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# MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL SECURITY (SMS)

# Uruguay

Evaluation Report on Drug Policies

# 2019



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# 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 Drug Board (JND) is the national drug authority in Uruguay. It was established in 1988 by decree 463/988 and amended by Decree 346/99 of 1999 and other amendments. The JND falls under the Office of the President of the Republic and has a legal basis by Decree 170/000 of 2000.

This Board coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, the drug observatory, international cooperation, program evaluation, prevention, training, the Seized Assets Fund, treatment, social integration, gender and decentralization.

The JND has an independent annual budget. The annual budget for 2014-2018 is as follows:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Amount of annual budget (U.S. dollars)	\$2,100,000	\$2,020,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000

The JND has a mechanism for coordination among government agencies, to implement the national drug strategy. This mechanism is made up of the Vice Chairman of the Office of the President, the Secretary General of the National Secretariat on Drugs (SND), the National Secretary for Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing and the Under-Secretaries of the following ministries: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Social Development.

## 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 LAW<sup>1</sup> WITH A FOCUS ON GENDER AND EMPHASIZING DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION.

Uruguay has a 2016-2020 National Strategy to Address the Drug Problem (END), approved by the JND, which is in force and being implemented. This strategy covers the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation.

The institutions participating in the implementation, evaluation and updating of the national drug strategy are the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of the Interior, the Judiciary, regional and local governments, the scientific community and the academic sector, civil society and other social actors, the National Institute of Women, the National Public Education Administration (ANEP-CODICEN), public companies and the Institute for Children and Adolescents of Uruguay (INAU).

Local governments have responsibilities for undertaking and implementing concrete actions in coordination with the JND. Responsibilities for implementation of drug policies reside within the framework of the Departmental Drug Boards (JDD), in accordance with Decree 84-010 of 2010.

The SND has a decentralization area that promotes the strengthening of JDDs and Local Drug Boards (JLD) and citizen participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of the actions established in the END.

The END and its Operational Plan of Action (PAO) are designed and approved by the JND. The SND coordinates and monitors implementation of the actions defined by the National Drug Board.

There is a JDD in each of the 19 departments in which the country is administratively divided and, under these boards, there are JLDs in eight municipalities. The statutory basis of the JDDs is found in Decree 84/010 of February 2010 and Decree 387/012 of 2012. Each of the ministries that make up the JND has its own decentralized and territorial division system of policy. These actions are coordinated by the JDDs at the local level. The SND finances Local Initiatives Plans (PIL), whose objective is to support projects that address the drug problem at the municipal or local government levels.

The 2016-2020 END takes into account the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, a human rights perspective, a gender focus and development with social inclusion.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

**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.

In Uruguay, the 2016-2020 END indicates that one of the focal points of drug policies to deal with the socioeconomic causes and consequences of the drug problem is equity, entailing a commitment to achieve human dignity and equity, including socioeconomic, gender, generational and territorial equity. To achieve this, specific actions are included to prevent violence against women in communities where illegal trafficking networks are established, and in particular to minimize and help to eliminate the impact of related crimes, forced involvement in criminal activities, sexual exploitation and trafficking in persons. In addition, social development alternatives and protection of rights are offered, thereby helping to improve their living conditions.

**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.

Uruguay has a national observatory on drugs with capacities and financial, human and technological resources. The observatory has a national drug information network with the following stakeholders: universities, health institutions, statistical and census institutions, private consultants, civil society and other social stakeholders, international cooperation organizations, drug trafficking control agencies, the National Customs Directorate, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education and Culture, The Ministry of Social Development, the University of the Republic and the Judiciary.

