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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*

Peru

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

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Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022

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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.

Peru does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

The country does not have protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, or dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs.

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

The Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations is responsible for leading the National Gender Equality Policy that promotes gender mainstreaming in all entities of the public administration, including the ministries and government agencies in charge of drug control in Peru.

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

Peru has programs and strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints.

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

Peru has the following laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking:

- Law No. 30077 "Organized Crime Act"
- Criminal Procedure Code
- Legislative Decree No. 1301

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.

Peru has 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.

Peru implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country exchanges information over digital platforms as an inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanism to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Peru has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense, the country carries out international cooperation with United States of America's Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agencies.

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.

Peru's National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) and the Forensic Bureau of the National Police of Peru, are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

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

SUNAT:

- Through the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the SUNAT, the WCO assumes the commitment to provide the SUNAT's central laboratory—among others—with relevant and significant training on the chemical analysis carried out in its facilities. This commitment is being met

Anti-drug Directorate of the National Police of Peru (DIRANDRO):

- Specialization in intervention and investigation techniques and procedures for the crimes of illicit trafficking in drugs and chemical substances
- Training in techniques and procedures for intervention against the illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical substances
- International course on chemical precursor investigations

Peru has the following mechanisms to facilitate and 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:

- SUNAT provides information from the Registry for the Control of Regulated Assets to entities such as the National Police of Peru (PNP), the Supervisory Agency for Investment in Energy and Mining (OSINERGMIN), and the Office of the Public Prosecutor with regard to legal provisions on information confidentiality and data protection
- Through its virtual platform, the SUNAT disseminates the products it has technically evaluated, determining whether or not their regulation falls under Supreme Decree No. 268-2019-EF. This decree establishes lists of chemical inputs, products, and their by-products or derivatives that are subject to control and defines the regulated products that can be used domestically or by artisans—in accordance with the provisions of articles 5 and 16 of Legislative Decree No. 1126—and that are susceptible to be used directly or indirectly to produce illicit drugs; published on 08.21.2019
- National Anti-Drug Information System (SISCOD) - National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA)
- National Observatory for Interdiction against Illicit Drug Trafficking (ONICTID-DIRANDRO)

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.

Peru does not have mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet.

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.

Peru 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 uses tools and resources of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. In this sense, there is a Code of Conduct for Users of Controlled Chemical Inputs and Goods, under which users commit to complying with the obligations set forth in Legislative Decree No. 1126 and its regulatory and complementary provisions, as well as inform and raise the awareness of their staff in charge of managing the company or business on promoting the responsible use of controlled chemical inputs.

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

Peru 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, pursuant to the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 1126 and Supreme Decree No. 011-2017-JUS.

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

- Ongoing training on the regulations and forms of intervention to be carried out under the protection of Legislative Decree No. 1126
- Specialization in intervention and investigation techniques and procedures for the crimes of illicit trafficking in drugs and chemical substances
- Specialization in preliminary investigation and illicit drug trafficking and related crimes
- Training in preliminary investigation of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes
- Training in techniques and procedures for intervention against the illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical substances
- Training in information content analysis for tactical analysts in communications intervention.
- Training on tactical operations against illicit drug trafficking (COTID)
- Training on tactical operations against terrorism and illicit drug trafficking
- Training on police operations in the jungle (COPS)
- Training of guides and training of drug detection dogs
- Training for leaders in jungle operations
- Training on teaching methodology for teachers and instructors in the fight against illicit drug trafficking
- Training in combat parachuting in support of interdiction against international drug trafficking
- Training in international drug trafficking police interventions in ports and airports
- Training in crime prevention in relation to illicit drug trafficking
- Basic anti-drug course (Washington-USA)
- Basic anti-drug certificate (virtual, through Colombia's National Police)
- Certificate on control of production of illicit drugs (virtual, through Colombia's National Police)

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.

Peru 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, and other substances subject to international control.

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

Peru does not improve its capabilities to detect or analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, or acquisition of technology.

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.

Peru 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.

Peru does not participate in the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)'s Project for International Operations on NPS (ION).

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.

Peru does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to 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.

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

Peru has the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) as its competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances.

