

MEMEM

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(CICAD)

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(SMS)

Chile

**EVALUATION OF
PROGRESS IN
DRUG CONTROL**

2007-2009



Organization of
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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

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- Public Ministry:
 - Specialized Unit on Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances;
- Ministry of Health:
 - Department of Pharmaceutical Policy and Medical Professions;
 - Public Health Institute (ISP):
 - Subdivision of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances;
 - Subdivision of Illicit Substances;
- Ministry of National Defense:
 - Directorate General for National Mobilization;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
 - Office of Legal Affairs;
- National Police (Carabineros):
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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.



INTRODUCTION

Chile has a total area of 756,096 km² with 6,630 km of borders (to the north with Peru, 180 km; to the northeast with Bolivia, 850 km; and to the east with Argentina, 5,600 km). Chile's Antarctic territory spans 1,250,000 km². The country has a population of 17,094,270 (2009), with varied ethnic groups: white, mestizo, and Amerindian.

The literacy rate is 96%. Chile is a constitutional Republic divided into 15 regions (among these is the Metropolitan Region of Santiago, the country's capital). The gross domestic product per capita is approximately US\$14,999 and the country's inflation rate stands at -1.4% (2009). Chilean worldwide exports totaled US\$ 53,024 million in 2009. Main commodities exported include copper, cellulose, chemical products, timber, salmon and trout, wine and grapes.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

Chile reports that its National Drug Strategy, 2003-2008 remains in effect, pending approval of a new one. The current strategy comprises demand reduction, supply reduction, institutional and legal strengthening and international cooperation.

The strategic priorities and goals set forth in Chile's National Drug Strategy, 2003-2008 are to reduce drug use and abuse and the negative consequences associated with these problems.

The national entities involved in executing the National Drug Strategy, 2003-2008 are: the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Education; the National Institute for Youth; the National Service for Minors; the National Traffic Safety Commission; the National Corporation for Indigenous Development; the National Gendarmerie of Chile; and the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for Narcotics Control (CONACE). In addition, the following are involved in the area of supply reduction and control measures: the Investigative Police; the National Police (Carabineros) of Chile; the National Customs Service; the Public Ministry; the Financial Analysis Unit; the National Intelligence Agency; the General Directorate for Maritime Territory and the Merchant Marines; the Public Security Division of the Ministry of the Interior; the Public Health Institute; and the CONACE Executive Secretariat.

The authorities of the country's 15 regions and 354 municipalities have jurisdiction in matters related to anti-drug policies. At the regional level, 15 anti-drug plans have benefited 16,763,470 inhabitants, while at the municipal level, 170 such plans benefited 14,416,584 inhabitants.

The National Drug Strategy has its own assigned budget. The following table shows the approximate annual total budget earmarked for that strategy:



2006 (US\$)	2007 (US\$)	2008 (US\$)	2009 (US\$)
24,738,863	33,734,771	45,933,151	53,900,486

The National Drug Strategy includes a monitoring and evaluation system. The National Council for Narcotics Control (CONACE) is the agency responsible for its administration.

CONACE, created in 1991, acts as the President’s advisory agency in matters of drug control, and is headed by the Minister of the Interior. CONACE’s Executive Secretariat, also created in 1991 and located within the Ministry of the Interior, is the central technical office responsible for carrying out its mandates. The Council has a legal basis and coordinates action in the areas of demand and supply reduction, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, and evaluation.

Chile reports that CONACE has an annual budget, within that of the Ministry of the Interior, and its funding is allocated by the government. The country has allocated the following amounts over fiscal years 2006-2009:

Fiscal Year	Total Budget Received (US\$)
2006	24,738,863
2007	33,734,771
2008	45,933,151
2009	53,900,486
2010	58,056,764

B. International Conventions

Chile has ratified the following international conventions:

- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971;
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and two of its Protocols: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.



The country is not party to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

Chile reports that legislation was passed pursuant to the aforementioned international conventions, related to crimes of corruption against public offices and money laundering.

C. National Information System

The Drug Observatory of Chile organizes and conducts studies, compiles and coordinates statistics and other drug-related information, and operates with its own budget assigned to carry out functions. The following table shows the studies conducted by the country in the area of demand reduction during years 2006–2009:

Studies	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Studies								
Survey of secondary school students			X				X	
National household surveys	X				X			
Access to patient registers of treatment centers in the country	X		X		X		X	
Recommended Studies								
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers	X		X		X		X	
Access to forensic medicine registers of deceased persons which show the association of drug use and cause of death		X		X		X		X
Survey of patients in emergency rooms		X		X		X		X
Number of drug-related deaths		X		X		X		X



The following table provides available information related to supply reduction in the country for the years 2006–2009:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Information								
Drug availability indicators	X		X		X		X	
Quantities of drugs seized	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession, and trafficking	X		X		X		X	
Number of drug laboratories dismantled	X		X		X		X	
Recommended Information								
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering	X		X		X		X	
Quantities of chemical substances seized	X		X		X		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		X		X		X	

In 2008, Chile conducted a study on the economic and social costs of drugs.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Chile indicates that it is implementing drug abuse prevention programs that target school children and university students, the community, families, and the workplace sector, as set forth in the table below:

Population Group	Estimated coverage		Name of program	Type of program
	Target population	Coverage %		
School children and university students				
Pre-school: 3 to 6 years	518,933	97%	“Búsqueda del Tesoro” (Treasure Hunt)	Universal
Primary/elementary: 7 to 13 years	2,004,725	88%	“Marori Tutibu”, and “Quiero Ser” (I Want to be)	Universal
Secondary/ High school: 14 to 17 years	903,055	33.1%	“Yo Decido” (I Decide)	Universal



Population Group	Estimated coverage		Name of program	Type of program
	Target population	Coverage %		
Secondary/ High school: 14 to 17 years	18,245	18%	“Secondary Prevention”	Selective/ Secondary
Community	200 communities	86.5%	CONACE Community Prevention	Community drug policy program approach from a comprehensive standpoint (prevention at various levels; treatment & control).
Incarcerated individuals	10,972 ¹	1.25%	Selective drug prevention program for the prison population/ National Police of Chile	Selective and Indicated
Adolescents and at-risk youth	7,000	90%	Selective prevention program targeting sectors deemed vulnerable to drug use and trafficking	Selective and Indicated
Family	557,397	10%	Family Prevention	Universal
Workplace ²	2,492 private companies 448 public companies	8.8% private companies 53.8% public companies	Working with Quality of Life	Universal

Prevention programs implemented at the school level are compatible with the principles outlined in “CICAD’s Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention.” Likewise, programs in the workplace are compatible with the principles outlined in “CICAD’s Hemispheric Guidelines on Workplace Prevention.”

During years 2006-2009, the country organized training courses at the national and international levels, and prevention and treatment seminars geared towards educators, students, community leaders, parents, healthcare professionals, technicians, the police, program managers, judges, prosecutors, and other public officials, as well as to representatives of organizations and companies.

¹ Corresponds to all incarcerated individuals in targeted prisons (10 prisons of a total of 95 in the country.)

² With respect to the workplace, no data is available as to the number of workers in the participating companies; it is, therefore, not possible to provide an estimate of the target population.



