



MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

PERU

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

2019

PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), under the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS), measures the progress achieved and challenges to member nations of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. Mandated by the 1998 Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile, the MEM is the only multilateral tool of its kind in the world.

MEM evaluations are based on information provided by OAS member states, which is then analyzed by the MEM's Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts from OAS countries. For this round, the GEG performed its work from mid-2018 to mid-2019. The evaluation process was transparent and inclusive in nature, with no experts involved in the evaluation of their own country.

The GEG analyzed the following areas: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, and international cooperation, and its evaluation is based on the 29 objectives and corresponding priority actions of the CICAD Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2016-2020. (A few priority actions were not considered, given they are not measurable.) In addition, the seventh round reports include a discussion of member states' progress over time during the seven MEM rounds.

Prior to the GEG's work, the MEM Inter-Governmental Working Group, also composed of representatives from OAS member states, designed the seventh evaluation round instrument during 2017, and the resulting questionnaire was then completed by member states.

The MEM reports focus on key themes important not only to CICAD but to the OAS as a whole, such as human rights, gender, age, culture and social inclusion. The reports also take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

We hope the MEM reports serve as a useful diagnostic tool to improve drug policies and strategies, both at a national and regional level.

This report and all other MEM seventh round evaluation reports are available at <http://www.cicad.oas.org>

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL AND PROVIDING THEM WITH THE NECESSARY CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES TO COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES IN THE STAGES OF FORMULATION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.

The National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) is the national drug authority in Peru, established in 2002 and reports to the Office of the Chair of the Council of Ministers. Its powers are established in Legislative Decree 824, as amended by Legislative Decree 1241, and it has an independent annual budget.

DEVIDA coordinates and organizes the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, integral and sustainable alternative development programs, the drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation. The Ministry of the Interior coordinates and organizes control measures, pursuant to its organizational and functional Rules of Procedure.

DEVIDA's annual budget amounts for 2014-2018 are as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual budget amount (US dollars)	\$88,943,007	\$109,354,044	\$78,890,928	\$102,223,807	\$77,507,303

The country has coordination mechanisms among government agencies in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development, gender, the drug observatory and drug-related research.

OBJECTIVE 2

FORMULATE, IMPLEMENT, EVALUATE AND UPDATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT WILL BE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED, BASED ON EVIDENCE THAT INCLUDE A CROSS-CUTTING HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE, CONSISTENT WITH OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW¹ WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION

In Peru, the 2017-2021 National Strategy for the Fight against Drugs (ENLCD) was approved by the Board of Directors of DEVIDA. The ENLCD targets four key areas: integral and sustainable alternative development, supply reduction, demand reduction and equal and shared responsibility.

The relevant actors from priority areas involved in the formulation, implementation, evaluation and/or updating of the ENLCD are: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Energy and Mining, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion, the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation, the Ministry of Production, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs of the Office of the Chair of the Council of Ministers, the Judiciary, the Office of the Attorney General and Public Prosecutors' Office, regional and local governments, organized civil society and social organizations.

The country promotes the territorial management outlined in the ENLCD. Accordingly, the Political Constitution of Peru and the Organic Law of Regional Governments and the Organic Law of Municipalities establish that subnational governments have political, economic and administrative autonomy in matters under their purview and that they are competent to approve their internal organization and budget.

DEVIDA has area offices, which are decentralized bodies reporting to the Directorate of Territorial Organization, with responsibility for coordinating with public, private and civil society entities on public investment projects and activities within the framework of the programs outlined in the ENLCD.

The country has a stable mechanism for transferring funds and financing drug initiatives and projects implemented by municipalities and local governments.

The ENLCD takes into account the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda. It also incorporates a human rights approach; development with social inclusion through

¹ Full respect for international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, observing the principles of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of States, nonintervention in the internal affairs of States, fundamental liberties, inherent human dignity, and equal rights and mutual respect among States.

integral and sustainable alternative development; and a gender perspective; while promoting criteria based on the confluence of intersecting factors relating to gender, ethnicity and poverty, among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN AND COORDINATE NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES WITH OTHER PUBLIC POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES THAT ADDRESS FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE DRUG PROBLEM.

Peru promotes crosscutting measures that promote public policies such as the National Plan for the Prevention and Treatment of Adolescents in Conflict with the Law 2013-2018 which addresses the phenomenon of youth violence on a multisectoral basis, its main objective being to reduce the number of adolescents in conflict with the law.