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		2014
National household surveys (12-64 year olds)	X		2014
Patient register in treatment centers	X		2016
Cross-cutting survey of patients in treatment centers	X		2016
Survey of patients in emergency rooms	X		2017



Demand reduction			
Studies	Studies carried out and published		Year of most recent study
	Yes	No	
Survey of higher education students	X		2014
Survey of populations in conflict with the law	X		2015
Studies on drug-related mortality	X		2015
Studies on drug-related morbidity	X		2015
Studies on gender conditions associated with drug problems	X		2014
Others	X		
Screening of new psychoactive substances and cocaine in urine samples at raves in Uruguay	X		2016
The supply of care and treatment for people with drug abuse problems in Uruguay (includes 5 different research studies)	X		2015
Special Report of Early Warning System. Report on synthetic cannabinoids	X		2017
Synthetic trips: Report on the use of synthetic drugs in contemporary Uruguay	X		2015

The following is the information in the areas of 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		Confidential information
Number of seizures of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production	X		Confidential information
Quantities of illicit drugs and raw materials for their production seized	X		2017
Number of seizures of controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		Confidential information
Quantities of seized controlled chemical substances (precursors)	X		2017
Number of seizures of pharmaceutical products	X		Confidential information
Quantity of seized pharmaceutical products	X		2017
Number of persons formally charged with drug use, possession and trafficking		X	

Information	Available information		Year of most recent information
	Yes	No	
Number of persons convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking		X	
Number of laboratories producing illicit plant-based drugs detected and dismantled	X		Confidential information
Number of laboratories producing illicit drugs of synthetic origin detected and dismantled	X		Confidential information
Chemical composition of seized drugs	X		Confidential information
Sale price of drugs (to consumers)	X		Confidential information
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 related materials		X	
Number of persons convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials		X	
Number of persons formally charged with diversion of chemical substances	X		Confidential information
Number of persons convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		Confidential information

The studies on the general population, secondary students and university students allow for segmentation by gender, age, socio-economic and educational level.

The country has the following studies to evaluate drug programs and/or interventions:

Scope	Study title Assessment year
<b>Demand reduction</b>	a) Evaluation of the National Strategy to address the drug problem in Uruguay, period 2011-2015, 2015 b) Evaluation of decentralization and territorialization of drug policy in Uruguay (2011-2014), 2015
<b>Supply reduction</b>	a) Evaluation of the National Strategy to address the drug problem in Uruguay, period 2011-2015, 2015 b) Evaluation of the Seized Assets Fund, 2013
<b>Control measures</b>	Evaluation of results of implementing Law 19.172 at the international level, 2016

## 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.

Uruguay, where drug use and drug possession for use are not penalized, provides for alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses, in accordance with Law 17.726 of 2003, Law 19.007 of 2012 on offenses against the public administration and trafficking of cocaine base paste, Law 19.293 of 2014 on the Code of Criminal Procedure (CPP), and Supplemental Law 19.446 of 2016 on the early release system and alternative sentencing.

Alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses do not take into account gender differences.

In addition, no mechanisms have been developed to monitor and evaluate the impact of alternative measures to incarceration for low-level drug offenses.

## 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.

Uruguay has inter-institutional and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of individuals affected by the drug problem and are targeted to persons being treated for substance abuse in the different treatment facilities throughout the country, including ambulatory, residential, public and private facilities.

## OBJECTIVE 7

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

Uruguay has legislation on proportionate sentencing for low-level drug-related offenses. Decree-Law 14.294 of 1974 establishes a minimum prison term for cases of possession, but not for use or supply, and Law 19.172 of 2013 establishes government control and regulation of the import, production, purchase, storage, sale and distribution of cannabis.

The country does not have special courts and tribunals for low-level drug-related offenses.

## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD is pleased to ascertain that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999 to 2018), Uruguay has had a national drug authority with a legal basis and an annual budget. This authority coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, the drug observatory, international cooperation, program evaluation, prevention, training, the Seized Asset Fund, treatment, social inclusion, gender and decentralization.

From the first to the seventh round (1999 to 2018), CICAD views with satisfaction that Uruguay has developed national plans to effectively address the drug problem, which have been gradually strengthened. However, it was not until the sixth round (2013-2014) that the country established the 2011-2015 END. During the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has this strategy for the 2016-2020 period, covering the areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. CICAD is pleased that local governments in the country have the authority to adopt and implement specific operations in coordination with the national drug authority. CICAD also observes with satisfaction that the country includes a human rights perspective, gender focus and development with social inclusion, and takes into account the United Nations 2030 Agenda SDGs.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has incorporated actions to address the socioeconomic consequences of the drug problem in its social public policy.

