and the reduction of illicit crops containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. CICAD notes that Bolivia's comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs are supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government's presence in areas affected by illicit crops, which are implemented by different agencies. CICAD also observes that the communities and target groups in the country participate in the of design, implementation and supervision processes of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. However, CICAD notes that the country does not promote partnerships or innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, or international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and traffic.

Objective 11

Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.

CICAD notes that Bolivia did not carry out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 12

Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

CICAD notes that Bolivia has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country promotes the exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, and security sectors, but not in the economic sector. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has a program to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by national and international drug trafficking networks.



**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

1889 F Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
www.cicad.oas.org