

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

Guatemala

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

2007-2009



Organization of American States

2010



OAS/Ser.L/XIV.2.48
CICAD/docx.1843/10

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

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)

GUATEMALA

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2007-2009

ISBN 978-0-8270-5554-4



CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Guatemala which provided information for this MEM national Fifth Round report:

- Executive Secretariat for the Commission Against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID)
 - Office of Legal Counsel
 - National Drug Observatory (OND)
 - Office on Prevention
 - Office on Treatment and Rehabilitation
- Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
 - Department for Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products
 - Department for Regulation, Accreditation and Control of Health Facilities (DRACES)
- Ministry of the Interior
 - Division of Anti-Drug Analysis and Information (DAIA)
 - National Civil Police (PNC)
 - Community Prevention of Violence Unit (UPCV/VAC)
- Public Ministry
 - Office of the Prosecutor for Narcotics Activities
 - Office of the Prosecutor for Money and Assets Laundering
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
- Ministry of Defense
 - Department of Arms and Ammunition Control (DIGECAM)
 - Military Intelligence Directorate
- Superintendency of Banks
 - Special Verification Office
- Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing
 - Department of Highway Protection and Security (PROVIAL)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Office of Multilateral Policy
- National Forensic Science Institute (INACIF)



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

Guatemala has a surface area of 108,890 km² and 1,687 km of borders (Belize 266 km, El Salvador 203 km, Honduras 256 km, and Mexico 962 km). In addition, the country has 400 km of coastline. Guatemala has a population of 12,293,545 (2006). The main ethnic groups are: mestizos, indigenous peoples and whites. The literacy rate is 70.6%. Guatemala is a constitutional democratic republic divided into 22 departments. The GDP per capita is US\$4,900 (2006). GDP grew 3.2% in 2005. The inflation rate is 6.6% (2006). Annual exports total US\$4,097 billion. The country's main export products are: coffee, sugar, bananas, fruits and vegetables, meat, petroleum, electricity and clothing.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

Guatemala had a National Anti-drug Plan that expired in December 2008. In January 2009 the National Policy against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking came into force. The goal of this National Policy is to implement actions aimed at systematically and progressively reducing the causes and manifestations of the drug problem in the country. The execution of this Policy is coordinated by the Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (CCATID) with the various agencies that integrate it, and includes the participation of municipal governments as well as various segments of Guatemalan society.

The country reports that the fundamental pillars of the National Policy are: socio-economical, supply reduction, demand reduction, legal and institutional strengthening, and communications, requiring the involvement of the state institutions as well as civil and social organizations.

Guatemala indicates that local authorities have competence in the areas related to decentralized anti-drug policies but does not provide information on plans, target population, and levels of government that execute anti-drug decentralization policies.

The country did not assign a specific budget for the execution of the National Anti-drug Plan or for the current National Policy, and states that resources necessary to finance its implementation come from the national budget and international cooperation, which are subsequently allocated to the governmental organizations which form part of the CCATID.

The country reports that the National Policy is monitored and evaluated via a system managed by the Executive Secretariat of CCATID.

The Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (CCATID) is the national anti-drug authority responsible for developing and deciding on national policies on drug prevention and treatment, as well as on the prevention of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes in accordance with the Law against Narcotics Activity. This Commission, established in 1992, is attached to the



Office of the Vice President of Guatemala and comprised of seven Cabinet Ministers within the Executive Branch.

CCATID coordinates the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative, integral and sustainable development programs, control measures, the drug observatory, international cooperation and evaluation. This institution has a legal basis.

SECCATID serves as the main technical office through which the national authority carries out its mandates. This Executive Secretariat was created in 1994 and is attached to the Office of the Vice President of Guatemala. The directive level of SECCATID is integrated by the Office of the Vice President of Guatemala and by the Ministry of the Interior.

SECCATID has its own annual and independent budget, which is financed by government allocations and international cooperation. The country reports that the budget assigned to the national authority was of US\$367,098 for 2006, US\$371,401 for 2007, US\$420,671 for 2008, and US\$428,566 for 2009. The country reports that CCATID's operational costs are financed by the budget assigned to SECCATID.

B. International Conventions

Guatemala 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 the 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 Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and its protocols: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, specially Women and Children; and Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition; and
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003.

The country has submitted reservations to the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

Guatemala reports that in the framework of the international Conventions, during 2006-2009 the following laws were enacted: Law against Organized Crime; Amendments to Decree No. 21-2006 of the Congress of the Republic; Law to Strengthen Criminal Prosecutions; Law on Firearms and Ammunition; and Legislative Decree No. 8-2009, which approved the Central American Convention



for the Protection of Victims, Witnesses, Experts and other Individuals that Take Part in Investigations and Criminal Proceedings, Especially with Regard to Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime.

C. National Information System

Guatemala reports that the Office of the Director of the National Drug Observatory (OND) is the office responsible for planning and carrying out studies and for compiling and coordinating statistical data and other information on drugs. The OND does not have an assigned budget.

Among the priority studies recommended by CICAD on drug demand reduction, the country reports that it carried out a National Household Survey in 2005, which was published in 2007, and also implemented a register of patients in treatment centers in the country in 2009.