In the area of prevention and treatment, the country offered the following technical non-university training over the years 2006-2009:

Technical non-university training	Prevention	Treatment/ Rehab.	Number of Participants			
			2006	2007	2008	2009
Instituto Profesional IPLACEX, Copiapó Campus/Senior Technician in Psychosocial Intervention	---	X	10	10	10	0
Universidad del Mar – Iquique Campus Technician in Rehabilitation	----	X	9	5	---	0
Instituto Profesional de Providencia S.A. Senior Technician in Drug Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation	---	X	10	18	23	23
Universidad Bolivariana/ Technician in Drug Abuse Prevention and Rehabilitation	X	X	28	34	8	0
Universidad Central/ Senior Technician in Rehabilitation of Persons with Drug Dependence	---	X	5	13	10	12
Universidad de la Frontera Certificate in Prevention and Treatment	---	X	10	---	---	10
Universidad de Chile Senior Technician in Drug Abuse Rehabilitation	---	X	---	---	---	0
Centro de Formación Técnica Teodoro Wickel Klugen	---	X	9	24	23	18
Universidad de Santiago Senior Technician in Drug Abuse Rehabilitation	---	X	---	----	---	0
Instituto Virginio Gómez Senior Technician in Drug Dependence Rehabilitation	---	X	---	8	11	13

* The data corresponds to the number of scholarships awarded by the CONACE to selected institutions that conduct this training.

The country reports that in the fields of Psychology, Nursing, and Social Work coursework on drug abuse prevention and treatment is included as part of their respective general curricula, as shown below.



Discipline	University
Psychology	Most universities offer coursework on drug abuse as an optional field of professional training.
Nursing	<p>In 3 of the country's universities, drug classes are included in the curriculum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universidad de Chile 2. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile 3. Universidad de Concepción <p>Since 2005, Chile has carried out a project for the mandatory inclusion of drug-related material in the Nursing profession curricula in 10 universities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Universidad de Tarapacá 2. Universidad Arturo Prat 3. Universidad de Antofagasta 4. Universidad de La Serena 5. Universidad de Valparaíso 6. Universidad Católica del Maule 7. Universidad del Bío Bío 8. Universidad de La Frontera 9. Universidad Austral 10. Universidad Católica de La Santísima Concepción
Social Work	Most universities offer coursework on drug abuse as an optional field of professional training.
Public Health	Universidad de Chile

In addition, Chile lists the following undergraduate and graduate degrees offered at different university facilities throughout the country:

University Name	Diplom/ certif.	Field of Specialization	MA	Program Duration	
				Diplom/certif.	MA
Universidad de Chile	X	Treatment of juvenile offenders		6 months	
Universidad Central	X	Diploma in Risk Management and Harm Reduction of Drug Dependence	X	10 weeks	2 years
Universidad Católica de Chile	X	Treatment of juvenile offenders		6 months	
Universidad de Concepción	X	Drug Addiction	X	1 academic year	2 years
Universidad Alberto Hurtado	X	Prevention		6 months	
Universidad Santo Tomás	X	Prevention		1 academic year	
Universidad Frontera	X	Prevention		1 academic year	
Universidad del Mar	X	Prevention		1 academic year	

Regarding participation by specialists in regional and international training programs on drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research, the country indicates the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) as an instance of horizontal collaboration provided in the area of drug demand reduction. Experts from



other countries pursued internships in Chile, and in situ visits abroad were arranged for Chilean professionals who requested them.

In 2007, Chile carried out an outcome evaluation of the School Prevention Program “Quiero Ser” (“I Want to Be”), and in 2008, a process and outcome evaluation of the Program “Prevenir en Familia” (“Prevention in the Family”).

B. Treatment

The Ministry of the Interior, working through CONACE and the Ministry of Health, are the government agencies responsible for designing and executing public policies regarding treatment; control and regulation of treatment availability; funding; program supervision; human resource training; and studies and evaluations.

As to allocation of public funding for treatment-related activities throughout the country, it should be noted that the following figures reflect budgetary appropriations exclusively for treatment within CONACE.

2006	2007	2008	2009
US\$ 7,292,215	US\$ 15,088,693	US\$ 24,890,371	US\$ 28,073,629

Regarding official operating standards in place for specialized facilities providing treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, Chile provides the following:

- Technical Guidelines for Treating and Rehabilitating Persons with Drug-Related Problems, Ministry of Health, Mental Health Unit;
- Technical/Administrative Standards, Institutional Care Modality, National Health Fund (FONASA), Ministry of Health;
- Technical/Administrative Standards for Application of the Health Care System Fee in Treatment Plans for Persons with Problems Associated with Drug Use; and
- Technical/Administrative Standards and Guidelines regarding Treatment Plans for Persons with Problems Associated with Drug Use, CONACE-Ministry of Health.

Procedures for the official licensing that authorizes the operation of specialized treatment facilities for persons with drug use problems, are defined in the regulations for rehabilitation facilities serving persons who are dependent on psychoactive substances. Details are given in the therapeutic community modality and applied to activities performed by technicians rehabilitating persons with drug dependence.

Chile maintains an official register of specialized facilities providing treatment services for persons with drug use associated problems. CONACE keeps a register of all centers that are under agreement with the Ministry of the Interior; which is approximately 70% of the nation’s facilities. The Ministry of Health, through its Regional Ministerial Secretariat for Health, maintains a register



of all facilities operating under medical authorization. In addition, the country has a monitoring system in place for such specialized facilities.

The country reports that treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use participating in the Primary Health Care network (PHC) use a Clinical Guide, which provides practical guidance in the early screening and intervention of the problematic use of psychoactive substances.

The number of facilities participating in the national PHC network that provided specific treatment for cases involving drug use was 203 in 2006. The country does not have information available for the years 2007, 2008 or 2009.

The number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use and referred by facilities participating in the general health network was: 2,051 in 2006; 2,157 in 2007; 2,296 in 2008; and 2,293 in 2009. The country notes that this information relates to persons treated through the program covered by the CONACE-FONASA-Ministry of Health Agreement.

Chile has officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use throughout its 15 regions. The number of cases of patients between the ages of 12 and 64, treated in those facilities is detailed in the following table.

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use	7,667	10,259	12,075	8,712
Estimated number of persons potentially in need of care	218,744	218,744	246,132	246,132

Source: National Health Fund (FONASA), 2006-2008; Databases of the National Police of Chile; Ministry of Justice, 2006-2008; and National Studies on Drug Use in the General Population of Chile, CONACE 2006-2008.

In addition, the country indicates that no information is available regarding the total number of cases treated in unlicensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use.

Every treatment center established by CONACE, for the general population and specifically for women, develops social integration strategies and is provided with regular counseling and training. The number of these facilities is currently 203. All treatment centers in Chile use the basic document "Follow-up of a cohort of beneficiaries to evaluate the impact of care plans deployed by institutions covered under the CONACE-FONASA-MINSAL Agreement, 2006-2008"³ to monitor patient progress once prescribed treatment has been completed.

As to the qualifications of personnel providing care, all 203 officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use have professional staff with specific training in the field. The following table provides data on cases treated in such facilities, in which the prescribed treatment was completed:

³ http://www.conacedrugs.cl/inicio/obs_naci_interior_F7.php



	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use and that completed their indicated treatment plan.	826	970	1,177	1,527
Number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use.	1,364	1,478	1,789	2,634

C. Statistics on Consumption

Chile conducts surveys among the general population (in even years) and among students (in odd years) every 2 years. In 2008, the country estimated drug use indicators (prevalence and incidence rates) among the general population. The resulting estimates are provided in the following two tables⁴:

Prevalence of Drug Use in the General Population, 2008

Year of Last Survey: 2008	Age Group Surveyed: 12 - 64 Years								
	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	86.2	77.7	81.9	75.6	61.6	68.5	60	39.9	48.9
Tobacco	73.7	64	68.8	51.5	43.3	47.3	45.2	37.4	41.2
Solvents & Inhalants	2.9	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cannabis Type	34.8	17.5	26	8.8	4.2	6.4	5.4	1.8	3.5
Marijuana	34.8	17.5	26	8.8	4.2	6.4	5.4	1.8	3.5
Hallucinogens	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.1
LSD	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.03
Peyote or San Pedro	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.04
Poppy Derivatives	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.03	0.50	0.27
Heroin	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.03	0.00	0.01
Morphine*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
Codeine	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.00	0.50	0.26
Substances that contain Cocaine	12.4	3.4	7.8	3.7	0.9	2.3	2.1	0.5	1.3
Cocaine HCl	10.8	2.6	6.6	3.2	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.0
Crack	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.04	0.05
Base paste	4.9	1.4	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
Tranquilizers/ Sedatives/ Depressants	6.1	6.8	6.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.7	1.0	0.8

⁴ The data presented in the tables are the substances included in the country's survey, and are a subset of the substances suggested by the MEM.