The Plan's impact objectives include reducing adolescent involvement in conflict with the law, reducing antisocial behavior, having an effective and focused justice administration, ensuring the re-socialization of adolescents in conflict with the law, and achieving reparation for victims and their reintegration in society. This key objective establishes the three pillars of intervention of national policy: prevention; administration of justice and social reintegration.

OBJECTIVE 4

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS (OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTERING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THIS AREA.

The Peruvian Observatory on Drugs, under DEVIDA's Technical Affairs Directorate, has capacities and financial, human and technological resources to carry out its functions. It also has an information network on drugs linking both public and private bodies.

The following are the studies in the area of demand reduction:

Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
National surveys of secondary school students		X	
National household surveys (12-64 year olds)	X		2015
Register of patients in treatment centers	X		2015
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X	
Survey of higher education students		X	
Survey of populations in conflict with the law		X	
Studies on drug-related mortality		X	
Studies on drug-related morbidity	X		2015
Studies on gender conditions related to drug problems	X		2016
Other studies			
Study on drug abuse among adolescents and youths and family vulnerability		X	
Epidemiology of Drugs among the Peruvian Urban Population 2017: Household survey	X		2017
Study on paternal and maternal parental function in adolescent drug users and adolescent offenders	X		2015
Study "What is the profile of adolescent offenders in Peru?"	X		2016

The following is the information in the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes:

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Quantification of illicit crop cultivation, including crops grown indoors	X		2017
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		2017
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017

Supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes			
Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products		X	
Quantity of seized pharmaceutical products		X	
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking		X	
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled	X		2017
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled		X	
Chemical composition of seized drugs	X		2017
Sale price of drugs (to consumer)		X	
Number of persons formally charged with money laundering		X	
Number of persons convicted of money laundering		X	
Number of persons formally charged with trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and other related materials		X	
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and other related materials		X	
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances		X	
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances		X	

The indicators and information managed by Peru's national observatory on drugs are analyzed and systematically disaggregated by gender, age, socioeconomic and educational level and ethnic group.

The country has carried out studies to evaluate drug programs and interventions, such as the evaluation of the Budgetary Program on Drug Prevention and Use (PTCD) of 2017 within education in the area of demand reduction and the evaluation of the outcomes of the Budgetary Program on Integral and Sustainable Alternative Development of 2014 and 2015, in the area of supply reduction.

OBJECTIVE 5

ENCOURAGE THE DESIGN, ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR LOW-LEVEL DRUG-RELATED OFFENSES, WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS.

In Peru, alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses are used. Regarding adolescents, some offenses may be classified as low-level, and these offenses under Article 162 of the Code of Criminal Liability for Adolescents (CRPA), do not warrant the imposition of a custodial socio-educational measure, and thus qualify for imposition of a non-custodial socio-educational measure and/or an accessory measure. Even before criminal liability proceedings per se are brought against adolescents, the use of alternative measures, such as remand/pardon or reparations agreements, is possible. Alternative measures for adolescents take gender differences into account.

In the case of adults, when a qualified guilty verdict or a conditional sentence is not admissible, a prison term of no more than two years may be turned into a fine or a prison term of no more than four years may become community service or curtailment of time off.

The country has developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of implementing alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses. In the case of an accessory socio-educational measure imposed in a sentence (after a criminal liability proceeding for adolescents), the Code of Criminal Liability for Adolescents (CRPA) provides for post-treatment follow-up of alternative measures, in which case the entity responsible would be the authority in charge of the Juvenile Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Centers.

OBJECTIVE 6

PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS THAT PROMOTE SOCIAL INCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS AND FORMS OF INVOLVEMENT.

During the seventh evaluation round (2014-2018), Peru did not submit enough evidence to validate that it has inter-agency and multisectoral programs in place that promote the social inclusion of persons affected by the drug problem.

OBJECTIVE 7

FOSTER PROPORTIONATE SENTENCING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, THAT ADDRESSES THE SERIOUSNESS OF DRUG OFFENSES AND SAFEGUARDING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Peruvian Criminal Code provides for proportionate sentencing, particularly for low-level drug-related offenses, such as micro-trading or micro production of drugs.