In the area of drug supply reduction, Guatemala reports that it has the following information available for the years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009:

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Information								
Indicators of direct supply of drugs	X		X		X		X	
Amount of drugs seized	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged and convicted for use, possession and trafficking in drugs	X		X		X		X	
Number of drug laboratories destroyed	X		X		X		X	
Recommended Information								
Number of persons charged with and convicted of assets laundering	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged and convicted for trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged and convicted of diverting chemical substances	X		X		X		X	
Amounts of chemical substances seized	X		X		X		X	
Sale price of drugs (to consumer)	X		X		X		X	
Crops destroyed	X		X		X		X	



II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Guatemala reports that it has conducted the following drug abuse prevention programs:

Drug Abuse Prevention Programs, 2006-2009

Target Population	Estimated Coverage		Name of the Program	Type of Program
	Target Population	% of Coverage		
Pre-school students	7,700	73%	Second Step	Universal
Primary school students	119,800	100%	- D.A.R.E. - National Program for Integral Preventative Education (PRONEPI)	Universal
Secondary school students	2,500	100%	PRONEPI	Universal
Family	3,600	100%	PRONEPI	Selective
Community / Teachers	7,986	100%	PRONEPI	Selective
Indigenous Groups	1,194	100%	"Border Zones" Project	Selective
Workers in the workplace	883	100%	"Governmental and Non-governmental Organization Strengthening" project	Selective
At-risk-youth	2,000	100%	"At-risk-youth" project	Selective

Guatemala has not carried out prevention programs for the street population or incarcerated individuals.

The country reports that its prevention programs in schools and in the workplace are compatible with CICAD's hemispheric guidelines.

During 2008 and 2009, the country offered non-professional technical education courses on drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation, training 237 individuals.

Guatemala also reports that courses on prevention and treatment were included in the general curricula of university courses on psychology and community development. The country also offered undergraduate and master's degree programs on prevention and in treatment and research at four universities: Galileo, San Carlos, and Veracruzana de México D. F.



Guatemala indicates that, during the period 2006-2009, 380 national experts participated in regional and international training courses on drug abuse prevention, treatment and research. The country also reports that it provided training for 300 students in the faculty of psychology in San Carlos university.

Guatemala has not carried out process, intermediate results, or impact evaluations of its drug abuse prevention programs during the years 2006-2009.

B. Treatment

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and SECCATID are the entities responsible for designing and implementing public policies on the treatment of problems associated with drug abuse, the control and regulation of treatments offered, the supervision of programs and the training of human resources.

The country reports that it allocated US\$75,316 to the budget assigned to the Outpatient Treatment Center (CTA) in 2007, US\$74,266 in 2008, and US\$54,203 in 2009¹. This center is operated by SECCATID.

Guatemala reports that, since 2006, the country has been implementing the Regulations on Minimum Standards of Care for Treatment Centers that Provide Drug Abuse Treatment Services, adopted by Ministerial Decision SP-M-1152-2006, which govern the operations of specialized facilities that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse.

The country reports that it has defined the procedure for licensing specialized facilities that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse, and that there is an official register in place for such facilities.

The country reports that the centers attached to the Primary Health Care (PHC) network do not provide specific care options to treat problems associated with drug abuse.

Guatemala indicates that it has 99 specialized facilities that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse in 19 of the country's 22 departments.

The country reports that it has data on the number of cases that were referred by centers in the general health network and treated at specialized facilities that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse, but it does not provide information in that regard.

The country does not have information available on drug abuse related cases (diagnosis of abuse or dependency) that were treated in licensed or unlicensed specialized treatment centers for persons with problems associated with drug abuse, or in treatment centers that offer social reinsertion programs.

¹ Calculated using the exchange rate for December 2007, 2008 and 2009 of the Bank of Guatemala.



Guatemala reports that it does not carry out activities to follow-up on patients with problems associated with drug abuse after completion of the prescribed treatment. The country also reports that all of the officially-licensed specialized facilities that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse have professionals specifically trained in this area in charge of care.

The country does not provide information on the number of cases in officially-licensed specialized facilities that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse that completed the prescribed treatment and expressed satisfaction with the treatment received.

C. Statistics on Consumption

Guatemala does not have an estimation on drug use indicators in the general population for the years 2007-2009.

The country does not have data available on the incidence of drug use or rates of abuse and dependence with regard to the number of drug users or the total sample population. Additionally, Guatemala does not have any data available on the age of first use of drugs.

Guatemala reports that regular studies have not been carried out to estimate the number or the percentage of youth who perceive drug use as dangerous to their health and well being.

Guatemala has records on traffic accidents related to alcohol use, reporting that, in 2007, 684 traffic accidents were registered, 618 in 2008, and 402 in 2009. The country does not have records on traffic accidents caused by drug use. Likewise, the country reports that Guatemalan legislation contemplates sanctions and penalties for traffic violations under the influence of alcohol and drugs. The country does not have a record of workplace accidents related to alcohol or drug use.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Guatemala reports that it has significant cultivated areas of cannabis and poppy, and that it carries out aerial surveillance every three months and intelligence work to detect these illicit crops.