Year of Last Survey: 2008	Age Group Surveyed: 12 - 64 Years								
Benzodiazepines*	6.1	6.8	6.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	0.7	1.0	0.8
Ketamine*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stimulants	3.5	1.2	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.07	0.12	0.10
Amphetamines*	2.7	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.04	0.12	0.08
MDMA (Ecstasy)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.00	0.02
Methamphetamines*	1.2	0.1	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Any drug	38.8	23.7	31.1	13.6	9.3	11.4	7.5	5.3	6.4

* Non-prescribed /non-therapeutic use only

Note: Rate of prevalence of drug use is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100. The "at-risk population" is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.

Incidence of Drug Use in the General Population, 2008

Year of Last Survey: 2008	Age Group Surveyed: 12 - 64 Years						
	Type of Drug	Last 12 Months (percent)			Last 30 Days (percent)		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	13.2	10.1	11.7	9.4	5.8	7.6	
Tobacco	7.6	6.9	7.2	6.0	5.4	5.7	
Marijuana	4.0	1.3	2.5	2.3	0.4	1.2	
Substances that contain Cocaine							
Cocaine HCl	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	
Base paste	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	

Note: Rate of incidence of drug use is defined as the number of people who began to use a drug during a specified period of time (a year or a month) divided by the number of people who are at risk of using a specific drug for the first time. The "at-risk population" is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.

In 2007, the country conducted a survey on drug use among students from 8th grade primary school through 4th year secondary school which yielded results on prevalence and incidence as provided in the following two tables:



Prevalence in the School Population, 2007

Year of Survey: 2007	Students from 8th grade primary school through 4th year secondary school								
Type of Drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	75.4	78.3	76.9	56.1	61.0	58.5	37.5	38.4	37.9
Tobacco	69.7	74.7	72.2	45.1	52.4	48.8	32.8	37.9	35.4
Solvents & Inhalants	8.0	7.2	7.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Types of cannabis	27.0	23.5	25.2	16.7	14.8	15.7	9.4	7.4	8.4
Marijuana	27.0	23.5	25.2	16.7	14.8	15.7	9.4	7.4	8.4
Hallucinogens	4.2	2.3	3.2	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
Heroin	3.4	1.8	2.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
Cocaine HCl	7.5	4.0	5.7	3.9	1.9	2.9	1.9	0.9	1.4
Crack	3.5	1.7	2.6	1.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
Base paste	6.4	4.1	5.2	3.3	1.7	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.2
Benzodiazepines*	8.5	9.8	9.2	3.9	4.8	4.4	1.7	2.0	1.9
Stimulants	5.7	4.7	5.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.9
Ecstasy (MDMA)	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6

* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

Note: Rate of prevalence of drug use is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100. The “at-risk population” is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.

Incidence in the School Population, 2007

Year of Survey: 2007	Students from 8th grade primary school through 4th year secondary school					
Drug Type	Last 12 Months (percent)			Last 30 Days (percent)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	26.1	24.6	25.4	10.2	7.8	9.0
Tobacco	19.9	17.9	18.9	8.2	6.3	7.2
Marijuana	11.9	10.0	10.9	4.0	2.6	3.3
Cocaine HCl	3.4	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.8
Base paste	2.9	1.6	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.8

* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only.

Note: Rate of incidence of drug use is defined as the number of people who began to use a drug during a specified period of time (a year or a month) divided by the number of people who are at risk of using a specific drug for the first time. The “at-risk population” is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.



Prevalence in the School Population, 2009

Year of Survey: 2009	Students from 8th grade primary school through 4th year secondary school								
Type of Drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 Months (percentage)			Last 30 Days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	73.5	76.9	75.0	54.9	59.5	57.0	35.6	35.5	35.5
Tobacco	65.2	71.4	68.2	42.5	50.2	46.3	30.6	35.6	33.1
Solvents & Inhalants	8.8	8.6	8.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.3
Types of Cannabis	27.0	23.8	25.3	15.7	14.5	15.1	8.4	7.0	7.7
Marijuana	27.0	23.8	25.3	15.7	14.5	15.1	8.4	7.0	7.7
Hallucinogens	4.4	2.5	3.5	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
Heroin	4.5	2.5	3.5	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
Cocaine HCl	8.8	4.6	6.7	4.5	2.4	3.4	2.2	1.2	1.7
Crack	4.4	2.1	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.9
Base paste	6.9	3.8	5.3	3.4	1.9	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.3
Benzodiazepines*	9.8	10.6	10.2	4.8	5.3	5.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Stimulants	5.8	4.5	5.2	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
Ecstasy (MDMA)	4.6	2.8	3.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.8

* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

Note: Rate of prevalence of drug use is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100. The “at-risk population” is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.

Incidence in the School Population, 2009

Year of Survey: 2009	Students from 8th grade primary school through 4th year secondary school					
Drug Type	Last 12 Months (percent)			Last 30 Days (percent)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	29.8	29.2	29.4	13.8	11.3	12.5
Tobacco	18.8	19.5	19.2	8.5	7.6	8.1
Marijuana	10.8	9.5	10.2	4.0	2.6	3.3
Cocaine HCl	3.9	1.9	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.3
Base paste	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.0

Note: Rate of incidence of drug use is defined as the number of people who began to use a drug during a specified period of time (a year or a month) divided by the number of people who are at risk of using a specific drug for the first time. The “at-risk population” is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.



In addition, the following table provides results obtained from the study carried out in 2008 on persons with drug abuse or dependence relative to users and the total population studied:

Type of drug		2008		
		n	(1)	(2)
Alcohol	Abuse	545,971	12.2	6.1
Marijuana	Abuse	128,464	22.3	1.4
	Dependence	139,721	24.2	1.6
Cocaine HCl	Abuse	48,685	29.7	0.5
	Dependence	33,586	20.5	0.4
Base paste	Abuse	46,019	71.2	0.5
	Dependence	32,432	50.2	0.4

n Number of persons in thousands

(1) Percentage in relation to previous year's users 'qualifying' as abuse or dependence, or either.

(2) Percentage in relation to the total population surveyed 'qualifying' as abuse or dependence, or either. The country indicates that the above table reflects the incidences researched.

In the following table, the country indicates the criteria for the scale used to assess abuse and/or dependence in 2008, in accordance with the type of drug:

Type of drug		Scale used
Alcohol	Abuse	DSM – IV
Marijuana	Abuse	DSM – IV
	Dependence	CIE-10
Cocaine HCl	Abuse	DSM – IV
	Dependence	CIE-10
Other substances containing cocaine**	Abuse	DSM – IV
	Dependence	CIE-10

** Includes coca paste, cocaine paste, cocaine base, basuco, paco, merla, among other denominations, depending on local usage.