CICAD recognizes that from the first to the third rounds (2003-2004), Uruguay had a system in place for gathering and keeping statistics and documents. However, CICAD ascertains that from the fourth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had a drug observatory endowed with the appropriate capacity and financial, human and technological resources. CICAD further notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has a nationwide information network in place and has made efforts to conduct key studies in the area of demand reduction and to obtain available information on the areas of supply reduction, trafficking and related crimes. The country has studies to evaluate programs and interventions on drugs related to demand, supply and control measures. CICAD observes that Uruguay does not release information pertaining to supply to the public, inasmuch as it is classified.

CICAD is satisfied to ascertain that from the sixth to the seventh rounds (2013-2018), Uruguay has had national legislation that establishes and provides for alternative sentencing for drug addicts and low-level drug offenders who violate the law. CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), gender is not taken into consideration in alternative sentencing. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country has not developed mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impact of these alternatives to incarceration for low-level drug-related offenses.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has interagency and multisectoral programs that promote the social integration of persons affected by the drug problem, and targets persons who are in treatment in ambulatory, residential, public and private treatment facilities.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has legislation establishing proportional sentencing, especially for low-level drug-related offenses. However, it notes that it does not have specialized judges and courts to handle these 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.

Uruguay has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration, with intercultural, generational, gender and human rights approaches.

In establishing demand reduction programs, Uruguay takes into account the guidelines and recommendations of international organizations specializing in the areas of prevention, treatment, and social integration. This is done by adopting effective and practical primary prevention measures and by using an experiential and recreational methodology to disseminate information on the risks of drug use based on scientific evidence.

The country has conducted intermediate outcome and impact evaluations of the drug abuse prevention programs “Dale Vos” and “Eventos Cuidados.”

Uruguay implements coordination mechanisms to develop and implement demand reduction programs allowing for the participation of and coordination with civil society and other social stakeholders. These programs are implemented by civil society organizations in coordination with the National Drug Secretariat (SND) through specific agreements defining the objectives and scope of the programs, in accordance with guidelines established in the 2016-2020 National Strategy for addressing the drug problem (END). Also, the Decentralization Area of the NDS promotes, encourages and supports programs developed by various civil society organizations throughout the country, through the Departmental Drug Boards (JDD) and Local Drug Boards (JLD).

Measures designed to reduce to a minimum the adverse consequences of drug abuse for society and public health are implemented by using as a reference the technical guide published jointly by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint Program of the United Nations for HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

## OBJECTIVE 2

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

Uruguay implements prevention programs in the following populations:

Population group	Name of program	Type of program
<b>School children and university students</b>		
• Preschool	“Dale Vos”	Universal
• Elementary/primary school	“Dale Vos”	Universal
• Junior high and high school (Secondary school)	“Dale Vos”	Universal
<b>Street population</b>		
• Youths	“Eventos Cuidados”	Selective
	“Unidad Móvil de Atención” (UMA)	Indicated
• Adults	Eventos Cuidados	Selective Indicated
	Workplace	Selective Indicated
	Community	Selective Indicated
	Family	Selective Indicated
	UMA	Selective Indicated
<b>Family</b>	“A cuidar también se aprende”	Selective
<b>Community</b>	“Entramando”	Selective
<b>Individuals in the workplace</b>	Prevention in the workplace	Universal
<b>Incarcerated individuals</b>	Incarcerated individuals	Indicated

However, the country does not implement prevention programs targeting the following population groups: university students, children living on the street, gender, LGBTI, indigenous people and migrants and refugees.

### 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.

Uruguay has a national system of comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing access without discrimination. This national system includes specialized programs and devices in early intervention (brief interventions, counseling), diverse treatment modalities, dual pathology (co-morbidity) and social integration and services related to recovery support. These programs and devices take into account the UNODC and WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders. The SND Treatment and Evaluation Areas, together with the National Drug Care Network, monitor the processes involved and compliance with these standards, which are monitored with visits in proximity to the devices. Supervision in quality management of treatment devices uses as a work and measurement input the international guidelines adhered to and participated in, such as the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the Caribbean and the European Union on Drugs Policies (COPOLAD) standards. By monitoring in proximity, the processes, activities and scope of the services offered by the treatment and social integration system can be observed.