Guatemala does not have a system to follow-up on replanting of these crops or to measure their potential production.

The country provides the following information with regard to areas of poppy and cannabis crops that were eradicated:



Crop	Eradicated area (hectares)		
	2007	2008	2009
Cannabis	6.10	33.14	25.85
Poppy	1,779.38	533.51	1,083.09

Guatemala reports that all detected poppy and cannabis crops are eradicated using forced manual eradication.

Guatemala has not detected illegal laboratories to produce organic drugs in its territory during 2006-2008, and reports that it detected an MDMA (ecstasy) laboratory in 2009.

B. Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

Guatemala states that it meets the conditions necessary to carry out preventative alternative development and that the country is in the process of implementing the following programs in this area:

Name of Program	Duration
Community Food Production Program	Year-round program in priority municipalities with extreme poverty.
Project for Incentives for Owners of Small Plots with Forestry Potential (PINPEP)	2007 – 2010
Program of Forestry Incentives (PINFOR)	1997 – 2016
Fruit Farming Incentive Program (PINFRUTA/PROFRUTA)	1994-2019

The components of each of these programs are the following:

Name of Program	IS	SO	SP	EM	SC	EI	SC	MA
Community Food Production			X					X
PINPEP	X	X	X	X	X	X		
PINFOR	X	X	X	X	X	X		
PINFRUTA/PROFRUTA	X	X	X		X	X		X

Components Key			
IS	Involvement of stakeholders	SO	Strengthening of organizations
SP	Support for production activities	EM	Environmental management
SI	Social Infrastructure	EI	Economic Infrastructure
SC	Strengthening of Social Capital	MA	Market Access



The Community Food Production Program fosters school and home vegetable gardens and shared livestock. This program is implemented by the Vice Ministry for Food and Nutritional Security (VISAN) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA).

The Project for Incentives for Owners of Small Plots with Forestry Potential (PINPEP) encourages owners of small plots with forestry potential to plant trees or manage their natural forest. Additionally, the Program of Forestry Incentives (PINFOR) promotes investment in sustainable forestry while the Fruit Farming Incentive Program (PINFRUTA/PROFRUTA) encourages the integral development of the fruit farming industry in the country.

Guatemala does not have a mechanism or internal system to evaluate the progress or impact of preventative alternative development programs.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Guatemala has enacted the following laws and regulations to control pharmaceutical products in accordance with international conventions:

Title	Date of entry into force
Regulations for the Control of Medicinal Drugs and Related Products. Government Decision 712-99	September 17, 1999
Regulation for the Control of Precursors and Chemical Substances. Government Decision 54-2003.	March 6, 2003
Health Code. Decree No. 90-97	October 2, 1997
Government Decision 39-2009 (Pseudoephedrine)	February 7, 2009

The country controls all the substances listed in international conventions and does not control any additional pharmaceutical products.

The Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products, General Directorate for Health Regulation, Surveillance and Control of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, is the competent authority responsible for coordinating activities regarding the control of pharmaceutical products.

In order to control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion in the health sector, Guatemala reports that it carries out register control, monitors distribution, controls and monitors prescriptions, conducts inspections, imposes administrative sanctions and transfers unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities.

Likewise, in the private sector, the country exercises control over imports and exports, registers, manufacturing, monitors distribution, conducts inspections, imposes administrative sanctions, control of licenses, maintains records of quantities of products sold or manufactured, and controls free trade zones.



The country has an integrated mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products, which is governed by Decree 48-92, and Government Decisions 712-99, 54-2003 and 39-2009, and is implemented through coordinated actions carried out by the SECCATID, the Public Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, the Revenue Administration System (SAT), and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare through the Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products.

The country has a regulatory system for the control of pharmaceutical products that includes seven inspectors for the whole country.

Guatemala reports that it has mechanisms in place for representatives of the Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products to communicate and share information as well as support inspections with judicial and police authorities and other agencies involved in controlling the diversion of pharmaceutical products or for the imposition of sanctions.

The country reports that it does not have an automated system to compile data on administrative and regulatory activities, and on sanctions imposed as a result of those actions, with regard to controlled pharmaceutical products.

Guatemala provides the following information with regard to administrative and regulatory actions carried out during the period 2006 – 2009:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Regulatory Actions				
Number of licenses issued to:				
Importers	*	*	225	244
Exporters	11	14	10	20
Manufacturers	*	*	20	18
Number of permits issued for:				
Importation	442	495	494	446
Export	227	114	128	122

* Information not available.

The country did not offer training courses for public or private sector personnel involved in handling pharmaceutical products, and does not have an automated system to help control those products.

Guatemala has laws that provide for the imposition of penal sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking in pharmaceutical products.

Penal sanctions for the illicit production of, diversion and illicit trafficking in pharmaceutical products are 12 to 20 years in prison and a fine of US\$3,815 to US\$7,630². Guatemala does not

² Exchange rate at October 1, 2009.



provide information on how many times penal sanctions for these crimes were imposed during years 2006 – 2009.