The country 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:

- Publication on the institutional website of video tutorials on operating chemical inputs systems.
- Talks to disseminate new regulations and communications of interest to users.
- Answering legal queries on the meaning and scope of regulations on chemical inputs and goods regulated under the SUNAT jurisdiction.
- Dissemination of pamphlets on obligations related to the use of controlled chemical inputs and goods (registration in the registry, electronic referral guide, checkpoints, oversight routes)
- Publication of the list of controlled and non-controlled products that have been asked about.
- Code of Conduct for Users of Controlled Chemical Inputs and Products

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

The country’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?
SUNAT	Yes, according to case schedule	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.

Peru 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 pre-export notification system, where users can issue alerts when it is suspected that a certain shipment of chemical inputs may not be legitimate.

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.

Peru has Legislative Decree No. 1126, Supreme Decree No. 044-2013-EF, and Supreme Decree No. 268-2019-EF, 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.

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.

Peru has implemented 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	

The country has implemented 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	

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

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.

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

The country does not use 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.

Peru 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)
Handling of hazardous materials	SGS ACADEMY
Fundamentals of control of chemical inputs and storage systems	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)

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 Peru, 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, through Loan Agreement 4725/OC-PE, signed between the Republic of Peru and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with the purpose of financing the project "Improvement of Tax Collection Services and Customs through Digital Transformation," whose execution falls to the Executing Unit for the Improvement of the National Superintendency of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) Information System (UEMSI), densimeters were acquired. Also, an international public tender is being held for procuring of non-intrusive equipment (10 spectrometers, 6 portable scanners and 8 videoscopes) for use in the control and inspection actions to be carried out under Legislative Decree No. 1126.

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.

Peru does not use 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.

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.

Peru has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The following table indicates how long it takes, on average, for an import or export 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	15 days	15 days
Medications containing narcotic or psychotropic drugs	15 days	15 days
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	15 days	15 days
Medications classified as narcotics or psychotropics for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	15 days	15 days

The country has an updated register of individuals 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.

Peru has training and 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. In this sense, the country carries out assistance and technical meetings with the Regional Health Directorate (DIREAS) and the Regional Health Administration (GERESAS) throughout the country.

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.

Peru has Supreme Decree 023-2001-SA as its regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, which includes the regulation of psychotropic narcotic drugs and other substances subject to sanitary control.

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.

Peru has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. In this sense, the country uses the SI-DIGEMID application, where the pharmaceutical establishments that each regional authority has identified—along with which establishments handle narcotics, psychotropics, and precursors are registered—at the national level.

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

Peru 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.

Peru has administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, which were updated in 2011.

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.

Peru 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.

Peru does not use the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), nor does it have alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, or exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use.

The country has received training on the INCB's 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.

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

- Specialization in intervention and investigation techniques and procedures for the crimes of illicit trafficking in drugs and chemical substances
- Specialization in preliminary investigation and illicit drug trafficking and related crimes
- Training in preliminary investigation of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes
- Training in techniques and procedures for intervention against the illicit trafficking of drugs and chemical substances
- Training in information content analysis for tactical analysts in communications intervention.
- Training on tactical operations against illicit drug trafficking (COTID)
- Training on tactical operations against terrorism and illicit drug trafficking
- Training in police operations in the jungle (COPS)
- Training of guides and training of drug detection dogs
- Training for leaders in jungle operations
- Training on teaching methodology for teachers and instructors in the fight against illicit drug trafficking
- Training in combat parachuting in support of interdiction against illicit drug trafficking
- Training in illicit drug trafficking police interventions in ports and airports

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.

Peru implements the following periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering:

- Supreme Decree No. 003-2018, published on March 11, 2018, approving the National Plan to Fight Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (strengthening activity)
- Supreme Decree No. 180-2021-PCM 09DIC2021, approving the Integrity Strategy of the

Executive Branch through 2022 for the Prevention of Acts of Corruption (strengthening activity)

- Specialization in investigation of the crime of money laundering and asset forfeiture within the framework of the Criminal Procedural Code (regular training)
- Training for organized crime analyst in the crime of money laundering (regular training)
- Training in investigation of money laundering and asset forfeiture (regular training)
- Specialization in investigation of public administration crimes within the framework of the Criminal Procedure Code (regular training)
- Training in police investigation of public administration crimes (regular training)

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.