The country monitors mechanisms that facilitate access to the supply of the different comprehensive, evidence-based therapeutic intervention models, taking into account internationally accepted quality standards. Ambulatory and residential services are provided by the public health system, private institutions, nongovernmental organizations and religious institutions. The National Drugs Board (JND) mainstreams the gender perspective in its treatment programs and services through the following mechanisms:

- “Portal Amarillo” National Care and Treatment Center;
- Jagüel Center;
- UMA (Mobile Care Unit) care mechanisms and ALEROS (Proximity and low requirement mechanism providing care and referral services); and
- Pereira Rossel Hospital Center and Women’s Hospital (specifically for women users who are mothers and post-partum).

Uruguay 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. Accordingly, activities are coordinated with “InMujeres,” part of the Ministry of Social Development supervised by the SND.



The country also has mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs, which consider human rights and gender approaches, in accordance with the provisions of the 2016-2020 END.

Uruguay has mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services. The treatment and evaluation areas of the SND coordinate with other government organizations, the Universidad de la República and civil society to ensure access and proximity for people with problematic drug use to treatment and social equity programs and services. This coordination is carried out through the departmental and local drug boards and through the national, regional and metropolitan Institutional Directive Councils (CDI). The CDI are interinstitutional spaces designed to resolve and guide the treatment mechanisms in their technical operations.

The country has supervisory mechanisms for establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services for people with problematic drug use, such as surveys of processes and outcomes by the treatment and evaluation areas of the SND for each drug care and treatment service provided by the country.

## **OBJECTIVE 4** | FOSTER ONGOING TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES THAT PROVIDE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, AND SOCIAL INCLUSION AND REINTEGRATION SERVICES.

Uruguay offers ongoing competence-based training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration, such as training and refresher courses for professionals and technicians working in the drug field and introductory training for civil servants in the areas of health, education and social policies linked to the drug phenomenon, as follows:

Advanced level (one-time):

- The “UNIT Specialist in Health Care Services Quality Management” diploma (9 courses); and
- COPOLAD (Prevention, Treatment, and Public Health Approach, 3 courses).

Intermediate level (ongoing):

- Universal Treatment Curriculum, UNAM; and
- Problematic Substance Use: Concepts and How they are Addressed in Education.

Basic level (ongoing):

- Workshops for personnel of the Safe Educational Community/Ministry of the Interior;
- Workshop with staff of the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Penitentiary Affairs;
- Training workshop for prison operators;

- Drug Uses Workshop - A Public Health and Human Rights Approach. Reflecting on Our Practices; and
- The Role of the Workplace Educator from a social equity perspective.

The country does not certify personnel who provide prevention, treatment and 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.

Uruguay does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers.

The country has supervisory mechanisms to ensure compliance with the quality criteria of care and treatment services, but not for prevention programs.

Uruguay has conducted an assessment to determine national needs regarding care and treatment services offered.

## DEMAND REDUCTION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD is pleased to acknowledge that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has demand reduction policies that include programs in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration, which incorporate human rights, intercultural, generational and gender approaches, consider guidelines of international organizations and are implemented using coordination mechanisms with various social stakeholders. In addition, CICAD notes that the country conducts intermediate outcome evaluations and impact evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Uruguay implements measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, using a technical guide published by international organizations as a reference.

CICAD is pleased to observe that since the second through the seventh rounds (2001-2018), Uruguay has implemented universal and selective prevention programs targeting youth, families, communities, students at the pre-school, primary and secondary levels, as well as youth and adults living on the streets. From the third through the seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has added prevention programs in the workplace. Similarly, CICAD ascertains that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay also has indicated prevention programs. However, CICAD notes that there are some populations that are not covered.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has a national system of comprehensive treatment and social integration programs and devices for people with problematic drug use, guaranteeing access without discrimination. This system includes specialized programs and devices, covering the full continuum of care at the national level. Additionally, CICAD is also pleased to observe that the country has mechanisms to facilitate access and guarantee the quality of treatment services; mechanisms to continually monitor and evaluate the results of care, treatment and social integration programs; supervisory mechanisms for the establishments that offer treatment and rehabilitation services; and mechanisms to protect the rights of people with problematic drug use in treatment programs and services.