Guatemala reports that in the years 2006 and 2007 there were no seizures of pharmaceutical products and provides the following information on the quantities of pharmaceutical products seized during 2008 and 2009:

Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized	
	Tablets / capsules	Powder (kilograms)
2008		
Cezerizine D G. Syr.	507	0
Pseudoephedrine	421	0
Total	928	0
2009		
Loratadine	23,910	0
Ridrial D	21,900	0
Ivera 6	0	64.96
Pretin	0	432.24
Megadox	0	113.92
Bextram Gold	0	281.60
Oradin Plus	496,000	0
Sinutab	1,315	0
Cetirizine	485,000	0
Tripolidine	760	0
Fc-indocad	18,512.24	0
Total	1,047,397.24	892.72

The country indicates that in 2006 and 2007 no pharmaceutical products were disposed of and provides the following figures on the quantities of pharmaceutical products that were disposed of during the years 2008 – 2009:

Pharmaceutical products disposed of	Powder (kilograms)
2008	
Cezerizine D G. Syr.*	83.84
Pseudoephedrine*	3,993.20
Total	4,077.04
2009	
Tosfranito	415.50
Pseudoephedrine	4,220.60



Pharmaceutical products disposed of	Powder (kilograms)
Pretin D	854.90
Ridrinal D	923.86
Loratadine	17.76
Total	6,432.62

* According to toxicology analysis provisions, these products are extracted from capsules, and are therefore reported as powder.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

Guatemala has the following laws and regulations to control chemical substances throughout the country in accordance with international conventions:

Name	Entered into force:
Decree 48-92 (Law against Narcotics Activity)	September 1992
Decree 90-97 (Health Code)	October 1997
Government Decision 712-99 (Regulations for Health Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products)	September 1999
Government Decision 54-2003 (Regulations for the Control of Precursors and Chemical Substances)	March 2003
Government Decision 39-09 (Control and elimination of products that contain pseudoephedrine)	February 2009

The country controls all of the substances listed in the international conventions, and also the following: Aminobenzoic acid and its salts, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, sodium sulfate, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, hexane, benzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, methylene chloride, methyl isobutyl ketone, acetyl chloride, ammonium chloride, ammonium hydroxide, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride, benzyl cyanide, bromobenzyl cyanide, calcium hydroxide, calcium oxide, cyclohexanone, acetic acid, diethylamine, ethyl alcohol, formamide, formic acid, salts and derivatives, hydriodic acid, iodine, isobutyl alcohol, isopropyl acetate, isopropyl alcohol, kerosene, methyl alcohol, methylamine, nitroethane and trichloroethylene.

Guatemala reports that the agencies responsible for preventing and sanctioning the diversion of controlled chemical substances, share information and communicate through the Technical Committee to develop policies and strategies and to design plans and programs to control precursors and chemical substances. This Committee was created by the Regulations for the Control of Precursors and Chemical Substances.

The national authorities that have jurisdiction over the enforcement of laws and regulations for the control of chemical substances are: the Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical and Related Products (DRCPFA), the Supreme Court of Justice, the National Forensic Science Institute (INACIF), the Public Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, the Tax Administration



Superintendency (SAT), the National Civil Police (PNC), and the Executive Secretariat of the Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID).

These institutions are responsible for carrying out the following actions to prevent and control the diversion of controlled chemical substances in the country: national registry of licensees (DRCPFA), import/export control (DRCPFA), inspections (DRCPFA), investigation of transactions (DRCPFA, SAT, Public Ministry, PNC), distribution control (DRCPFA), final commercialization control (DRCPFA), transport control (SAT, Ministry of the Interior), imposition of sanctions (DRCPFA), processing of prior export notifications (DRCPFA). The country reports that these actions are carried out within an integrated system (registering and analyzing monthly quotas and reports) which includes individuals and agencies authorized to handle these substances and that it operates under the provisions of the Law against Narcotics Activity. Guatemala has a regulatory system in place to control chemical substances that includes seven inspectors for the whole country.

During the evaluation period, the country did not offer training courses on the control of the diversion of chemical substances to administrative, police or customs officers.

The country does not have an automated system to handle information in a secure and efficient manner in order to control the diversion of chemical substances.

Guatemala has legislative provisions to impose penal sanctions against the illegal production, diversion and illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances in accordance with international conventions.

Penal sanctions applicable to the illicit production, diversion and trafficking in controlled chemical substances are 12 to 20 years in prison and a fine of US\$6,105 to US\$12,210³. The country reports that, during the evaluation period, eight penal sanctions were applied, two in 2006 and six in 2009.

Guatemala reports 49 exports of controlled chemical substances during the evaluation period, as follows: one export to El Salvador in 2008 and 48 exports in 2009, of which 33 were made to Panama, seven to Costa Rica, two to El Salvador, three to Colombia, two to Nicaragua, and one to Honduras. No exports of controlled chemical substances were made in 2006 or 2007. The country reports that no pre-export notifications were issued during years 2006 – 2009.

Guatemala imports controlled chemical substances, but does not handle them in transit. In 2006, the country received 525 imports of chemical precursors; 587 in 2007; 598 in 2008; and 698 in 2009 (through August). The country received the following pre-export notifications of those substances:

³ Exchange rate at October 1, 2009.