Nevertheless, the country does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes with satisfaction that in the seven rounds (1999-2018), Peru has had a national drug authority. As of the seventh round (2014-2018), the national drug authority reports to the Office of the Chair of the Council of Ministers; coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, integral and sustainable alternative development programs, drug observatory, international cooperation and program evaluation and it has an independent and annual budget.

CICAD ascertains that from the first through the sixth rounds (1999-2014), Peru has had national drug strategies in place and in the seventh round (2014-2018), it has had the ENLCD 2017-2021.

CICAD is pleased that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has promoted crosscutting and multisectoral measures to address the phenomenon of youth violence and, above all, reduce the number of adolescents in conflict with the law.

CICAD observes that in the first round (1999-2000), Peru did not have an integrated system for gathering and keeping drug-related statistics and documents. Nevertheless, it gradually made progress in compiling drug demand information. During the second and third rounds (2001-2004), the country conducted key studies on demand reduction. CICAD notes with satisfaction that, as of the fourth round (2005-2006), Peru has had a national observatory on drugs with information on demand and supply reduction. As of the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has carried out priority studies on demand reduction and has most of the priority information on supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes, and has disaggregated data by gender, age, socioeconomic and education and ethnic group. CICAD further notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru only had evaluation results available for programs in the area of demand reduction and supply reduction.

CICAD notes that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has legislation providing for alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug-related and other related offenses.

CICAD was unable to conduct an evaluation during the seventh round (2014-2018) of interagency and multisectoral programs that promote the social inclusion of persons affected by the drug problem, given Peru did not provide enough information to do so.

CICAD observes that as of the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru considers establishing proportionate sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses. Nevertheless, the country does not have special courts or tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

DEMAND REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

ESTABLISH DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES WITH A PUBLIC HEALTH FOCUS THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED, COMPREHENSIVE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, MULTISECTORAL, AND RESPECTFUL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSIDERING THE GUIDELINES AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIZED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Peru has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. Those programs include human rights, intercultural, age differences, gender and disability approaches.

The guidelines and recommendations of specialized international organizations are taken into account in establishing prevention and treatment programs, but not social integration programs.

Peru has conducted an outcome evaluation of the Budgetary Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program for the years 2014-2017. However, impact evaluations are not carried out of the drug abuse prevention programs or any other research study.

There are coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs, allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders through the Community Participation Units of the Community Mental Health Centers.

Peru does not implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using the technical guide jointly published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) as a reference.

OBJECTIVE 2

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL, SELECTED AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS ON DRUG USE, GIVING PRIORITY TO VULNERABLE AND AT-RISK POPULATIONS, EVIDENCE-BASED AND INCORPORATING A HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AGE AND MULTICULTURAL APPROACH.

Peru implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
School children and university students		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior high & high school (secondary school) 	Prevention of Drug Use (educational area)	Universal
Family	“Familias Fuertes Amor y Límites”	Universal

However, the country does not implement prevention programs targeting the following population groups: pre-school, primary or university students, street population, gender, LGBTI, community, indigenous people, migrants and refugees, individuals in the workplace or the prison population.

OBJECTIVE 3

ESTABLISH AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, A NATIONAL TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMATIC DRUG USE, INCLUDING A HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER-BASED APPROACH, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Peru has a national system for comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination. The programs and devices in this system include early intervention (brief intervention, counseling), crisis intervention, diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity), social integration and services related to recovery support. These programs and devices do not take into account the UNODC and WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders.

The country has mechanisms to facilitate access and ensure the quality of treatment services for those with problematic drug use, pursuant to the Ministry of Health (MINSA) Ministerial Resolution 574 of 2017, Law 29889 of 2012, which amends Article 11 of Law 26842 and Supreme Decree 033 of 2015. Ambulatory and inpatient services are provided by the public health system, private institutions, nongovernmental organizations and religious institutions. The gender perspective is included in the treatment services offered, based on Law 29889 and Law 29765 of 2012 on operating standards for Addict Rehabilitation Centers.

Peru has established and maintained cooperative relationships with governmental and non-governmental organizations that provide social and community support services with a gender perspective for the social integration of vulnerable populations.

The country has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs, as well as mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services through Ministerial Resolution 574.

In addition, Peru has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for people with problematic drug use, in accordance with Law 29765 of 2012, which governs the establishment and operations of the Care Centers for Addicts, which operate as therapeutic communities. MINSA is in charge of said supervision.