Peru has the following 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:

- National Anti-Drug Information System (SISCOD) of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA), through surveys and requests for information
- System for the Interdiction of Illicit Drug Trafficking (SINICTID) of the Anti-drug Directorate of the National Police of Peru (DIRANDRO), through searches for intelligence information
- Integrated Information and Intelligence Platform (PI3) of the National Intelligence Directorate (DIRIN), through intelligence information searches

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.

Peru has the SINICTID and PI3 systems as 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.

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.

Peru has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The SINICTID processes the information on illicit drug trafficking that is received from the different Units of the National

Police of Peru and allows the analysis of the modus operandi of criminal organizations and the determination of the areas with the highest incidence of illicit drug trafficking activities, among others. Likewise, the country has the PI3, which allows the interconnection of the different component bodies of the Police Intelligence System (SIPOL), in order to establish a single channel of communication and storage of information.

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.

Peru has strengthened its regulatory framework to counter money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking by approving:

- Legislative Decree No. 1106 of April 19, 2012, Legislative Decree for the Effective Fight against Money Laundering and other crimes related to Illegal Mining and Organized Crime, modified by Legislative Decree No. 1249 of November 26, 2016
- Legislative Decree No. 1279 of December 28, 2016, Legislative Decree that establishes the duty to register the ties of kinship and other ties derived from registrations carried out by the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status aimed at contributing to the effectiveness of the fight against corruption, and its Regulation approved by Supreme Decree No. 003-2017-JUS of February 25, 2017, which allows the competent authorities to access information stored in the registry of kinship and other relationships, within the framework of the processes, procedures or investigations of crimes of corruption, money laundering and/or illicit drug trafficking

Likewise, in compliance with the actions of the National Plan Against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism 2018-2021, regulations were enacted to combat money laundering associated with illicit drug trafficking. Among them are the following:

- Legislative Decree No. 1372 of August 2, 2018, Legislative Decree that regulates the obligation of legal persons and/or legal entities to report the identification of final beneficiaries and its Regulation approved by Supreme Decree No. 003-2019-EF of January 8, 2019
- Legislative Decree No. 1373 of August 4, 2018, Legislative Decree on Asset Forfeiture and its Regulations approved by Supreme Decree No. 007-2019-JUS of April 4, 2019

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.

Peru 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 this sense, the training program implemented between the years 2018 to 2021 has held 15 virtual

and in-person training events at the national level, providing specialized training to 729 public officials of the entities that make up the National System against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

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

Peru does not have protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. However, there is a legal framework on asset forfeiture (Legislative Decree No. 1373 and its Regulations, Supreme Decree No. 007-2019-JUS) that allows for parallel investigations to be carried out. Currently, within the Multi-sectorial Executive Commission Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (CONTRALAFT) Work Team No. 6, work is being done on preparing the respective protocols.

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.

Peru has the CONTRALAFT as a mechanism allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CONTRALAFT, created by Supreme Decree No. 057-2011-PCM, has internal regulations approved by Ministerial Resolution No. 0322-2019-JUS. The purpose of CONTRALAFT is to assist in the coordination and planification of actions by public and private entities aimed at preventing and combating money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It is comprised of 19 State entities, chaired by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH) and the Vice Presidency, and the Technical Secretariat is in charge of the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Fund Administrators (SBS) through the Peru's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

This Commission is responsible for the following functions:

- Coordinating efforts aimed at preventing and combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism
- Carrying out activities aimed at monitoring the implementation of the National Policy and Plan against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism
- Issuing technical progress reports on the implementation of the National Policy and Plan against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism
- Propose updates to the National Policy and Plan against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, based on the results of its technical reports or other diagnoses (such as, for example, the National Risk Assessment)
- Likewise, the country is carrying out important inter-agency work in preparation of the Binational Cabinets, the Joint Commissions on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,

and the Binational Commissions for the Fight against Smuggling, as well as in the implementation of the commitments that emanate from them

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

Peru has the Financial Intelligence Unit of Peru (FIU-Peru), which is a specialized unit of the Superintendence of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Fund Administrators (SBS).

The country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. In this sense, on July 19, 2018 and for a period of 6 years, the Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Public Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, the SBS, and the Drug Enforcement Agency of the United States of America, with respect to the operation of selected investigative units in the Republic of Peru specialized in illicit drug trafficking and international money laundering from illicit drug trafficking.