	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pre-export notifications received	44	127	151	48
Number of responses issued	0	27	117	48
Number of responses issued on time (within a maximum of 15 days)	0	12	77	36

The country reports that the total number of imports of controlled chemical substances differs from the total number of pre-export notifications received due to the lack of personnel and to errors in local networks. The country uses the Pre-Export Notification System (PENS) to process pre-export notifications.

Guatemala seized 16.84 kg of pseudoephedrine in 2006, three seizures of the same substance amounting to 5,311.676 kg in 2008, and four seizures of that same substance amounting to 12,919.25 kg in 2009. The country does not provide data on seizures made in 2007. All seized products were destroyed by incineration in an open-air environment.

Competent authorities do not share information on the volume of seizures and confiscations in cases involving the diversion of controlled chemical substances.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Guatemala provides the following data on the quantity of drugs seized during the period 2006 – 2009:

Type of illicit drug	Quantity of Drugs Seized				
	Unit of Measure	2006	2007	2008	2009
Poppy plants	units	37,672,987	241,537,661	278,804,353	692,284,166
Poppy seeds	kg	13.24	4.53	0	1.58
Heroin	kg	--	0	9:00	0
Cocaine HCl	kg	281.46	718.07	2,214.28	6,936.13
Crack	gr	6,781.50	7,287.37	6,538.50	6,759.25
Cannabis plants	units	156,362	1,006,822	10,817,497	4,296,107
Cannabis (grass)	kg	353.85	274.62	709.01	2052.94
Cannabis seeds	kg	13.24	264.31	10.66	41.82
Pseudoephedrine	kg	16.84	5,311.67	5,919.26	12,946.25
Ephedrine	kg	0	0	0	6.81



The country does not have access to studies or expert analyses of the characteristics and profiles of the seized substances.

Guatemala provides the following data with regard to the number of persons who were formally charged and convicted of illicit drug trafficking during the evaluation period:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	422	105
2007	309	156
2008	419	195
2009	273	127

Guatemala does not provide information on the number of public officials who were formally charged and convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking.

Guatemala reports that possession of illicit drugs for personal use is a punishable offense under the Law against Narcotics Activity, with penalties of four months to two years in prison and a fine of US\$15.26 to US\$763.

The country provides data on the number of persons formally charged and convicted of illicit possession of drugs for personal use during the period 2006 – 2009, as follows:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	422	105
2007	309	156
2008	419	195
2009	273	127

Guatemala reports that there are no specific alternative measures to sanctions in cases where a person has been formally charged or convicted for illicit drug possession for personal use. However, when possession of minimum quantities of drugs is involved, the Judge may at his or her discretion, grant the defendant alternative sanctions other than punitive that are applied for other crimes.

The Ministry of the Interior, the National Civil Police, the Ministry of Defense and the Public Ministry are the authorities responsible for the control of drug trafficking. The country has mechanisms for the timely exchange of information among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking and for cooperation with their counterparts in other countries.

During the evaluation period, Guatemala offered one specialized training course on illicit trafficking in precursors and chemical substances, in which representatives from the Public Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Public Health, the Judicial Branch and Customs participated.



Guatemala reports that it has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in all its ports and additionally has other security programs implemented in accordance with the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC) manual. The Ministry of the Interior, through the Division of Anti-Drug Information Analysis (DAIA) of the National Civil Police (PNC), and the National Ports Commission, are responsible for coordinating the implementation of the anti-drug port security programs.

The country reports that it has a mechanism to compile, analyze, and share information and intelligence among national government agencies involved in drug control in ports, which includes the use of common databases accessible to different agencies; inter-agency working groups; information sharing between government and private-sector entities involved in these actions; examination of manifests and other documentation in order to set objectives; regular meetings between agencies; and cargo documents review.

The country has not implemented a mutual access system for the electronic databases of the agencies involved in drug control in ports.

Guatemala reports that it has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete physical inspection or examination.

The country reports that the Coast Guard, which is part of the Ministry of Defense, carries out maritime operations to detect, monitor and interdict drugs. Additionally, the Navy Force of the National Defense Ministry regularly coordinates maritime surveillance and interdiction actions. However, according to the circumstances, these actions may be undertaken by the Prosecutor, the National Police or the Coast Guard Service.

The country reports that it carried out 43 interdiction operations where 11 vessels were seized in 2007, 43 operations, where seven vessels were seized in 2008, and 44 operations where seven vessels were seized in 2009. Guatemala does not provide information of the number of joint anti-drug maritime interdiction operations carried out with other countries during these years.

Guatemala reports that it carries out aerial interdiction activities which are coordinated by the National Defense Ministry's Air Force. However, the country reports that, according to the circumstances, these actions may be undertaken by the Prosecutor or the National Police. The country carried out one aerial interdiction operation, where one aircraft was seized in 2007, two in 2008, and five in 2009.

Guatemala does not have laws or regulations that are applicable or could be used to control the sale of drugs over the internet or that assign jurisdiction or responsibility to authorities in this matter.

The country does not provide information on the implementation of awareness programs regarding the illicit sale of drugs over the Internet for administrative, judicial, customs, police, or postal service authorities or others, nor does it address the implementation of mechanisms for citizens to report the illicit sale of drugs over the Internet.