CICAD views with satisfaction that during the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Uruguay has offered ongoing training in the areas of prevention, treatment and social integration at basic, intermediate and advanced levels. However, CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country does not certify personnel working in prevention, treatment or social integration.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has conducted a diagnosis to determine the national needs for care and treatment services. Furthermore, CICAD notes that the country has supervisory mechanisms to ensure compliance with the quality criteria in care and treatment services, but not prevention programs. CICAD also expresses its concern that Uruguay does not have an accreditation process for treatment centers.

# 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.

Uruguay does not design, implement or update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs. The country enacted Law 19.172 of 2013, which establishes the legal use of cannabis and whose objective is to minimize the impact caused by the existence of the illicit market for this substance on public health, social welfare and human rights.

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

Drug supply reduction programs implemented by the country are supplemented by drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, but do not include participation of civil society or 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.

Uruguay has mechanisms to collect and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. The Observatory of the Ministry of the Interior (MI), the Uruguayan Observatory on Drugs of the National Drugs Secretariat (SND) and the Forensic Technical Institute (ITF) of the Judicial Branch are the institutions that are part of these mechanisms.

The country does not carry out periodic investigations or studies on the structural and socioeconomic factors influencing the illicit supply of drugs situation.

Uruguay prepares and updates scientific investigations and studies on medical and scientific uses and other legal uses of plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

The country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify profiles and chemical characteristics of drugs subject to the international control system, using mass spectrometry and gas chromatography. It also promotes and implements mechanisms for the identification of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

The country does not use standardized and comparable methodologies to measure illicit crops and the illicit production of drugs.

### OBJECTIVE 3

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM, BROAD-BASED, RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, THAT INCLUDE , AMONG OTHERS, ALTERNATIVE, COMPREHENSIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LEGISLATION, AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY.

Uruguay has not designed or implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops.

The country does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities connected with drug trafficking and related crimes, since in Uruguay there are no persons who depend on illegal activity and require job retraining.

### OBJECTIVE 4

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

Uruguay has not carried out research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation and illicit production of drugs, since it has not detected significant areas of illicit crops.

**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.

Uruguay does not have characterization methodologies, with a territorial and socio-economic focus, 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 on the health, social, economic or security sectors.

## SUPPLY REDUCTION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes into account that Uruguay enacted legislation that establishes the legal use of cannabis and that during the seventh round (2014-2018), no significant areas of illicit crops have been detected, therefore they are not addressed in the design, implementation and strengthening of comprehensive policies, plans or strategies.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay does not design policies or programs to prevent and reduce illicit crops and illicit production of drugs.

CICAD ascertains that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has mechanisms to compile and analyze information related to the illicit supply of drugs. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country promotes and implements mechanisms to identify profiles and the chemical characterization of drugs and to identify NPS. CICAD also observes that the country prepares and updates scientific investigations and studies on medical and scientific uses and other legal uses of plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances subject to the international control system.

CICAD notes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay does not design or implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and that it does not promote sustainable urban development initiatives in urban populations affected by illicit activities connected with drug trafficking and related crimes.

CICAD observes that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has not conducted research or studies to determine the characteristics and magnitude of the environmental impact caused by activities related to the illicit cultivation and production of drugs, because it has not detected illicit crop areas.

CICAD views with concern that during the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay does not have characterization methodologies, with a territorial and socio-economic focus, on micro-drug trafficking or small-scale drug trafficking and that it 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.

Uruguay does not have protocols or procedures for detecting, investigating and dismantling laboratories or facilities dedicated to the processing and manufacture of illicit drugs.

The country has the Permanent Integrated National Plan of Operations against Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering to detect and seize drugs through land, riverine, aerial and maritime monitoring, inspections and checkpoints.

Uruguay has the Code of Criminal Procedure of 2017 – Law 19.293 and the Law on Police Procedure - Law 18.315 of 2010, which consider the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking. Those laws include a human rights perspective.

The country implements and participates in training programs for personnel involved in interdiction operations regarding the laws, processes and procedures related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, and covering specialized techniques for investigation and intelligence.

Uruguay has carried out an updated study called “Situation Assessment” to identify new trends and threats related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. This study consists of detailed analyses of data gathered through intelligence operations.