The aforementioned agreement helps countries establish specialized units dedicated to conducting important investigations against illicit drug trafficking and the laundering of assets from illicit drug trafficking through the Vetted Units (VU) Program.

The parties of the Agreement understand that the work of the VU Program requires that the personnel participating and belonging to each of the parties must maintain the highest personal and professional standards. The mission of the VU Program is to train, equip, and provide the necessary additional support to assist the institutions of the participating countries to establish specialized units that can conduct joint operations and investigations against illicit drug trafficking and laundering of money from illicit trafficking of high-value drugs at the national or international level.

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.

Peru has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the FATF recommendations. In this sense, the Department of Strategic Analysis of the FIU coordinates and directs the issuance of studies for the identification and evaluation of money laundering and the financing of terrorism risks to which the country, or a sector of the economy, or a product or service is exposed, in coordination with the different actors of the system to fight said crimes at the national level, or in coordination with the actors of the sector under analysis, in order to achieve an understanding of said risks, and promote their mitigation by the competent entities through the development of policies, actions and pertinent allocation of resources, by them.

Based on the National Risk Assessment (NRA) of 2016 and the First National Policy against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the National Plan Against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism 2018-2021 was prepared. The NRA itself establishes the procedure for its updating, through a specific CONTRALAFI working group (made up of the FIU, the SBS, the National Police of Peru, the Public Ministry and the Judiciary). In this context, in June 2019, the National ML Risk Assessment process (NRA 2021) began and was concluded in June 2021. The NRA 2021 is the result of a participatory and collaborative process, led by the FIU, in which representatives of 51 public sector entities, 3,203 subjects obliged to report to the FIU, 11 unions from various economic sectors, 3 professional associations, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) participated.

The NRA 2021 identifies and assesses 23 threats and 66 vulnerabilities that affect the fight against ML in Peru. As a result of this assessment, the main threats to ML in Peru are: illegal mining, crimes against the public administration, illicit drug trafficking, tax crimes and crimes against property. Additionally, the study identifies emerging threats caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, cybercrime, and the use of virtual assets. Based on the approval of the NRA 2021, from June 2021, the process of preparing the new National Policy against Money Laundering began.

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.

Peru 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. In this sense, the Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Fund Administrators has signed Memoranda of Understanding where the exchange of information on money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and the financing of the proliferation weapons of mass destruction is allowed with the Superintendence of Banks and Financial Entities of Bolivia (ASFI), the Central Bank of Brazil, and the Commission for the Financial Market of the Republic of Chile.

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.

Peru has the National Seized Assets Program (PRONABI), under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, as the designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets, through Supreme Decree No. 011-2017-JUS.

The country has the following regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets:

- Supreme Decree No. 011-2017-JUS, Supreme Decree that creates the PRONABI
- Supreme Decree No. 001-2021-JUS, Supreme Decree that approves the Guidelines for the administration and disposal of assets managed by the National Seized Assets Program, within the framework of Legislative Decree No. 1373 - Legislative Decree on asset forfeiture and its regulations approved by Supreme Decree No. 007-2019-JUS
- Ministerial Resolution No. 0143-2021-JUS which contains the Operations Manual of the National Seized Assets Program - PRONABI

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.

Peru participates the following specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets:

	Name and type of training offered	Name and type of training received
National institutions	1. PRONABI, in coordination with the OAS Department against Transnational Organized Crime and the support of the United States Embassy:	

	<p>- Course on “Administration of Confiscated Assets in Peru: Challenges in the Operational Implementation of Current Legislation”.</p> <p>2. Technical support from Sociedad de Activos Especiales S.A.E for the strengthening of PRONABI in transparency; standards with high efficiency and effectiveness criteria; knowledge transfer; and construction of enterprise architecture.</p>	
<p>International organizations</p>		<p>German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Program to Fight Illicit Financial Flows. - Forum on asset management “Operating procedures of an Asset Management Office” - Global Forum on Illicit Financial Flows and Sustainable Development “International Standards for Solid Asset Management and Disposal, Legal Framework and Establishment of an Asset Management Office” - Technical assistance workshop in the development of knowledge of the best international practices in the administration of recovered assets, of basic principles of investigation and confiscation of virtual assets, of specific challenges in the administration and materialization of virtual 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.