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

The Department of Firearms and Ammunition Control (DIGECAM) is the official government agency with authority to regulate and authorize the manufacture, import, export, transit, purchase, sale, transport, transfer, registration, marking, transportation, possession, carrying, storage and commercialization of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country has laws in force that establish administrative controls for the manufacture, import, export and transit of firearms, ammunition and explosives, as well as for transactions (transfers) between natural and legal persons from the initial transfer to the final user, including the various holders of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

Guatemala has laws in force that criminalize the illicit traffic and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, as well as providing penal sanctions that extend from five to 15 years of imprisonment.

The country reports that commercial transactions (purchase-sale) in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials between natural persons and legal persons, as well as with foreign natural and legal persons, are governed and authorized by the Arms and Ammunition Law (Title IV, Chapter I, Articles 55 to 59).

The country reports that, in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-American Convention against the Manufacturing of and Illicit Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials, the requirement to mark firearms is covered by Guatemalan law.

The National Defense Ministry is the entity in charge of issuing permits and controlling the import and export of explosives and other related materials, while DIGECAM is the entity in charge for firearms and ammunition registration and control.

The country informs that no person or private entity in its territory manufactures weapons or exports arms and munitions. The Guatemalan Army owns a munitions plant, restricting its production to supplying military units.

The country has mechanisms for national and international institutions to exchange information and cooperate in controlling activities related to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country reports that during the evaluation period no authorization requests for the import of shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials were denied due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits.

Guatemala reports that it has a national registry that records, without time limit, all the required documentation to obtain import, export and transit licenses for firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other related materials. The information for the firearms registry is in the process of being transferred to digital format.



The Civil National Police (PNC), the Public Ministry, the Judicial Branch, the National Forensic Sciences Institute (INACIF) and DIGECAM are the national entities responsible for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials linked to drug trafficking, and have special duties, as follows:

Responsibility	National Entity
Seizure or confiscation of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition.	PNC, Public Ministry, Judicial Branch
Exchange information with responsible national authorities within borders.	PNC, Public Ministry, INACIF, DIGECAM
Exchange information with responsible national authorities in other countries.	DIGECAM

The country has a computerized national data base on confiscated firearms and ammunition, managed by DIGECAM, where records are kept since 1989 of all seized firearms by the security forces, which are subject to court proceedings, and for which DIGECAM is the depository. The country does not report on the existence of a database to record seizures of explosives or other related materials. Guatemala has a registry of the transfer of firearms between individuals from the initial sale through subsequent transfers. These records are kept by DIGECAM of the Ministry of Defense.

The country has information available on seized and forfeited firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials linked to illicit drug trafficking during years 2006-2009, as follows:

Quantities seized and forfeited				
Year	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives	Other related materials (cartridges)
2006	177	3,632	42	69
2007	135	3,369	15	80
2008	196	6,343	21	215
2009	223	23,784	1,237	388

The country carried out 3,799 arrests in relation to the seizures made in 2006, 2,192 in 2007, 2,103 in 2008, and 1,842 in 2009.

Guatemala reports that it does not have rules governing the tracing of firearms in order to identify the point of diversion from the legal market for their illicit use.

C. Money Laundering

Guatemala has enacted the following laws criminalizing money laundering and related offenses:



Titles, dates and articles of laws that criminalize money laundering and related offenses	Sanction
Article 4 of Decree 67-2001 (Law against Money and Asset Laundering, in force since December 17, 2001)	Six to 20 years plus a fine equal to the value of assets, instruments or products of the crime; forfeiture, loss or destruction of objects resulting from a crime
Article 4 of Decree 58-2005 (Law to Prevent and Suppress Financing of Terrorism, in force since October 5, 2005)	Six to 25 years immutable prison sentence plus a fine of US\$10,000.00 to \$625,000

The country reports that under the provisions of the legislation in force, any crime can be considered as predicate to money laundering and that, under the Law against Money and Asset Laundering, a person does not need to be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted for laundering assets that were the product of that crime. Furthermore, in accordance with the above law, the perpetrator of the predicate offense may be convicted as the perpetrator of the money laundering offense.

Guatemalan legislation provides for the use of special investigation techniques in money laundering cases, such as covert operations, electronic surveillance, informants and controlled deliveries.

Guatemala is a member of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF). Its last evaluation was carried out in 2004.

Guatemala reports that, under its internal laws, the Banking sector, “Off Shore” Banks, Currency Exchanges, Securities, the Insurance sector and firms engaged in the transfer of funds, cash or securities are required to report suspicious transactions and submit objective reports to prevent money laundering. Real estate agencies, lawyers, notaries, accountants, and casinos and gambling are not subject to that obligation.

Guatemala uses the Special Verifications Office (IVE) to conduct financial investigations. This entity is attached to the Superintendency of Banks of Guatemala and receives a budget that is allocated annually. The IVE is a member of the Egmont Group and has access to its secure network. The number of requests for information received and answered through the Egmont secure network during the years 2006 – 2009 were as follows:

Year	Requests for information Received	Requests for Information Answered
2006	18	18
2007	36	36
2008	31	31
2009	19	17

The country reports that there are no limits as regards obtaining access to documents and records in money laundering cases. However, where tax matters are concerned, confidentiality is protected by the Constitution.