The Technical Forensic Institute of the Judicial Branch and the National Bureau of Scientific Police of the Ministry of Interior are the institutions responsible for analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Uruguay does not have or participate in any continuing training programs for the personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.



## OBJECTIVE 2

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

In Uruguay, the Division of Controlled Substances of the Ministry of Public Health, established by Law 19.149 of 2013, is the competent authority responsible for regulating the domestic commerce in controlled substances as well as preventing their diversion to illicit activities.

The country has developed the following instruments and mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general about applicable regulations and ways of cooperating to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- Law 14.294 of 1999 - Commercialization and the Use of Narcotics. Measures against the illicit commerce of drugs and its regulation;
- Law 17.016 of 1998 - Concerning Narcotics, Psychopharmaceuticals, Precursors and Chemical Products and its Regulation;
- Conversion Factors for Psychopharmaceuticals and Narcotics of 2014; and
- Decree 125/018 of 2018 - Entry/exit points of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances.

Uruguay does not perform analyses that include exchanging information through existing international mechanisms on substances, their analogues and their precursors that pose a threat to public health.

The country has Decree 391/002 of 2002, which incorporates the control measures contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities.

Uruguay uses the Pre-Export Notification Online system (PEN Online) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for controlled chemical substances.

The country has no training programs on identifying and handling controlled substances for drug control personnel.

**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.

Uruguay does not have an updated registry of individuals and businesses that handle pharmaceutical products that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

The country licenses manufacturers and distributors of pharmaceutical products that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances to regulate them. Pharmaceutical companies that import, distribute or sell pharmaceutical products operate in keeping with Decree Law 15.443 of 1983 and Regulatory Decree 521/981 of 1984. In the case of distributors and pharmacies, authorizations to operate are awarded as per Decree Law 15.703 of 1985 and Regulatory Decree 801/986 of 1986.

Uruguay performs regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and businesses that have been authorized to handle pharmaceutical products that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

The country has Law 14.294 of 1974, Law 17.016 of 1998 and Decree 454/976 of 1976, which mandate criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or businesses that handle pharmaceutical products that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances.

**OBJECTIVE 4**

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

Uruguay has special processes for granting concessions authorizing the import and export of narcotic and psychoactive substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

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

Uruguay has the following instruments that govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes:

- Decree Law 14.294 de 1974;
- Decree 454/976 of 1976;
- Application for professionals to prescribe psychopharmaceuticals and narcotics; and
- Results of survey on satisfaction from users of the online management system for prescribers.

## **OBJECTIVE 5** | STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND THE THREAT OF AMPHETAMINE STIMULANTS.

Uruguay uses the “SATdrogas” early warning system to identify and trace NPS and amphetamine stimulants and all other substances subject to international control.

The following special techniques for investigation, updated equipment and new technologies have been acquired and used by the country for detecting and analyzing psychoactive substances:

- Periodic studies to analyze wastewater (chemical baths) at electronic dance parties, coordinated by the Uruguayan Drug Observatory; and
- Periodic studies of composition, potency and adulterants, conducted by the Technical Forensic Institute that reports to the “SATdrogas” system.

The country does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines for identifying and addressing the challenges posed by NPS and amphetamine stimulants.

## **OBJECTIVE 6** | ESTABLISH, UPDATE AND STRENGTHEN, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS TO COUNTER MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Uruguay has established, updated and strengthened the institutional framework for countering money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking through Law 19.574 of 2017.

The country has protocols through Law 19.574, which enable the authorities to carry out financial and asset investigations alongside an investigation for illicit drug trafficking.

The Coordinating Commission against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing is the national mechanism for interinstitutional coordination and cooperation to prevent and control money laundering. It was established pursuant to Law 19.574 and Decree 245/007 of 2007.

Uruguay has a financial intelligence unit, situated within the Central Bank of Uruguay and established by Law 18.401 of 2008.

The country has mechanisms that make it possible to analyze the risks of money laundering, in keeping with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

## 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.

Uruguay has the following laws, in keeping with the relevant international treaties and conventions, to facilitate the seizure and forfeiture of assets, instruments or proceeds from illicit drug trafficking and related crimes.