Peru has Legislative Decree No. 1126, Law No. 31124, Supreme Decree No. 001-2021-JUS, and Ministerial Resolution No. 0143-2021-JUS, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, 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.

Peru, through the National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs (DEVIDA), under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs through the 2030 National Anti-drug Policy, which sets three priority objectives: Improve the socioeconomic and institutional status of the strategic areas of intervention, reduce the production and illicit trade of drugs in strategic areas of intervention, and reduce drug use in vulnerable populations.

The first objective refers to integral and sustainable alternative development actions that commit the entities at the central, regional, and local government levels to promote these actions through coordination with the private sector, local communities, and international cooperating entities.

The second objective refers to the control of the supply of drugs, applying the legislative instruments for the interdiction, prosecution, and punishment for illicit drug production and trafficking, and the laundering of related assets; with the participation of the armed and police forces, competent State agencies, and the judiciary, and in cooperation with other countries and competent international organizations.

The third objective is aimed at reducing drug use through the prevention of drug use in the entire population, with special attention to vulnerable populations, which considers, in principle, the school-age population. In addition, it is aimed at increasing the supply of drug addiction treatment services to the entire population in general, with a special focus on vulnerable populations.

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

Peru has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs through Budget Program 0074, Integrated and Effective Management of Drug Supply Control in Peru (GIECOD).

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.

Peru takes into account licit traditional uses when designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, the traditional coca leaf consumption needs of the national population are calculated through a regular survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Data Processing (INEI).

The country includes environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs. In this sense, through Budget Program 072, Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development, actions include:

- Public investment projects in reforestation to restore degraded soils.
- Implementation of Community Education Plans for Sustainable Development (Schoolchildren and Adults)
- Training and Technical Assistance for the Sustainable Alternative Products Value Chain (application of good environmental practices).

The Ministry of the Environment (IIAP and SERNANP) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation (SERFOR) are in charge of environmental protection measures. Additionally, because the eradication activity itself is manual, it does not pollute the environment, unlike spray eradication.

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.

Peru has established mechanisms for inter-institutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. Within the framework of the Special Project for the Control and Reduction of Coca Cultivation in Alto Huallaga (CORAH), created by Decree Supreme No 043-82-AG, in accordance with the provisions of the Cooperation Agreement with the Government of the United States of 1981, illegal coca crops near the maceration ponds and those located in non-traditional areas are manually eradicated, according to a specific plan agreed upon by an Intersectoral Commission To consolidate the process of reducing illegal coca crops, local development of native communities affected by drug trafficking is promoted through the Community Social Responsibility Program, which helps them integrate to the economic and social development of the country.

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.

Peru supports the development of supply reduction programs with the following drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders:

- Eradication: The CORAH Special Project issues monthly and annual reports on the eradication of illicit coca crops and carries out the Community Social Responsibility Program, with the participation of social actors
- Interdiction: The Anti-Drug Directorate of Peru's National Police (DIRANDRO) issues annual reports on the results of interdiction operations.

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.

Peru has designed and implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs starting in 2012 as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops. The National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs (DEVIDA) coordinates and evaluates the implementation of these programs. These programs take a human rights approach, ensuring that the recipients of the services—with special emphasis on vulnerable populations—are recognized as rights-bearers, creating obligations for State entities to respect, protect, and adopt measures to make those rights effective. This means conducting activities that help correct existing inequalities that lead to unequal and discriminatory treatment.

Budget Program 072 Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development (PIRDAIS) is within the framework of sustainable development agenda objectives and provides for a combination of various approaches that center the human being, such as the gender approach, human rights, interculturality, and others.

DEVIDA promotes the establishment of community neighborhood councils (JVC) in villages and community leadership councils (JDC), in native communities. These types of organizations are provided for in the current regulatory framework. These councils are important for consolidating communal social capital through their democratic processes of electing representatives.

DEVIDA provides technical assistance to the community councils in the development of community diagnosis, development plans, organization of tasks, and in representation and management before public institutions. It also actively participates in the participatory budgeting workshops that define the use of local government resources.

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.