The age of first use of alcohol or any other drug in Chile among the general population is set out in the table below:

Population: 12 to 64 years	2006		2008	
Type of Drug	Average	Median	Average	Median
Alcohol	18.1	17	18.1	17
Tobacco	16.5	16	16.2	15
Marijuana	18.2	17	17.7	17
Cocaine HCL	22.9	21	22.4	20
Base paste	21.0	20	20.7	19



The following three tables outline the percentage of young people in the country who perceive drug use as bad for their health and wellbeing in the school, general, and university populations:

School Population 2007 – 8th primary to 4th secondary	
Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that this is very harmful):
Smoke cigarettes frequently	42.7
Drink alcoholic beverages frequently	61.7
Get drunk	69.8
Smoke marijuana occasionally	29.8
Smoke marijuana frequently	38.5
Use cocaine HCl or crack occasionally	44.3
Use cocaine HCl or crack frequently	64.9
Use other substances which contain cocaine occasionally (Paste base)	49.7
Use paste base frequently	63.9
Use ecstasy occasionally	47.7

School Population 2009 – 8th primary to 4th secondary	
Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that this is very harmful):
Smoke cigarettes frequently	45.0
Drink alcoholic beverages frequently	61.5
Get drunk	69.1
Smoke marijuana occasionally	30.2
Smoke marijuana frequently	37.8
Use cocaine HCl or crack occasionally	41.5
Use cocaine HCl or crack frequently	60.2
Use paste base occasionally	45.3
Use ecstasy occasionally	46.4



General Population 2008 - Young People Aged 12 to 25	
Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that this is very harmful):
Get drunk	81.6
Smoke marijuana occasionally	41.8
Smoke marijuana frequently	80.9
Use cocaine HCl or crack occasionally	64.4
Use cocaine HCl or crack frequently	94
Use paste base occasionally	73.7
Use paste base frequently	95.7

General Population 2008: University Students	
University Population: stating current principal activity is pursuit of studies at a university, professional institute, or technical training center	
Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who engage in the following activities are at great risk (or who think that this is very harmful):
Get drunk	90.2
Smoke marijuana occasionally	29.8
Smoke marijuana frequently	69.5
Use cocaine HCl or crack occasionally	62.2
Use cocaine HCl or crack frequently	97.2
Use other substances which contain cocaine occasionally**	74.9
Use other substances which contain cocaine frequently**	96.9
Use ecstasy occasionally	71.5

**Includes coca paste, cocaine paste, cocaine base, basuco, paco, merla, among other denominations, depending on the terms used by the country.

In 2007, Chile conducted a national study of the prison population, which made it possible to evaluate the link between drugs and crime.

The country maintains records of alcohol and/or drug-related traffic accidents during the years 2006-2009. The following table shows the percentage of such accidents in which alcohol and/or drugs were contributing factors:

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs
8.38%	0.81%	8.68%	0.80%	8.66%	0.85%	8.21%	0.79%



In its records of traffic accidents related to the use of alcohol and/or drugs, the National Council on Road Safety tracks cases where alcohol was a contributing factor: alcohol use by the driver; alcohol use by pedestrians; and alcohol use by passengers. Drug use is recorded in statistics showing whether a person is under the influence of drugs or narcotics, and is physically impaired.

The country indicates that no records are kept on alcohol and/or drug-related accidents in the workplace. However, there are standards and regulations in place on preventive action, to avoid such incidents.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Chile reports no significant areas under cannabis cultivation. However, some indoor cannabis plants have been seized.

Illicit laboratories for drugs of natural origin have been identified in the country, but none producing drugs of synthetic origin. The country offers the following figures in this respect:

Dismantled illicit laboratories producing drugs of natural origin, 2006-2009

Illicit Drug	Number of Illicit Laboratories Dismantled			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cocaine HCl	2	5	4	No information
Crack	Not Available	Not Available	0	1*
Other substances that contain cocaine**	Not Available	Not Available	0	6***
Heroin	Not Available	Not Available	0	0
Hashish	Not Available	Not Available	0	0
Hashish Oil	Not Available	Not Available	0	0
Other	Not Available	Not Available	1	0

*Clandestine "Extraction" Laboratory, equipped with the necessary tools to extract cocaine base hidden in plastic.

**Includes coca paste, cocaine paste, cocaine base, basuco, paco, merla, among others.

*** Clandestine "Dissolution and Precipitation" Laboratories, equipped with the necessary tools to dissolve basic cocaine and later increase its volume, with the consequent decrease in purity.

B. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Pursuant to international conventions, the following laws and regulations of national scope are in place for the control of pharmaceutical products in Chile:



Title	Entry into effect
Health Code N° 725	1968
Decree N° 404	1984
Decree N° 405	1984
Decree N° 1876	1996
Decree N° 466	1985
Law 20,000	2005

The country reports that all pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are subject to national control: in addition, the country also controls the following non-listed products: sibutramine, ketamine, and chloral hydrate.

The following authorities are responsible for the coordination of activities related to pharmaceutical product control: the Public Health Institute, the Ministry of Health, and the Regional Ministerial Health Secretariats.

To control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion Chile takes steps within the health sector, to oversee health records, follow-up on distribution, carry out inspections, impose administrative sanctions, and transfer unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities. However, there is no control and monitoring of prescriptions. Likewise, in the private sector, measures are undertaken to control imports and exports, oversee health records, control the manufacturing process, monitor distribution, carry out inspections, impose administrative sanctions, maintain a register of licensees, record quantities of pharmaceutical products manufactured and sold, and monitor duty-free zones.

The integrated procedure established to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products is carried out through coordination meetings among representatives of the diverse institutions within the framework of the national drug strategy.

For the control of pharmaceutical products the country has a regulatory system that includes 15 inspectors of the Public Health Institute, including three professionals of the Subdivision of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and approximately 40 professionals (chemists/pharmacists) from the Regional Ministerial Health Secretariats.

The health sector in Chile handles reports on all background information requested by other authorities, both judicial and police, as a means by which communication and information sharing can assist in preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products nationally.

Chile has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities related to controlled pharmaceutical products, and sanctions imposed in connection with them, from which the following data is provided:



Regulatory Activities Related to Controlled Pharmaceutical Products, 2006-2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Regulated Activities				
Number of licenses issued to:				
Importers	831	706	820	553
Exporters	838	754	814	493
Manufacturers	190	171	198	131
Distributors	1,479	1,345	1,399	968
Number of permits issued for:				
Import	525	477	551	353
Export	400	501	538	352
Regulated Entities				
Number of inspections conducted of:				
Manufacturers	14	12	26	9
Distributors	11	10	17	11

Regarding training courses for personnel working in the public and private sectors who are engaged in the handling of pharmaceutical products, the country notes the existence of institutional initiatives (Public Health Institute) and some undertaken by public and private universities, including courses on good manufacturing practices; therapeutic equivalence; proper storage of pharmaceutical products; and drug stability, among others.

The NDS System (National Database System) and the Public Health Institute’s GICONA (Information Management for the National Control Processes) are the computerized information systems presently used to control pharmaceutical products.

Chile makes provision for penal and civil sanctions for the illicit production, diversion, and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products. The minimum sentence for diversion ranges from three years and one day incarceration and a fine (minimum sentence for illegally supplying drugs), to five years and one day incarceration plus a fine (minimum sentence for improperly prescribing drugs). The Public Health Institute (ISP) has not issued any health summaries for these types of crimes (production, diversion and trafficking). The only basis for issuing such a summary would be illicit production or diversion.

During the period under evaluation, the country reports that it did not impose sanctions for the illicit production, diversion or trafficking of pharmaceutical products.