The country reports that it has not designated an entity responsible for administering or disposing of assets confiscated in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases. However, under the Law against Narcotics Activity, confiscated assets become part of the exclusive funds of the judicial branch, which is an independent branch of government, separate from the executive and legislative branches. The Judicial Branch does not have manuals for handling temporarily seized assets.

Guatemala’s constitutional law does not provide for mechanisms to legally dispose of assets linked to illicit drug trafficking, or for the presale of seized assets.

Guatemala reports that it initiated 33 investigations as a result of Financial Intelligence Reports submitted by the IVE in 2006, 32 in 2007, 15 in 2008, and 18 in 2009. Additionally, the country reports that it initiated 66 criminal proceedings for money laundering offenses in 2006, 72 in 2007, 57 in 2008, and 56 in 2009.

The country reports, in the following table, the number of persons formally charged and convicted in investigations related to money laundering that were initiated during years 2006 -2009:

Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	8	3
2007	17	5
2008	29	7
2009	19	12

D. Judicial Cooperation

Guatemala reports that, under its legislation, extradition for drug trafficking and money laundering offenses is possible. The country does not report if Guatemalan nationals are also subject to extradition for these offenses. The country has designated, in accordance with the international legal framework, a responsible authority to receive, answer and process extradition requests. The legal system of Guatemala provides for the possibility that a Guatemalan national whose extradition for illicit drug trafficking has been denied, be put on trial for committing that crime on national territory. The country does not indicate whether the same applies in money laundering cases.

The country reports that domestic legislation provides for mutual legal assistance and, to that end, may carry out the following actions: Take evidence or statements from persons, effect service of judicial documents, examine objects and sites, provide information and evidentiary items, and provide original or certified copies of relevant documents and records, including bank, financial, corporate or business records.

The country does not provide information on the use of secure technology resources in order to facilitate communications between the authorities in charge of criminal investigations.



The country does not report whether banking secrecy or other confidentiality laws are an impediment or obstacle to providing mutual judicial assistance.

The country does not provide information regarding the possibility of complying with requests for controlled deliveries or on mechanisms to recover assets confiscated in other countries.

The country does not have information on the number of active extradition requests made, or of passive extradition requests that were responded to in drug trafficking and money laundering cases. Additionally, the country does not have information on the number of reciprocal judicial assistance requests made and answered in these cases.



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has a National Policy against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking that guides the implementation of activities in all areas of the anti-drug strategy. However, CICAD notes that the country has not allocated a specific budget to implement this Policy.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has ratified all of the international instruments recommended by the MEM with regard to drug control and related crimes.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has the National Observatory on Drugs (OND) and that it has produced, collected, and analyzed drug-related statistical information. However, CICAD observes that the Observatory does not have a specific budget allocated for its operation.

In the area of demand reduction, CICAD recognizes that Guatemala developed prevention programs directed at school students and other populations at risk. Additionally, CICAD recognizes that the country offered specialized training in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research, as well as diploma and masters degree programs in these subjects. However, CICAD observes that the country did not implement prevention programs targeting the street population or the prison population, and that it has not carried out evaluations of its drug abuse prevention programs.

CICAD notes that Guatemala has Minimum Standards of Care and a procedure for licensing specialized facilities that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse.

CICAD notes with concern that Guatemala lacks information on the number of cases treated at licensed and unlicensed specialized facilities that provide treatment for persons with problems associated with drug abuse, which would enable the country to determine the extent of the national supply of treatment services. Additionally, CICAD observes that Guatemala has not carried out activities to follow-up on patients with problems associated with drug abuse once their treatment has been completed.

CICAD observes that the centers attached to the Primary Health Care (APS) network of Guatemala did not carry out specific activities to treat problems associated with drug abuse.

CICAD notes that Guatemala has not carried out surveys to obtain information on the use of drugs during the evaluation period.

In the area of supply reduction, CICAD recognizes that Guatemala carried out poppy and cannabis crop eradication activities, and implemented preventative alternative development programs. However, CICAD observes that the country does not have a mechanism to evaluate these programs.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has a legal and regulatory framework to prevent, monitor and impose sanctions on the illicit production, diversion and trafficking in pharmaceutical products.



Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has an integrated procedure and mechanisms to coordinate communications and actions for the control of the diversion of these products and to apply sanctions.

CICAD views with concern that Guatemala does not have automated systems to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products, that register the imposition of administrative and regulatory measures, and of sanctions for the diversion of these products.

CICAD notes that the country does not offer training courses for public and private sector employees involved in handling pharmaceutical products.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has laws and regulations to monitor and prevent the diversion of the chemical substances listed in the international conventions. However, CICAD observes that there is no mechanism to facilitate the exchange of information among competent authorities on the volume of seizures and forfeitures in cases of diversion of these substances.

CICAD notes that the country has national laws that allow it to impose penal sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances. Moreover, CICAD observes that, even though the country has a pre-export notification system, it has not fully implemented this control mechanism and has not issued any pre-export notifications of these substances during the period 2006-2009.