OBJECTIVE 4

FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Peru offers ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social reintegration. The country certifies human resources providing prevention and treatment, but not social integration services.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO REGULATE, ENABLE, ACCREDIT AND SUPERVISE PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND, CARE AND TREATMENT SERVICES.

Peru has an accreditation process for treatment centers supervised by the National Superintendence of Health (SUSALUD), which establishes the regulations governing compliance with Law 29889 of 2012 and Law 29765 of 2012.

The country has supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of prevention services are met through the health networks, the Health Directorate, the Regional Health Directorate, Regional Health Management and health inspections. Additionally, there are supervisory mechanisms to ensure that the quality criteria of care and treatment services are met through the health network services, the Health Directorate, the Regional Health Directorate, Regional Health Management and health inspections.

Peru has not conducted an assessment to determine national care needs and the provision of care and treatment services.

DEMAND REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. These programs incorporate human rights, intercultural, age differences, gender and disability approaches. The demand reduction policies also take into account international organization guidelines, which are implemented through coordination mechanisms with a range of social stakeholders. Regarding program evaluation, CICAD notes that from the fourth to the sixth rounds (2005-2014), the country did not conduct program evaluations, but is satisfied to see that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru carries out an outcome evaluation of the Budgetary Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not implement measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse using international guidelines.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has prevention programs for secondary school students and families. However, CICAD notes with concern that various populations are still not covered, particularly since they used to be covered from the first through the fifth rounds (1999-2009).

CICAD underscores that in the seven rounds (1999-2018), Peru has had a national system of comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing non-discrimination. This system includes specialized programs and devices that cover the full continuum of care at the national level, even though international standards are not taken into consideration.

CICAD is pleased with the progress in Peru during the seventh round (2014-2018), in regards to mechanisms to facilitate access and guarantee the quality of treatment services, as well as mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the outcomes of care, treatment and social integration programs, as well as supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that throughout all rounds (1999-2018), Peru has offered a wide range of training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration. The country also certifies personnel working in prevention at the advanced level, as well as personnel working in treatment and at both the intermediate and advanced level, but does not certify personnel working in social integration.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from 2011 to the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has had an accreditation process for treatment centers, as well as supervisory mechanisms to ensure the quality of prevention and treatment services. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not conduct a diagnostic assessment of the national needs regarding care and treatment services.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

OBJECTIVE 1

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, AIMED AT PREVENTING AND DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Peru's National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) designs, implements and updates national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

The country recognizes the cultural rights of indigenous peoples regarding the traditional use of the coca leaf in the design and implementation of policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

Drug supply reduction programs implemented by Peru are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and include participation from civil society and other social stakeholders.

OBJECTIVE 2

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MECHANISMS TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE INFORMATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES AND ACTIONS AIMED AT DECREASING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

Peru has mechanisms for collecting and analyzing information relating to the illicit supply of drugs. The institutions participating in these systems are the Anti-Drug Directorate (DIRANDRO) through the Integrated System of Strategic Information against Illicit Drug Trafficking (SIETID) and DEVIDA through the Anti-Drug Information System (SISCOD).

The country does not carry out periodic studies or research on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation nor does it prepare or update studies or research on medical and scientific uses and other legal use of crops containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

With regard to the identification of chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system, the country has carried out an initial study titled: "Chemical Characterization of Cocaine Drugs Held in the Port and Airport of Callao during the Months of July to November 2017."

Peru promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country uses standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and drug production, based on the measurements made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), jointly with DEVIDA, which published the annual report titled “Coca Cultivation Monitoring.”

Regarding the standardization criteria used to ensure comparability, Peru reports that the measurement of coca crop areas for production in the country is based on the interpretation and analysis of high resolution satellite images.

OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM PROGRAMS WHICH ARE BROAD AND AIMED AT DEVELOPMENT THAT INCLUDES RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVE, INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATIONS AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE.

Peru has designed and implemented integral and sustainable alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit coca crops since 2002. DEVIDA is the national entity that coordinates and evaluates the implementation of those programs.