Chile reports the following figures regarding quantities of pharmaceutical products seized during the years 2006-2009:



2006			
Pharmaceutical Products	Quantities seized		
	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)	Powder (kilograms)
Codeine	0	2.15	0
Diazepam	745	0	0
Alprazolam	2,010	0	246
Flunitrazepam	1,107	0	0
Clonazepam	818	0	0
Total	4,680	2.15	246

2007		
Quantities seized		
Pharmaceutical Products	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)
Codeine	0	167.3
Methylphenidate	19	0
Diazepam	23,724	0
Alprazolam	4,418	0
Flunitrazepam	1,272	0
Clonazepam	1,535	0
Total	30,968	167.3

2008		
Quantities seized		
Pharmaceutical Products	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)
Codeine	0	38.14
Methylphenidate	409	0
Diazepam	4,007	0
Alprazolam	10,333	0
Flunitrazepam	734	0
Clonazepam	4,089	0
Total	19,572	38.14

2009		
Quantities seized		
Pharmaceutical Products	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)
Codeine	0	29
Methylphenidate	107	0
Dextroamphetamine	974	0



2009		
Quantities seized		
Pharmaceutical Products	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)
Diazepam	16,427	0
Alprazolam	21,083	0
Total	38,591	29

With respect to seized pharmaceutical products disposed of during the years 2006–2009, the country submits the following information:

2006			
Pharmaceutical Products	Quantities disposed of		
	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)	Powder (kilograms)
Codeine	0	1.08	0
Diazepam	216	0	0
Alprazolam	1,523	0	140
Flunitrazepam	819	0	0
Clonazepam	559	0	0
Total	3,117	1.08	140

2007		
Quantities disposed of		
Pharmaceutical Products	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)
Codeine	0	148.1
Methylphenidate	4	0
Diazepam	22,957	0
Alprazolam	3,732	0
Flunitrazepam	889	0
Clonazepam	1,018	0
Total	28,600	148.1

2008		
Quantities disposed of		
Pharmaceutical Products	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)
Codeine	0	31.94
Methylphenidate	375	0
Diazepam	2,681	0
Alprazolam	8,923	0
Flunitrazepam	540	0



2008		
Quantities disposed of		
Pharmaceutical Products	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)
Clonazepam	2,823	0
Total	15,342	31.94

2009		
Quantities disposed of		
Pharmaceutical Products	Tablets/ capsules	Liquid (liters)
Codeine	0	25
Methylphenidate	45	0
Dextroamphetamine	744	0
Diazepam	15,026	0
Alprazolam	19,952	0
Total	35,767	25

The country reports that the seized products were disposed of by means of incineration.

C. Control of Chemical Substances

In accordance with international conventions, Chile has Law 20,000 of February 16, 2005, which sanctions Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and Supreme Decree 1358 of April 17, 2007, which establishes Standards that Regulate Measures to Control Precursors and Essential Chemical Substances.

The country indicates that all chemical substances listed in the international conventions are subject to control. Supreme Decree 1358 establishes three lists of controlled chemical substances, of which Lists I and II exactly match Tables I and II of the 1998 Convention. Chemical substances not listed in the international conventions appear on List III of Supreme Decree 1358. These are: amyl acetate; butyl acetate; ethyl acetate; methyl acetate; propyl acetate; acetic acid (glacial); amyl alcohol; butyl alcohol; isopropyl alcohol; methyl alcohol; anhydrous ammonia; ammonia solution; benzene; potassium carbonate; sodium carbonate; cyclohexene; cyclohexane; cyclohexanone; chloroform; methylene chloride; ethylene dichloride; propylene dichloride; styrene; isopropyl ether; ethyl formate; gamma butyrolactone; hexane; potassium hydroxide; sodium hydroxide; methyl isobutyl ketone; methyl butyl ketone; methyl propyl ketone; calcium oxide; sodium sulfate; carbon disulphide; tetrachlorethylene; carbon tetrachloride; tremeintine; trichloroethane; trichloroethylene; and xylene.

As to communication and information sharing mechanisms employed by institutions responsible for guarding against the diversion of controlled chemical substances, Chile states that data on users of the Controlled Chemical Substances Registry and on import-export transactions are



made available online with the National Customs Service, the Investigative Police of Chile, the Institute of Public Health, and the Public Ministry.

The following national authorities have jurisdiction in the enforcement of laws and regulations governing controlled chemical substances in Chile: for administrative matters, the National Council for Narcotics Control (CONACE) of the Ministry of the Interior; for legal matters, the Specialized Unit on Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of the Attorney General's Office (Public Ministry) and the Department of Research on Controlled Chemical Substances (DISUQ) of the Investigative Police of Chile (PDI); and for customs issues, the Drug Oversight Department of the National Customs Service and the Subdivision of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of the Public Health Institute (ISP).

CONACE, of the Ministry of Interior, undertakes the following activities with a view to controlling the diversion of controlled chemical substances: national registry of licensees, import/export control, inspections, transaction monitoring, pre-export notifications, and imposition of sanctions. Nonetheless, it does not oversee activities linked to license control (manufacture, distribution), distribution control, final commercialization control, or transport control.

Chile reports that these activities take place under the aegis of an integrated procedure including both persons and entities authorized to handle these substances. To that end, a coordination unit has been set up among the various bodies with jurisdiction in the matter. Information is shared regarding the movement of controlled chemical substances, coordinating inspections, and launching investigation processes based on the analysis of such information. Thus, over the course of 2009, CONACE's area of Controlled Chemical Substances jointly carried out inspections with the Investigative Police of Chile, the National Customs Service, and the Public Health Institute. Coordinated action with the Attorney General's Office yielded significant seizures of ephedrine during 2009.

The regulatory system that governs the oversight of chemical substances in Chile is CONACE's Special Register of Controlled Chemical Substance Users. It operates with three inspectors working at the national level. To offset the shortage of personnel CONACE has entered into agreements and partnerships with the various public bodies with jurisdiction in this domain (the National Customs Service, the Institute of Public Health, and the Investigative Police of Chile, among others). CONACE's Special Register of Controlled Chemical Substance Users utilizes software that provides detailed data online that tracks movements by companies enrolled, thus offering a safe and efficient computerized information management system.

The country offers training courses on combating the diversion of chemical substances. CICAD, jointly with CONACE, organized a seminar entitled "Controlled Chemical Substances and Synthetic Drugs" in July 2009, which brought 120 persons together for training. The country indicates, however, that training is not sufficient for public and private officials.

Pursuant to signed international conventions, Chile has enacted provisions authorizing the application of penal and administrative sanctions to combat the illicit production, diversion and trafficking of controlled chemical substances, but has no civil sanctions. Applicable penal sanctions



for these three offenses range from the minimum prison term for the maximum sentence possible, to the maximum prison term for the lightest sentence possible (three years and one day to 10 years).

Penal and administrative sanctions imposed by Chile during years 2006–2009 are indicated in the table below:

Type of sanction	Number of sanctions			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Penal	1	16	7	26
Administrative	0	0	16	11

Chile exports controlled chemical substances. Over the years 2006–2009, the following number of exports was reported:

Number of controlled chemical substance exports carried out			
2006	2007	2008	2009
n.i.	n.i.	204 (*)	140 (**)

n.i.: no information.

(*): Information covers July to December 2008.

(**): Information covers January to August 2009.

Likewise, during years 2006–2009, the country issued the following pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances to importing or transshipment countries:

Number of pre-export notifications issued			
2006	2007	2008	2009
n.a.	n.a.	483	711
n.a.	n.a.	483	711

n.a.: not available

During 2008 and 2009, none of the pre-export notifications sent by Chile were rejected by import or transit countries.

Chile imports controlled chemical substances and handles such substances in transit. In 2008, 454 imports were handled involving such substances (July to December 2008), while 506 were received in 2009 (January to August 2009). For the years 2006 and 2007, the country reports that information remains unavailable.