Peru exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs through the following:

- Meetings of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development sponsored by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) and German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ).
- Meetings of Experts on Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development sponsored by the OAS/CICAD.
- Meetings of Bilateral Mixed Commissions with countries including Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Paraguay, El Salvador, Guatemala, Thailand, and Indochina, establishing agreements for exchanging experiences.
- Execution of South-South Cooperation Projects with Paraguay and Colombia.

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

Peru promotes and disseminates the results of these programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities. In this sense, DEVIDA disseminates and promotes the results through the following:

- Institutional website: Where all the press releases referring to alternative development and other issues related to the fight against drugs are disseminated
- Social media: Where press releases are also disseminated, with digital campaigns being carried out in parallel (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram). During 2021, seven digital campaigns were carried out (five of them with the support of the FID project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID))
- Mass media campaigns: During 2021, three radio campaigns were conducted in the intervention areas of alternative development programs in the Loreto, San Martín, Ucayali, Pasco, Huánuco, Ayacucho, Cusco, Puno, and Madre de Dios regions, through which 4,930,560 impacts were achieved (number of listeners reported by the stations multiplied by the number of contracted and subsidized ads in the different campaigns). The detailed results can be found in Report No. 001-2022-DV-DVV-GG-ACOM

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.

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

Indicator	Type of outcome indicator	
	Intermediate	Final
Annual Family Income Level	X	-
Family dependence on coca cultivation in coca-influenced areas	X	X
Productivity of alternative crops promoted in the coca growing areas	X	-
Percentage of families that incorporate sustainable productive alternatives to illicit crops.	X	-
Percentage of farmers in coca-influenced areas who market their products through associations and/or cooperatives	X	-

These indicators aim to measure the economic and social development of individuals and communities and reductions of illicit crops containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

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.

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

Institutions that implement policies that complement the alternative 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.

Peru's communities and target groups participate in the design, implementation, and supervision

processes of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs through:

- **Activity 1.1 Development and strengthening of capacities in community management:**
 - **Communal Diagnosis:** With the participation of the entire organized population, a diagnosis is carried out of the community's situation
 - **Community Development Plan:** Community leaders are supported in the collective drafting of coexistence norms and the future vision, based on which the Community Development Plan (PDC) is drafted. The plan's main activities are established for improving the community's socioeconomic and environmental conditions
 - **Annual Community Work Plans:** These plans are to be carried out in order to identify and structure the urgent and necessary actions to be taken by the community during the year.
 - **Life Plans:** Life plans are drafted for native communities, for which the leaders are supported in the collective evaluation of their current situation and in preparing a vision for the future in the short and medium term

In the case of community organizations that already have their diagnoses and Community Development Plans, the plans will be updated comprehensively if they are older than three years old, and may be partially updated should the community so request and/or need.

- **Preparing activities and projects led by municipalities and regional governments:** These authorities hold consultation workshops with the communities in the alternative development intervention area, on the problems and alternative solutions and communal and individual concertation, to participate in public investment activities or projects that will be presented to DEVIDA for its evaluation and financial management within the framework of Budget Program 072 Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development

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.

Peru 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.

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

Peru has not carried 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.

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.

Peru designed and implemented the following specific plans based on the results of research and/or studies carried out to mitigate and reduce the negative environmental impact of the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, with the participation of local communities:

Plans implemented	Participating local communities
Public investment projects to restore degraded soils with financing from the National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs (DEVIDA) 2021	Municipalities: Anco, Irazola, Llochegua and Leoncio Prado; in consultation with stakeholder communities.
Public investment projects to restore degraded soils with financing from DEVIDA 2020	Municipalities: Anchohuay, Anco, Irazola, Mazamari, Santa Rosa and Huallaga; in consultation with stakeholder communities.
Public investment projects to restore degraded soils with financing from DEVIDA 2019	Municipalities: Anchohuay, Anco, Campanilla, Irazola, Anchohuay, Anco, Irazola, Mazamari, Santa Rosa, and Huallaga; in consultation with stakeholder communities.

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

Peru promotes and strengthens the use of environmental management tools in the specific plans implemented:

- Guide for the admissibility, evaluation, qualification, and prioritization of investments for financial transfers of the Comprehensive and Sustainable Alternative Development Budget Program (PIRDAIS) 2022
- Guide for the admissibility, evaluation, qualification, and prioritization of activities for financial transfers of the PIRDAIS 2022 budget program.