During 2014-2018, the country exchanged experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of integral and sustainable alternative development programs, as presented in the following table:

Agencies with which experiences and best practices are exchanged	Experiences and best practices exchanged
Member states of the CICAD/OAS Group of Experts on Integral and Sustainable Alternative Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peru’s Alternative Development Model: Recovering the Monzón valley, within the framework of the First Meeting of the CICAD/OAS Group of Experts on Integral and Sustainable Alternative, Development The concept of Integral and Sustainable Alternative Development in Peru
Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (UACT) of Colombia Vice Ministry of Coca and Integral Development of Bolivia	Exchange of experiences and knowledge with cacao farmers and entities supporting the sector in Peru
COPOLAD II Program member states	The value chain model of alternative development in Peru

Peru uses intermediate and outcome results indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of integral and sustainable alternative development programs in the medium and long terms, in accordance with the following table:

Indicator	Type of results-based indicator	
	Intermediate	Outcome
Number of families linked to Integral and Sustainable Alternative, Development (DAIS)	X	
Number of hectares assisted per year of alternative crops within the DAIS framework	X	
Number of converted hectares	X	
Number of hectares reforested per year within the DAIS framework	X	
Dependence on coca cultivation in families living in coca-growing areas (has./family)		X

The indicators mentioned aim to evaluate the economic and social development of people and communities and the reduction of illicit crops that contain narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Integral and sustainable alternative development programs are supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government's presence in areas affected by illicit crops.

The country fosters sustainable urban development initiatives related to crime prevention, community cohesion, citizen security and protection, stimulation of innovation and entrepreneurship and promotion of employment in urban populations affected by activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

OBJECTIVE 4

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

Peru does 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.

OBJECTIVE 5

ESTABLISH, AS APPROPRIATE, AND BASED ON EVIDENCE THE EFFECTS CAUSED BY SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Peru does not have characterization methodologies with territorial and socio-economic approaches on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion and citizen security. The country does not exchange information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking in the health, society, economy or security sectors.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD highlights that during the sixth round (2013-2014), Peru had a national regulatory framework establishing policies to reduce illicit drug supply. CICAD notes that throughout the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has national policies and programs to prevent and decrease crops and the illicit production of drugs that recognize traditional uses of the coca leaf and are supplemented by crime prevention initiatives and include the participation of civil society and other social stakeholders.

CICAD notes with pleasure that Peru has conducted illicit crop eradication operations from the first through the seventh rounds (1999-2018). Furthermore, CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has measured the volume of illicit crops in all MEM rounds and has had monitoring mechanisms in place since the fourth round (2005-2006). At the same time, CICAD observes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru uses standardized and comparable methodologies for measuring illicit crops and illicit drug production and that it has taken the first steps toward identifying chemical profiles and characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system. CICAD also observes that the country does not carry out studies or engage in scientific research on the medicinal, scientific or other licit uses of plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances and notes with concern that the country does not foster or implement mechanisms for identifying new psychoactive substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Peru has designed and implemented integral and sustainable alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit coca crops throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), and their outcomes have been evaluated through indicators. CICAD also points out that during the seventh round (2014-2018), the country promotes sustainable urban development initiatives for urban populations affected by illicit activities related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD notes with concern that even though it conducted two studies in the sixth round (2013-2014) on the environmental impact associated with illicit crop and illicit drug production activities, and implemented specific plans to mitigate those effects and reduce them further during the fifth and sixth rounds (2007-2014), Peru has not continued those efforts in the seventh round (2014-2018).

CICAD observes with concern that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru does not have methodologies for characterizing small-scale drug trafficking or micro-drug trafficking and does not exchange information on the effects on the health, social, economic or security sectors.

CONTROL MEASURES

OBJECTIVE 1

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS AIMED AT PREVENTING AND REDUCING DRUG TRAFFICKING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERRITORIAL REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY AND RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Peru has protocols or procedures to detect, investigate and dismantle laboratories or facilities devoted to the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, based on Legislative Decree 1126 of 2012, which establishes control measures for controlled chemical inputs and products, machinery and equipment that may be used to produce illicit drugs.

The country has programs and strategies for detecting and seizing drugs by overland, riverine, aerial and maritime monitoring, inspections and checkpoints, contained in the Strategic Institutional Plans of the National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT).

Peru has the 2016 Criminal Code and the Law against Organized Crime of 2013, which consider the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques for preventing and reducing drug trafficking. Those instruments include a human rights perspective.

The country implements and participates in continuing training programs aimed, at the personnel involved in interdiction operations in relation to regulations, processes and procedures for dealing with drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Division of Intelligence and Antidrug Bureau of the National Police of Peru (DIRANDRO-PNP) perform updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

The National Police of Peru (PNP) is the institution in charge of analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceuticals, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Peru has and participates in continuing training programs for the personnel involved in analyzing chemical precursors and pharmaceuticals, including NPS.