During years 2006–2009, the country received and sent timely responses to the following number of pre-export notifications:



	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pre-export notifications received by Chile	n.i.	n.i.	454	506
Number of responses sent by Chile	n.i.	n.i.	454	506
Number of timely responses sent by Chile (maximum 15 days)	n.i.	n.i.	454	506

n.i. – no information

As to the number of pre-export notifications received from exporting countries, the country reports that it has no information available for years 2006 and 2007. Nonetheless, all notifications were approved for years 2008 and 2009; in addition, an investigation was launched in 2009.

To expedite the processing of pre-export notifications, CONACE has established a Special Register of Controlled Chemical Substance Users. This software meets current national standards and those established in signed international agreements. It requires each user to file an online report on the movement of its substances (import- export) and sales of the same. At the same time, to ensure no notification goes unanswered by the competent agencies, the PEN Online System is also used.

Chile provides the following figures on the quantities of controlled chemical substances seized:

Controlled Chemical Substances	Unit of Measure	Quantities Seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Acetone	Liters	220	1	95	0
Boric acid	Kilos	0	0	1	0
Hydrochloric acid	Liters	0	0	400	0
Sulfuric acid	Liters	14,958	1,165	1,593	1,185
Ammonia	Liters	0	1	1	0
Sodium bicarbonate	Kilos	0	0	25	35
Sodium carbonate	Kilos	0	0	4,375	0
Ephedrine	Kilos	0	0	0	1,187
Calcium oxide (liquid cal)	Liters	0	2	0	0
Calcium oxide (cal)	Kilos	0	0	50	0
Potassium permanganate	Kilos	0	0	12	0

Competent national authorities exchange information on seizures and forfeitures when controlled chemical substances have been diverted. The country has convened regular meetings among agencies with jurisdiction over diversion of such substances to provide the necessary follow-up in diversion cases occurring throughout the country and to design joint work strategies (standards/ operational modes). These are: CONACE, the Public Ministry, National Police of Chile, the Investigative Police of Chile, the National Customs Service, and the Public Health Institute. Likewise, information-sharing takes place on a permanent basis, online, to track the import and export of controlled chemical substances.



Regarding the disposition of controlled chemical substances during years 2006–2009, the country does not have the information systematized. Law 20,000 stipulates that the Public Ministry is the entity entrusted with maintaining custody of controlled chemical substances while awaiting their subsequent public auction (Art. 43, Law 20,000). These substances were disposed of by means of incineration per instructions from the High Council on Public Health.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Chile provides the following data regarding the quantities of drugs forfeited to their control and interdiction agencies during years 2006-2009:

Type of illicit drug or raw material	Quantity of drugs forfeited				
	Unit of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Morphine	Injectable	117	0	0	Not available
Heroin	Kilos	0	11	0	Not available
Coca Leaf	Kilos	12,423	0	0	Not available
Cocaine HCL	Kilos	2,526.03	3,089	2,940.50	639.99(*)
Crack	Kilos	17,481	0	14,689	Not available
Cocaine base	Kilos	4,239.51	7,702.30	6,566.95	889.5 (*)
Cannabis plants	Plants	214,997	215,816	281,723	156,372(*)
Cannabis (herb/grass)	Kilos	4,984.05	6,620.73	10,835.7	2,966.27(*)
Cannabis resin (hashish)	Grams	96	0	0	Not available
LSD	Doses	0	77	1,276	Not available
Amphetamine/ methamphetamine	Tablets	1,072	293	2,590	Not available
MDMA (ecstasy) and derivatives	Tablets	4	3,799	0	Not available

* Refers to 1st quarter 2009 seizures.

With respect to specialized studies and profiling of seized substances, the Public Health Institute (ISP) is tasked with drawing up the chemical analysis protocol of the substance seized.

In the table below, Chile reports the number of persons who were formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking during the years 2006–2009:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	4,822	4,251
2007	9,048	7,263
2008	12,898	9,557
2009	9,920	7,961



The country lists below the number of public officials formally charged with and convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking during the years 2006–2009:

Year	Number of public officials formally charged	Number of public officials convicted
2006	2	2
2007	2	0
2008	0	1
2009	5	2

Chile reports that its legislation criminalizes as a misdemeanor the illicit possession of drugs for personal use, when it occurs in public places or places open to the public. It is not subject to sanction if occurring in a private location. The legal standard is Law No. 20,000 on Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, Art. 50, Title IV “On Misdemeanors,” Paragraph 1, On Common Misdemeanors.

In the table below, the country presents the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit possession of drugs during the years 2006–2009. Chile does not distinguish between illicit possession of drugs and illicit possession of drugs for personal use, and as a result provided both sets of data in one table.

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	14,369	14,364
2007	17,053	16,621
2008	30,922	30,211
2009	22,907	22,383

The illicit possession of drugs in Chile is criminalized as an offense, in accordance with Law 20,000 on Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, Art. 3 and 4, Title I, “On Crimes and Sanctions”, Paragraph 1 On Crimes and Common Crimes.

Alternative sentencing measures for the crime of illicit drug possession include the imposition of fines, treatment programs, and community service.

The Public Ministry, the Investigative Police of Chile, the National Police of Chile, the National Customs Service, and the General Directorate for Maritime Territory and the Merchant Marines of the Chilean Navy (DIRECTEMAR) are the competent authorities tasked with control of illicit drug trafficking. Ongoing and regular meetings are held among the relevant agencies to promote and facilitate timely exchanges of information and countrywide collaboration among authorities designated to control illicit drug trafficking.

As to international cooperation mechanisms used by authorities responsible for combating illicit drug trafficking to promote and facilitate the timely exchange of operational information and collaboration with national authorities of other countries responsible for combating illicit drug



trafficking, the country reports that it enters into international penal assistance protocols to carry out supervised and controlled drug deliveries.

Chile advises that it has developed specialized training courses or information sessions on the fight against illicit drug trafficking targeting law enforcement and customs officers, prosecutors, and judiciary staff.

Chile has implemented the International Maritime Organization’s (IMO) International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS), adopted in December of 2002. Likewise, it reports that 100% of the country’s ports have voluntarily implemented the ISPS code. In addition to the ISPS, the country offers other port security programs through security studies conducted by ports, in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree 3,607 of 1981, which aims to safeguard such installations as key assets.

The General Directorate for Maritime Territory and the Merchant Marines of the Chilean Navy are the entities responsible for coordinating implementation of the port security anti-drug program.

Chile does not use a common interagency database or mutual access to databases to gather, analyze, exchange, and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counterdrug control activities in ports. In this regard, the country uses standing interagency task forces; information exchange and sharing between private and public sector partners; review of manifests and shipping documents for targeting purposes; regular interagency meetings; meetings with the private sector; and review of cargo documents.

The country has a methodology in place to determine the vessels, containers and cargos that must undergo a more thorough physical inspection.

Chile reports that it conducts maritime anti-drug operations for the purposes of detection, vigilance, and interdiction, such as maritime traffic controls, maritime and air patrols, and vessel inspections assisted by the Chilean Navy. The entities involved in coordinating and participating in surveillance activities and maritime interdiction operations are: the Attorney General’s Office; Customs; the Coast Guard Service; and the Navy, as indicated in the table below:

	Monitoring				Interdiction			
	Coordinator		Participant		Coordinator		Participant	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Attorney General’s Office	X			X	X		X	
Customs		X	X		X		X	
National Police		X		X		X		X
Coast Guard	X		X		X		X	
Navy	X		X		X		X	



The number of maritime interdiction operations carried out by the country’s authorities during the years 2006-2009 was: 5 in 2006, 4 in 2007, 12 in 2008, and 26 in 2009. The country indicated that no vessels were seized during these years.