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.

Peru has not developed or 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.

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.

Peru promotes the inter-agency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, and security sectors. These exchanges are carried out in accordance with the following table:

Entities with which information was exchanged	Means of verification	Year
Ministry of Health (MINSA)	Information Requests	2021
Intelligence Directorate – National Police of Peru (PNP)	Information Requests	2021
National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI)	Information Requests	2021
National Commission for Development and Life Without Drugs (DEVIDA)	Information Requests	2021
Center for Education and Information on Drug Abuse Prevention (CEDRO)	Information Requests	2021

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.

Peru has the following programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level:

- Proposals and actions for promoting and protecting the rights of older adults 2016-2021
- Supreme Decree No. 011-2021-MIMP, Supreme Decree approving the “National Strategy for the Implementation of the National Specialized Justice System for the Protection and Punishment of Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group 2021-2026”
- 2030 National Policy against Drugs (Priority Objective 3. Reduce drug use in vulnerable

populations, with special attention to school-age populations).

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 Peru does not implement or participate in ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations; additionally, it observes that the country does not have protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. On the other hand, CICAD observes that the ministries and public entities in charge of drug control in Peru implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has programs and strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. Likewise, CICAD observes that Peru has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Peru 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. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has institutions that are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and has ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. CICAD also observes that Peru has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country does not have mechanisms to investigate or disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country 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; however, it uses tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. Additionally, CICAD notes that Peru 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 and its competent personnel receive ongoing training on this matter.

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 observes that Peru has an early warning system (EWS) to identify and trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. However, CICAD notes that the country does not improve its capabilities to detect or analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, or acquisition of technology. Moreover, CICAD observes that Peru does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country does not participate in the INCB's Project ION. Additionally, CICAD observes that Peru does not have innovative legislation or regulatory approach to 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 Peru has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or 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 competent authorities carry out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that Peru 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. Additionally, CICAD observes that Peru has 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, which include all of the control measures in paragraph 8, all of the control measures in paragraph 9, and requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country uses the PEN Online system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances; however, it does not use the PICS system. Additionally, CICAD observes that Peru receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has 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. On the other hand, CICAD observes that Peru does not use the OAS/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 Peru has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting these substances. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has 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. CICAD also notes that the country has a regulatory framework to govern 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.

CICAD notes that Peru has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling 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 administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. On the other hand, CICAD notes that Peru 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, nor does it share information with other regional or global systems on this matter. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES system, nor does it have alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, or exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use; however, it has received training on the 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.

CICAD notes that Peru implements periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country implements training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Additionally, CICAD notes that Peru 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. CICAD also observes 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. Moreover, CICAD notes that Peru has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and 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 that Peru has strengthened its legislative framework to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. However, CICAD notes that Peru does not have protocols that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD recognizes that Peru 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 the FATF recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Peru 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.

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 Peru has a designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and with regulations to facilitate the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country offers and participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Additionally, CICAD recognizes that Peru has regulations, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, 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.

CICAD notes that Peru has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. Additionally, CICAD notes that Peru takes into account the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs and includes environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. CICAD observes 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. Moreover, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Peru supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation from 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 Peru has designed and implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops since 2012 and has a national entity that coordinates and evaluates the implementation of these programs, which take into account the human rights perspective. Moreover, 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 Peru promotes and disseminates the results of these programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities. Additionally, CICAD observes with satisfaction that the country uses the results indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs in the medium and long terms, and that these indicators aim to evaluate aspects of economic and social development of individuals and communities, as well as the reduction of illicit crops containing narcotic and psychotropic substances. CICAD notes that Peru'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 various agencies. CICAD also observes that Peru's communities and target groups participate in the design, implementation, and supervision processes of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. However, CICAD notes that Peru 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 Peru has not carried 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. However, CICAD observes that the country designs and implements specific plans out to mitigate and reduce the negative environmental impact of the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, with the participation of local communities and promotes and strengthens the use of environmental management tools in the specific plans implemented.

Objective 12

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

CICAD notes that Peru has not developed or implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking or related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, or citizen security. However, CICAD observes that the country promotes the

interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, and security sectors. Additionally, CICAD notes that Peru programs and strategies that prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.



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