OBJECTIVE 2

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

The SUNAT is the competent authority in charge of regulating domestic commerce to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities, as per Legislative Decree 1126 of 2012.

The country has the following instruments for reporting to the industry and users in general about the controls that make it possible to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- Registry of Controlled Assets;
- Code of Conduct for Users of Chemical Inputs and Controlled Assets;
- Guide for Electronic Referral of Controlled Assets; and
- Guide on Obligatory Control Posts.

Peru performs analyses and shares information through existing international mechanisms on substances, their analogs and their precursors that pose a threat to public health. This analysis is done using the Pre-Export Notifications Online system (PEN Online), developed by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

The country has the following legislation that incorporates the control measures set out at paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities:

- Legislative Decree 1126 of 2012;
- Supreme Decree 044-2013-EF of 2013;
- Superintendence Resolution 173-2013/SUNAT of 2013;
- Superintendence Resolution 255-2013/SUNAT of 2013; and
- Superintendence Resolution 102-2016/SUNAT of 2016.

Peru has training programs for drug control personnel and for identifying and handling controlled chemical substances, among them the Annual Education Program of the Intelligence Division and the DIRANDRO-PNP.

OBJECTIVE 3

ADOPT AND/OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES OR THOSE CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, ENSURING THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Peru has an updated registry of individuals and corporations who handle pharmaceuticals that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

By General Law on Health 26842 of 1997 and the Regulation for the Registration, Control, and Sanitary Surveillance of Pharmaceuticals and Related Products, approved by Supreme Decree 010-97-SA of 1997, Peru grants licenses to the manufacturers and distributors of those products.

In addition, by Supreme Decree 023-2001-SA of 2001, Peru performs regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations that have been authorized to handle them.

Peru has criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations perpetrated by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceuticals that contain substances.

OBJECTIVE 4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL SOLELY FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION.

Peru does not have special processes for granting authorizations to import or export substances subject to international control for medical or scientific purposes.

The country has training and awareness-raising activities, offered to the competent national authorities and health professionals, concerning adequate access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

Peru has a regulatory framework that governs the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes by means of Supreme Decree 023-2001-SA, the 2001 Regulation of Psychotropic Narcotic Substances Subject to Health Control.

OBJECTIVE 5

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Peru does not have an early warning system for identifying and tracing new psychoactive substances (NPS) or amphetamine-type stimulants, nor the other substances subject to international control.

With respect to updated equipment and new technologies acquired and used for detecting and analyzing NPS, Peru has a gas chromatograph coupled to a mass spectrometer.

Peru does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines for identifying and addressing the challenges posed by NPS and amphetamine-type stimulants.

OBJECTIVE 6

ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Peru has established, updated and strengthened its legal and institutional frameworks for countering money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking by means of Legislative Decree 1106 on the Effective Fight against Money Laundering and Other Crimes Related to Illegal Mining and Organized Crime of 2012 and Legislative Decree 1249 of 2016.

The country has protocols that enable the authorities to undertake financial and asset investigations in tandem with an investigation into illicit drug trafficking, pursuant to Legislative Decree 957 of 2004, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Peru has mechanisms that make possible interinstitutional coordination and cooperation to prevent and control money laundering.

The country's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) is responsible for receiving, analyzing, and transmitting information to detect money laundering and terrorist financing. The FIU was established by Law 27693 of 2002, amended by Laws 28009 of 2003 and 28306 of 2004, and regulated by Supreme Decree 163-2002-EF, which was amended by Supreme Decree 018-2006-JUS of 2006.

Peru, through the FIU, has interinstitutional cooperation agreements for the prevention and control of money laundering.

The country has mechanisms for analyzing risks of money laundering, as per the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Those mechanisms are incorporated in the Multisectoral

Executive Committee against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (CONTRALAFI), which brings together several sectors and is chaired by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

OBJECTIVE 7

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 Peru, the regulations contained in Legislative Decree 1104 of 2012 facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or products deriving from illicit activities related to drug trafficking and other related crimes, in keeping with the relevant international treaties and conventions.

The country has a competent authority for the administration of seized and forfeited assets that establishes a national program, regulated by Legislative Decree 1104, Supreme Decree 011-2017-JUS of 2017, Ministerial Resolution 148-2017-JUS of 2017, and the Registry of Seized Assets 011-2017-MINJUS of 2017.