The country reports that during the years 2006-2009 no maritime anti-drug operations were conducted jointly with other countries, in accordance with Article 17 of the Vienna Convention, 1988.

Chile carries out aerial interdiction of narcotrafficking activities through constant aerial monitoring. The following institutions are responsible for coordinating these activities:

	Monitoring				Interdiction			
	Coordinator		Participant		Coordinator		Participant	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Attorney General’s Office	X			X	X		X	
Customs		X		X		X		X
National Police (Chile’s Bureau of Investigation)	X		X		X		X	
National Guard		X		X		X		X
Coast Guard Service		X		X		X		X
Navy (Maritime Territory Directorate of the Chilean Navy)	X		X		X		X	
Air Force		X		X		X		X
Chilean Police	X		X		X		X	

The country does not provide information on the number of aerial interdiction operations undertaken by its authorities nor the number of aircraft seized during the evaluation period.

Chile regulates the sale of drugs over the Internet by means of relevant legal provisions and general regulations. Applicable legislation includes Law No. 20,000 (2005) sanctioning the Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances, Art. 3; the Health Code, and the Criminal Code Art. 313 (d) and Art. 314.

The country’s legislation defines competencies and responsibilities for authorities charged with controlling the sale of drugs over the Internet. The country indicates that the following offices and entities have authority in the matter:

- The Public Ministry, as regards prosecution of criminal offenses committed;
- The Public Health Institute, as regards oversight of imports, exports, distribution, transference, the transportation and manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, many of which are narcotics and psychotropics whose trafficking constitutes a criminal offense, and
- The Pharmaceutical Unit of the Ministry of Health, as regards regulation of the health sector.



The country reports that the sale of pharmaceuticals is permitted only in officially-licensed facilities. The responsible institutions have procedures, investigative techniques, training modalities, and teams designated to detect illicit drug sales over the Internet. To that end, the Public Ministry may avail itself of the Special Criminal Investigative Techniques contained in Law 20,000: controlled drug deliveries; under-cover agents; whistleblowers; informants; and electronic surveillance. The Public Ministry coordinates actions on procedures, investigative techniques and training, while the authorities that support them include the police, on procedural matters, and the Warrant Judge on issues relating to investigative techniques.

The country has carried out public awareness-raising activities and programs on illicit sales of drugs over the Internet, targeting administrative, judicial and customs authorities, as well as law enforcement, postal, and other services. The Public Ministry conducted training events principally focused on prosecutors and the police, where one of the topics discussed was drug trafficking via the Internet, urging its criminalization and prosecution.

The country informs that it has set up a mechanism whereby citizens can file reports regarding illicit sales of drugs over the Internet. The agency known as the Legal Anti-drug Center of the Legal Assistance Corporation is generally the one that receives citizen reports about drug trafficking in the various neighborhoods surrounding the Santiago Metropolitan Area.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials

Law No. 17,798 and its Supplementary Regulation, is the legal and regulatory standard establishing controls for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. This regulation identifies the General Directorate for National Mobilization as the official government agency responsible for regulating and authorizing activities of manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, delivery, transfer, marking, registration, transportation, possession, carrying, storage and marketing. Titles II and III establish applicable administrative controls and sanctions. The country reports that administrative controls are in place governing property transactions and/or possession of firearms between legal entities. Marketing activities (purchases-sales) are also regulated and authorized. Titles II and III also set forth applicable sanctions.

Pursuant to the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), Chile requires the marking of firearms at the time of manufacture, for importation or for official use after confiscation.

The country reports that its national and international institutions utilize information exchange and cooperation mechanisms for the control of activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related material, in all modalities.

The country does not provide information for the years 2006-2009 regarding the following issues: times that the entrance of shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials were not authorized due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits; times that the country did not issue export licenses or permits because the necessary licenses or permits were not first issued by the importing country; and times that the country did not authorize



exportation of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials because the transit country did not first issue the necessary licenses or permits.

The country operates a national registration system for the importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition and explosives, but does not indicate the type of registry. All import and transit registers are maintained for two years, while export registers are kept for five years. Since 2009, computerized statistical databases have been utilized, and will be maintained permanently. However, the country did not provide further information.

The country operates a national computerized and permanent register on forfeiture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country reports that during the years 2006-2009, the number of firearms linked to narco-trafficking that were seized and forfeited was: 499 in 2006; 539 in 2007; 684 in 2008; and 122 in 2009.

The country reports that no information is available on the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized and forfeited in relation to the number of arrests linked to narco-trafficking.

Chile reports that it has no register of the number of firearms investigations initiated/assisted resulting from a trace request sent by another country; the number of international firearms trace requests received; or the number of international firearms traces that were completed.

C. Money Laundering

Chilean Law No. 19,913, Title III, Articles 27 and 28 criminalizes money laundering and related crimes and includes the following sanctions for non-compliance: maximum imprisonment carrying a minimum to mid-range sentence, plus a fine of 200 to 1,000 monthly tax units; with maximum imprisonment carrying a mid-range sentence for any person funding, directing, or planning the acts proposed; and with maximum imprisonment carrying a minimum sentence for any person supplying vehicles, arms, ammunition, instruments, shelter, safe harbor, or meeting places, or collaborating in whatsoever manner to advance the ends of the organization.

The crimes established by the country as predicate offenses for money laundering are illicit drug trafficking; trafficking of firearms; trafficking in human beings; kidnapping; corruption and crimes against public administration; fraud or financial crimes; and other crimes set out in the Law against Terrorism related to the stock market. However, the law does not include illicit trafficking of migrants and extortion as predicate offenses. The country adds that money laundering is an autonomous offense, as proceedings for the offense of money laundering may be initiated against any person convicted of a predicate offense. Furthermore, a prior conviction for a predicate offense is not required to obtain a money laundering conviction.

The special investigative techniques authorized in Chilean domestic legislation for investigations in money laundering cases are undercover operations, electronic surveillance, the use of



informants, controlled delivery, and other special investigative techniques (Art. 33 of Law No. 19,913). However, sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses is not included.

Chile is a member of the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD). The last evaluation was carried out in 2006.

The following sectors and activities in Chile are under the obligation to submit suspicious transaction reports to combat money laundering: banking sector; currency exchange sector; stock exchanges; insurance sector; transfers of funds, cash, or valuables; real estate transactions; notaries; and casinos and gambling establishments. Off shore banks, lawyers, and accountants are not included.

The sectors and activities obligated to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering are banks; savings and loan cooperatives; currency exchange institutions; factoring enterprises; leasing enterprises; securitization companies; general fund managers; investment fund managers; mutual fund managers; mortgage fund managers; stock brokers; credit card issuers; credit card operators; money transfer enterprises; valuables transportation enterprises; stock markets; stock market brokers; commodity exchanges; commodity exchange brokers; insurance companies; futures and option market operators; pension fund managers (AFP); other entities authorized to receive transfers of foreign exchange; the Foreign Investment Committee; customs agents; administrative societies of duty-free areas; users of duty-free areas; casinos; horse-racing tracks; real estate management enterprises; real estate brokers; conservators; notaries; auction and liquidation houses; and professional anonymous sports associations.

Law No. 19,913, published on December 18, 2003, created the Financial Analysis Unit (FIU) of Chile as an autonomous entity with competent jurisdiction over money laundering and with its own annual budget. The Unit is a member of the Egmont Group and has access to its secure network.

The following table shows the number of requests for information received and answered through the secure Egmont network:

Year	Requests for information received	Requests for information answered
2006	31	n.a.
2007	21	20
2008	24	20
2009	29	27

n.a.: not available

Chile reports that in the judicial area, limitations do exist on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases, with respect to bank secrecy. Limitations on obtaining such documents are subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements, in accordance with Art. 35 of the Tax Code on Tax Secrecy.