CICAD observes that Guatemala does not have an automated system to handle information in a secure and efficient manner to facilitate the control of the diversion of chemical substances.

In the area of illicit drug trafficking, CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has records of the quantities of drugs seized, and of the number of persons formally charged and convicted of this crime. CICAD further recognizes that the country has mechanisms for the timely exchange of information among national authorities responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking and with their counterparts in other countries.

CICAD observes that the country does not have information on the number of public officials who were formally charged and convicted of crimes related to illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD notes that Guatemala lacks mechanisms to prevent and suppress the use of the Internet for illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD notes that the specialized training courses on the control of illicit drug trafficking offered to the police, customs officials, prosecutors and workers in the judiciary do not meet the country's needs.

In the area of the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has a legal and regulatory framework that criminalizes trafficking, manufacturing and illicit transactions of these materials, and that establishes regulations that



govern their manufacture and commercial activities, as well as transactions (purchase-sale) of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has established mechanisms for information sharing and cooperation among national and international entities for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

CICAD notes that the country has registries of seizures and transfers of firearms and ammunition, as well as of the import, export and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

CICAD observes the absence of standards on the tracing of illicitly trafficked, diverted, and seized firearms.

In the area of money laundering, CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has a legal framework that criminalizes this offense and that contemplates the use of special investigative techniques for these cases. CICAD notes that the country has information on investigations, formal charges and convictions for money laundering.

CICAD views with concern that the country's laws have not established the obligation to report suspicious transactions for lawyers, notaries, accountants, real estate agencies and casinos.

CICAD notes that the country's laws do not include legal mechanisms to dispose of assets related to illicit drug trafficking activities or for the presale of seized assets. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country does not have a system for the administration of temporarily seized assets or a procedure for the final disposition of seized assets.

In the area of judicial cooperation, CICAD notes that Guatemala allows extraditions in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases and that it has designated a competent authority to receive, respond to and process extradition requests. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country's laws permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance.

CICAD views with concern that Guatemala did not provide information on legislation enabling the implementation of measures for evidential purposes, the use of secure technological resources, the lifting of bank secrecy, or the possibility of complying with requests for controlled deliveries or on mechanisms to recover assets confiscated in other countries. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country did not report information on the number of extradition requests made or responded to, or on the number of reciprocal judicial assistance requests made and answered in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases.

CICAD recognizes Guatemala'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 Guatemala 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:

DEMAND REDUCTION

1. DEVELOP DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS TARGETING THE STREET AND PRISON POPULATIONS.
2. CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED.
3. VERIFY THE QUALITY OF TREATMENT OFFERED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL FOR DRUG ABUSE-RELATED PROBLEMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
4. IMPLEMENT A NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ON TREATMENT TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF CASES TREATED FOR DRUG ABUSE-RELATED PROBLEMS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
5. IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO ENSURE THAT PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC) FACILITIES PERFORM SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.
6. CONDUCT A DRUG USE SURVEY AMONG THE SCHOOL POPULATION.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED SYSTEM TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND GATHER DATA ON THE APPLICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATORY MEASURES AND PENAL SANCTIONS TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
8. CARRY OUT TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE HANDLING OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
9. IMPLEMENT AN AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR THE SECURE AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE CONTROL OF THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
10. IMPLEMENT THE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

CONTROL MEASURES

11. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO REGISTER INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS WHO WERE CHARGED AND CONVICTED FOR OFFENSES RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.



12. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIONAL NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.
13. EXTEND THE SUPPLY OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING TO ADDRESS ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING FOR OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS CONTROL.
14. EXTEND THE OBLIGATION TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND SECTORS SUCH AS REAL ESTATE AGENCIES, LAWYERS, NOTARIES, ACCOUNTANTS AND CASINOS.
15. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF SEIZED ASSETS RELATED TO MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.

Antigua
and Barbuda Argentina
The Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia
Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominica
Republic Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala
Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay
and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Tobago United States of America Uruguay Venezuela
Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil Canada
Republic Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala
Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and
Trinidad and Tobago United States of
Bahamas Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil
El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana
Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Sur
Uruguay Venezuela Antigua and Barbuda
Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic
Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru
Tobago United States of America Uruguay
Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama
Trinidad and Tobago United States of
Bolivia Brazil Canada Chile Colombia
Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua
Trinidad and Tobago United States of
Brazil Canada Chile Colombia Costa
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama
and Tobago United States of America
Canada Chile Colombia Costa Rica
Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay
Tobago United States of America Uruguay
Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominica
Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay
and Tobago United States of America
Brazil Canada Chile Colombia Costa
Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua
Suriname Trinidad and Tobago United
Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil Canada
Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Sur
and Barbuda Argentina The Bahamas
Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador
Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis
and Tobago United States of America Uruguay
Barbados Belize Bolivia Brazil Canada
Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana
Panama Paraguay Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint
Suriname Trinidad and Tobago United States of America Uruguay
and Barbuda Argentina The Bahamas Barbados Belize
Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominica Dominican Republic
El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti
Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay
Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint



Organization of American States

1889 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: (202) 458 3000

www.cicad.oas.org

ISBN 978-0-8270-5554-4