Peru has provisions that facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets by means of regulations established in Supreme Decree 069-2013-PCM of 2013, Supreme Decree 093-2012-PCM of 2012 and Ministerial Resolution 148-2017-JUS of 2017.

The country participates in specialized training programs for the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets, both nationally and through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

OBJECTIVE 8

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INFORMATION GATHERING SYSTEMS AND MECHANISMS FOR EXCHANGING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION TO DETECT ROUTES AND METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Peru has national mechanisms for gathering information and exchanging intelligence to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations.

It has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on the changing conduct and modus operandi of the criminal organizations. The institutions that make up the national information system are:

- Antidrug Bureau of the National Police of Peru;
- National Commission on Aerospace Research and Development;
- Office of the Attorney General;
- National Superintendence of Customs and Tax Administration;
- General Bureau of Medicines, Supplies and Drugs of the Ministry of Health;
- Bureau of Mental Health of the Ministry of Health;
- Financial Intelligence Unit;
- Ministry of Education;
- National Prisons Institute of the Ministry of Justice;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; and
- National Coca Enterprise.

CONTROL MEASURES

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD observes that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Peru has had protocols or procedures to detect, investigate and dismantle laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacturing of drugs. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has programs and strategies for detecting and seizing drugs by land, riverine, air and maritime monitoring, inspections and checkpoints and implements and participates in continuing training programs in these areas. In addition, CICAD notes that Peru has regulations that consider the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also observes that the country carries out assessments and updated studies to identify new trends and threats related to illicit drug trafficking and related offenses. CICAD also observes with satisfaction that Peru has an institution in charge of analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. Similarly, CICAD notes that Peru has and participates in continuing training programs for the personnel involved in this analysis.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Peru has had a competent authority responsible for regulating domestic commerce to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities. In addition, CICAD ascertains that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms for informing industry and users in general about applicable controls and ways to cooperate to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. In addition, CICAD observes that Peru carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms on substances, their analogs and their precursors that pose a threat to public health. CICAD also notes that the country has training programs for drug control personnel for identifying and handling controlled chemical substances. CICAD further observes that from the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), Peru has used the Pre-Export Notification Online system (PEN Online of the INCB) for reporting controlled chemical substances.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Peru's legislation has included criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations perpetrated by individuals or corporations handling pharmaceutical products that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychoactive substances. CICAD also observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has an updated registry of the individuals and corporations that handle these products, grants licenses to the manufacturers and distributors of such products and performs regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations that have been authorized to handle them.

CICAD ascertains that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has training and awareness-raising activities offered to the competent national authorities and health professionals on adequate access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD also takes note that the country has a regulatory framework that governs the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Nonetheless, CICAD notes with concern that

Peru does not have special procedures for granting authorizations to import and export substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has updated equipment and new technologies have been acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS. Nonetheless, CICAD observes with concern that Peru does not have an early warning system to identify and trace NPS or amphetamine-type stimulants or the other substances subject to international control. In addition, CICAD notes with concern that Peru does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address the challenges that such substances pose.

CICAD recognizes that from the second to the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Peru has had legal frameworks to counter money laundering stemming from drug trafficking. In addition, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols that enable the authorities to pursue financial and asset investigations in tandem with an investigation into drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that Peru has mechanisms that make possible interinstitutional coordination and cooperation to prevent and control money laundering, as well as a financial intelligence unit. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms that make it possible to analyze the risks of money laundering, as per FATF recommendations.

CICAD is pleased to see that from the third through the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Peru has had a competent authority for administering assets forfeited related to money laundering. Similarly, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has legislation, regulations and procedures, in keeping with the relevant international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or proceeds stemming from drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, CICAD takes note that Peru has provisions that facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD is pleased to note that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had specialized training programs for the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has national mechanisms for information gathering and for exchanging intelligence to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on the changing conduct and modus operandi of the criminal organizations.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE 1

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS TO FOSTER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, IMPROVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES, AND SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON DRUG POLICIES AND RELATED CRIMES.

Peru carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with member states of the Organization of Member States (OAS), third States and relevant international organizations.