Chile's Ministry of the Interior, through CONACE, is responsible for the management or disposition of assets seized and forfeited in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses and for maintaining custody of the assets. It may not dispose of such assets, nor may it interfere once the assets are declared forfeit in final judgment. For forfeited assets, the law provides for their destruction, when lacking value, or their forcible sale by the General Directorate of Pledge-Secured Loans, after which any monies generated must be deposited in the Special Fund of the Ministry of the Interior (Art. 46, Law 20,000). The Ministry of the Interior has manuals for the management of assets temporarily seized.

Chile's constitutional legislation does not include mechanisms concerning the legal disposition of goods associated with illicit drug trafficking activities. The country reports that its legislation permits the presale and/or disposition of seized goods.

Chile provides in the following table the number of investigations initiated as the result of a Financial Intelligence Report issued by the Financial Analysis Unit during years 2006-2009:

Year	Investigations initiated as the result of a Financial Intelligence Report
2006	22
2007	12
2008	18
2009	44

The table below shows the total number of penal proceedings initiated for money laundering offenses during years 2006-2009:

Year	Penal proceedings initiated for money laundering offenses
2006	46
2007	42
2008	47
2009	45

The table below shows the number of persons formally charged and convicted as the result of investigations initiated during years 2006-2009:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	2	0
2007	4	4
2008	66	3
2009	34	19



D. Judicial Cooperation

Chile reports that in accordance with its legal institutional framework, extradition for the crimes of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering is possible. Likewise, the extradition of nationals is permissible in both instances. Based on international legal standards, the country met its obligation to designate a competent authority with jurisdiction to receive, respond to, and transmit extradition requests. Domestic legislation provides for the possibility that a national whose extradition for the crimes of illicit drug trafficking or money laundering has been denied, to be tried for such offense in Chile. In addition, national laws provide for reciprocal judicial assistance. Nonetheless, the country submits no information on any such assistance undertaken. Similarly, the country provides no response regarding whether it uses secure technological resources to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations; whether basic principals of domestic legislation permit granting a controlled delivery request; whether provisions of substantive criminal or procedural law permit the use of controlled delivery; or whether the country has a mechanism in place to recover assets forfeited abroad. The country indicates that bank secrecy or other confidentiality regulations are an obstacle and preclude providing reciprocal judicial assistance.

The number of active requests for extradition made by the country in cases of illicit drug trafficking was: 3 in 2006, 2 in 2007, 1 in 2008, and 2 in 2009.

The country does not provide information on the number of passive extradition requests answered in cases of illicit drug trafficking or money laundering, with the exception of one request in an illicit drug trafficking case in 2007. The country provides no information on the number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made in cases of illicit drug trafficking and money laundering; nor on the number of replies to requests for reciprocal judicial assistance sent in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

The country does not report whether its legislation permits granting a controlled delivery request.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD takes note that Chile had the National Drug Strategy, 2003-2008, with an assigned budget, and that a new strategy is pending approval.

CICAD takes note that the country allocates an annual budget for conducting activities related to drug control under the auspices of the National Council for Narcotics Control (CONACE).

Regarding international conventions, CICAD notes with concern that Chile has not acceded to the Protocol on the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

With reference to information systems, CICAD acknowledges that the country has a national observatory on drugs that conducts studies in the area of demand reduction and maintains statistics on supply control.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD recognizes that the country carries out prevention programs aimed at several population groups, but notes that the country has not implemented programs for higher education students. CICAD observes with satisfaction that Chile offers coursework, specializations and degrees at several universities in the country on drug abuse prevention, and that its professionals take part in internships and the exchange of experiences nationally and internationally. CICAD also expresses its satisfaction with the implementation of prevention program evaluation.

Regarding treatment, CICAD recognizes the progress Chile has made in the implementation of official operating standards for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use, which include licensing and supervision systems under the responsibility of state institutions. These services are directed toward different population groups and are subject to regular evaluations.

In reference to statistics on consumption, CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country carries out studies on the general and school populations and maintains historical data on different population groups.

In the area of supply reduction, with regard to drug production, CICAD takes note that no significant areas under cannabis cultivation have been found, and that illicit laboratories for drugs of natural origin were dismantled.

Regarding control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD observes that Chile has laws and regulations of national scope, and in accordance with the international conventions, to control the manufacturing and distribution of pharmaceutical products. Likewise, the country has national information management systems that enable inter-institutional exchange and coordination to exercise this control. However, CICAD takes note that the country does not implement control and follow-up of prescription drugs.



With reference to control of chemical substances, CICAD observes with satisfaction that Chile has penal laws that criminalize the diversion of chemical substances, and national information systems that enable inter-institutional exchange and coordination to carry out controls. In addition, CICAD notes that the country has a registry system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances sent and received by the country.

CICAD views with concern that Chile does not conduct activities to control licensing, distribution, final commercialization and transport. Likewise, CICAD observes that training on controlling the diversion of chemical substances for public and private officials is insufficient.

In the area of control measures, regarding illicit drug trafficking controls, CICAD observes that Chile has legislation that criminalizes illicit drug trafficking as an offense and has cooperation mechanisms to facilitate timely exchange of operational information and collaboration with national authorities from other countries responsible for illicit drug trafficking controls. CICAD notes that the country maintained statistical records on quantities of drugs forfeited for the evaluation period, 2007-2009. Likewise, Chile keeps records of persons arrested for illicit drug possession and illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD observes that Chile has a general legislative and administrative framework to control illicit drug trafficking via the Internet, but not specific legislation.

Regarding the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, CICAD notes that Chile has laws and regulations of national scope to control these materials. The country also has national and international information exchange and communication mechanisms to exercise this control.

CICAD notes that Chile has a registry of seized and forfeited firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, but no record of such materials seized and forfeited in relation to the number of arrests for narcotrafficking.

With reference to money laundering, CICAD recognizes that Chile has a legal and institutional framework to prevent and control money laundering in accordance with international agreements. However, the country indicates that limitations do exist on obtaining financial documents and registers in money laundering cases, since they are subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements, under Art. 35 of the Tax Code on Tax Secrecy.

CICAD notes that the country has not expanded the list of predicate offenses for money laundering to include illicit trafficking of migrants and extortion.

CICAD views with concern that in Chile, lawyers and accountants are not under the obligation to submit suspicious transaction reports.

In the area of judicial cooperation, CICAD observes that Chile's legal system allows for extradition for illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses, including the extradition of nationals. CICAD recognizes that the country's national law permits the provision of reciprocal judicial



assistance. However, CICAD takes note that the country does not have an information system on active and passive extradition requests made and answered in money laundering cases, nor a registry system for data on the number of reciprocal judicial assistance requests made and answered in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

CICAD recognizes Chile's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Chile in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. ACCEDE TO THE PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, 2000, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.

DEMAND REDUCTION

2. IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

3. ESTABLISH CONTROLS FOR THE LICENSING, DISTRIBUTION, FINAL SALE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
4. EXPAND TRAINING FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OFFICIALS IN CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES CONTROL.

CONTROL MEASURES

5. EXPAND THE OBLIGATION TO SUBMIT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTS TO LAWYERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003-2004.
6. INCLUDE THE CRIMES OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF MIGRANTS AND EXTORSION AS PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING.
7. IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM TO OBTAIN REGULAR INFORMATION ON ACTIVE AND PASSIVE EXTRADITION REQUESTS MADE AND ANSWERED FOR MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES, AS WELL AS A DATA REGISTRY SYSTEM ON THE NUMBER OF RECIPROCAL JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS MADE AND ANSWERED FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.

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