- Law 19.574 of 2017 – Comprehensive Law against Money Laundering;
- Law 19.513 of 2017 – Amendments to Decree-Law 14,294 on narcotics;
- Law 18.588 of 2009 on Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances; and
- Law 18.494 of 2009 on the System for Prevention and Control of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.

The country has a competent authority for the administration of seized and forfeited assets. This authority is the Forfeited Assets Fund, which administers and adjudicates seized and forfeited assets in cases of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, as provided for by Law 18.362 of 2008.

Uruguay has the Ordered Text on Accounting and Financial Administration (TOCAF), which facilitates accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets.

The country offers and participates in specialized training programs for national institutions on the administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets.

## OBJECTIVE 8

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

Uruguay has the Integrated Permanent National Plan against Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering (Decree PE 499 of 2009) as the national mechanism for gathering intelligence information. It establishes that the information obtained or generated by all the units mentioned in said document should be forwarded to the General Bureau for the Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking of the Ministry of Interior, with the aim of maintaining a constant assessment of the situation of drug trafficking in all its aspects.

The country does not have a national information system on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on the changing conduct and *modus operandi* of the criminal organizations.

## CONTROL MEASURES

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has programs and strategies for detecting and seizing drugs through land, riverine, aerial and maritime monitoring, inspections and checkpoints, and it implements and participates in continuing training programs on these topics. CICAD also observes that the country has regulations that consider the use of specialized investigative tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking. In addition, CICAD acknowledges that Uruguay produces updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats related to illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also views with satisfaction that the country has institutions in charge of analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS. Nonetheless, CICAD observes with concern that in the sixth and seventh rounds (2013-2018), Uruguay has not had protocols or procedures for detecting, investigating and dismantling laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. Similarly, CICAD views with concern that in the seventh round the country does not have or participate in continuing training programs for the personnel involved in analyzing chemical substances, precursors and pharmaceutical products, including NPS.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018) Uruguay has had a competent authority responsible for regulating domestic commerce to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances to illicit activities. Likewise, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has mechanisms to inform the industry and users in general about applicable controls and ways of cooperating that make it possible to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. CICAD also recognizes that from the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), Uruguay has used the Pre-Export Notification Online system (PEN Online of the INCB) for controlled chemical substances. Nonetheless, CICAD observes with concern that in the seventh round the country does not perform 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. In addition, CICAD notes that Uruguay does not have training programs for drug control personnel and for identifying and handling controlled chemical substances.

CICAD views with satisfaction that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Uruguay's legislation has included criminal, civil and administrative penalties for infractions or violations perpetrated by individuals or businesses that handle pharmaceutical products that contain precursor substances, narcotics or psychotropic substances. In addition, CICAD notes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country grants licenses to the manufacturers and distributors of those substances and performs regular inspections and audits of the establishments of those individuals and businesses authorized to handle those products. Nonetheless, CICAD observes with concern that Uruguay does not have an updated registry of the individuals and businesses that handle such products.

CICAD takes note that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has special procedures for authorizing the import and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. CICAD also observes that the country has training and awareness-raising activities offered to the competent national authorities and health professionals, regarding adequate access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. Similarly, CICAD observes that Uruguay has a regulatory framework that governs the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

CICAD acknowledges that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has an early warning system to identify and trace NPS and amphetamine stimulants, as well as all other substances subject to international control. CICAD also recognizes that the country has new special investigative techniques, updated equipment or new technologies acquired and used to detect and analyze NPS. Nonetheless, CICAD notes with concern that Uruguay does not have regulatory frameworks or guidelines to identify and address that challenges posed by such substances.

CICAD is pleased to recognize that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), Uruguay has had legal frameworks for countering money laundering stemming from illicit drug trafficking. CICAD ascertains that in the seventh round (2014-2018), the country has protocols that enable the authorities to pursue financial and asset investigations parallel to an investigation into illicit drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that Uruguay has mechanisms that facilitate interinstitutional coordination and cooperation on the prevention and control of money laundering, as well as a financial intelligence unit. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms that make it possible to analyze risks of money laundering, as per the recommendations of the FATF.