The country exchanges technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulations, studies, research and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations, and in 2017 inaugurated the Public Prosecution Ministry's Crime Analysis Office with the technical support of Colombia, Mexico and Chile, which enabled information as well as technological support to be shared. Peru has secure communication channels for the exchange of intelligence information on drug interdiction and control and promotes the exchange, with foreign counterparts, of best practices on training, specialization and professional development of the staff responsible for implementing the National Anti-Drug Strategy (ENLCD) 2017-2021.

Peru participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, corruption, among others. The country has bilateral mechanisms for coordination and collaboration with other countries, focused on the dismantling of criminal groups linked to drug trafficking and related crimes. Peru has a number of bilateral and multilateral treaties that include the legal concept of joint investigations, which is provided for under domestic legislation.

OBJECTIVE 2

STRENGTHEN THE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN THE AREA OF FORFEITURE AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Peru updated its regulatory and procedural frameworks, the International Legal Cooperation section of the Criminal Procedural Code, allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries and relevant international organizations on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT) evaluated Peru in 2012.

The country has procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. In keeping with domestic law, Peru is able to cooperate in matters of forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes. The country's competent authorities have legal powers to exchange information on money laundering investigations, including identification and tracing of the instruments associated with this offense, through information exchange networks, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Regional Asset Recovery Network (RRAG) of GAFILAT, among others.

OBJECTIVE 3

STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS DEFINED IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Peru enacted and adopted legislation and administrative measures and actions, respecting human rights and gender equality, to improve implementation of obligations under international legal instruments regarding the world drug problem. Thus, the country has incorporated into its domestic legislation the commitments undertaken pursuant to these conventions, such as controlled remittance.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
United Nations Conventions	Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;	X	
		Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air	X	
		Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.	X	
	The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
Inter-American Conventions	Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 1996		X	
	Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		X	

OBJECTIVE 4

PROMOTE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF NATIONAL LEGAL NORMS, REGULATIONS, AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEMISPHERIC JUDICIAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND MUTUAL LEGAL OR JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Peru has bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements for mutual legal or judicial assistance with regard to the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws and other legal provisions that permit the provision of mutual legal or judicial assistance to third States in judicial investigations, trials and legal proceedings related to drug trafficking and related crimes.

The country has a legal framework that permits extradition for drug trafficking and related crimes. Peru has bilateral treaties with other countries. Likewise, Peruvian law permits extradition of nationals for drug trafficking and related crimes.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the first round (1999-2000), Peru had a national information network for controlled substances and exchanged operational drug information at both the national and international level. Also, in the second round (2001-2002), the country shared pharmaceutical product control information with similar regulators in other countries. During the fourth round (2005-2006), Peru had mechanisms for exchanging information and cooperation among national institutions to monitor activities relating to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. CICAD observes with satisfaction that, as of the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had secure communication channels for sharing intelligence information on drug trafficking and related crimes. Likewise, as of the seventh round (2014-2018), Peru has engaged in technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with OAS member states, third States, and relevant international agencies.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that as of the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Peru's legal provisions permit mutual judicial assistance with third States in investigations, trials and judicial proceedings relating to drug trafficking and money laundering, as well as the implementation of measures authorizing forfeiture of the proceeds from drug trafficking. CICAD likewise notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has competent authorities legally empowered to share information on money laundering-related investigations, including the identification and tracing of instruments related to this crime. Peru has procedures enabling the competent authorities to undertake expeditious actions in response to mutual legal assistance requests on investigation and forfeiture of assets derived from drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD views with satisfaction that throughout the seven rounds (1999-2018), Peru has enacted and adopted legislation and administrative controls with respect to money laundering, chemical substances, controlled products, firearms and corruption, and had added criminal sanctions to its regulatory framework designed to improve the importing, exporting and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and related materials. CICAD takes note that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and conventions of the OAS regarding the world drug problem.

CICAD ascertains that from the fourth round (2005-2006), Peru has bilateral cooperation agreements on drug trafficking and has had a central authority responsible for processing requests for extradition to other countries. CICAD observes that from the fifth through the seventh rounds (2007-2018), the country has had bilateral and regional international cooperation agreements on the provision of mutual legal assistance to third States in judicial investigations, trials and legal proceedings relating to drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD observes with satisfaction that as of the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), Peru has had laws and regulations permitting extradition for drug trafficking. There are also laws that allow the extradition of its own nationals for said crimes.

CICAD recognizes Peru for the continued participation and commitment during the seventh evaluation round of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM). In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2016-2020) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).