CICAD is pleased to note that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Uruguay has had a competent authority for the administration of seized and forfeited assets related to money laundering. In addition, 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 from illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also ascertains that Uruguay has regulations that facilitate accountability and transparency in the administration of seized and forfeited assets. CICAD is pleased to note that in the third, sixth and seventh rounds (2003-2018), the country has had special training programs on the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

CICAD observes that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay has national mechanisms for gathering information for the exchange of intelligence information to detect routes and methods used by the criminal drug trafficking organizations. Nonetheless, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have a national information system on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on the changing conduct and modus operandi of 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.

Uruguay carries out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation with member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), third-party states and international organizations, through the Uruguayan Agency for International Cooperation (AUCI) and SOUTH-SOUTH cooperation activities.

The country exchanges technologies with foreign counterparts on the systematization of regulations, studies, research and bibliographic material produced by countries and international organizations. Uruguay has secure communication channels for exchanging information on intelligence on matters related to interdiction and control of drugs. The country also promotes the exchange of best practices with its foreign counterparts in the area of training, specialization and professional development of the personnel responsible for implementing its National Strategy to Address the Drug Problem (END).

Uruguay participates in regional coordination activities to prevent crimes related to drug trafficking, such as firearms trafficking, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering and corruption through international and regional forums of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). 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.

## 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.

Uruguay updated the regulatory framework of Law 19.574 of 2017, allowing for effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries on forfeiture and management of assets derived from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. The country was evaluated by the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT) in 2009.

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. Uruguay has competent authorities with 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.

Uruguay enacted Law 19.580 of 2017 and Law 19.643 of 2018, which provide for administrative measures and actions to facilitate implementation of the obligations established in international legal instruments related to the global drug problem with respect for human rights and gender equality.

The country is party to the following international legal instruments:

Conventions and protocols			Yes	No
<b>United Nations Conventions</b>	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	
	Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961		X	
	Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		X	
	Convention against Corruption, 2003		X	
<b>Inter-American Conventions</b>	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 A 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.

Uruguay has bilateral international cooperation agreements on mutual legal or judicial assistance in the area of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has laws and regulations to provide mutual legal or judicial technical assistance to third-party States for judicial investigations, processes and proceedings referring to drug trafficking and related crimes.

The Code of Criminal Procedure of 2014 permits extradition for the crime of drug trafficking and related crimes. Uruguay has extradition agreements for crimes connected with drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, the country has laws and regulations to permit extradition of its nationals for committing these crimes.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### Drug Policy Evaluation throughout the MEM Process: 1999-2018

CICAD takes note that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Uruguay has carried out technical assistance and horizontal cooperation activities with OAS member states, third-party States and international organizations. CICAD observes that between the sixth and the seventh rounds (2013-2018), the country has had secure communication channels for exchanging information on intelligence on matters involving interdiction and drug control.

CICAD recognizes with satisfaction that in the seventh round (2014-2018), Uruguay updated the regulatory framework permitting effective cooperation mechanisms with other countries in the area of forfeiture of assets and management of assets from drug trafficking, money laundering and other related crimes. CICAD also takes note that the country has procedures that authorize the competent authorities to undertake expeditious action in response to requests for mutual legal assistance in matters related to the investigation and forfeiture of assets from drug trafficking and related crimes. Moreover, CICAD observes that Uruguay has competent authorities with the legal power to exchange information on investigations related to money laundering, including the identification and tracing of instruments linked with this crime.

CICAD is pleased to note that from the first to the seventh rounds (1999-2018), Uruguay has updated its legislation and administrative actions related to money laundering, firearms, ammunition and explosives, and controlled chemical substances. CICAD also observes that during the seven rounds (1999-2018), the country has ratified all the conventions and protocols of the United Nations and the conventions of the OAS related to the world drug problem.

CICAD acknowledges that from the fifth to the seventh rounds (2007-2018), Uruguay has bilateral international cooperation agreements on mutual legal or judicial assistance related to control of drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD also ascertains that the country has had laws and regulations that permit it to provide mutual legal or judicial assistance to third-party States on judicial investigations, processes and proceedings referring to drug trafficking and related crimes. CICAD further notes that from the third to the seventh rounds (2003-2018), Uruguay has had laws and other legal provisions that permit extradition for the crime of drug trafficking and related crimes. Similarly, the country has regulations that allow the extradition of its nationals for said crimes.

CICAD recognizes Uruguay 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).



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