



**ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES (OAS)**



MEM

**MULTILATERAL EVALUATION
MECHANISM (MEM)**

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)**

**SECRETARIAT FOR MULTIDIMENSIONAL
SECURITY (SMS)**

Uruguay

Evaluation Report on Drug Control

2014



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**Organization of American States (OAS)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)**

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

Uruguay

**EVALUATION REPORT ON DRUG CONTROL
2014**



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 on the implementation level of the Plan of Action of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy of member states of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). As part of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security (SMS), CICAD is the OAS specialized agency responsible for the implementation of this Mechanism, 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 valuable source of information on the progress achieved by the individual and collective efforts of the governments of OAS member states, thus strengthening hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among governmental authorities of member states and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process in itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism.

The national evaluation reports for the Sixth Round collect the results of the level of implementation of the 27 recommendations, emanating from the Plan of Action 2011-2015 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2010, and were drafted by experts in the different areas, assigned by each member state. Experts do not work on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent, objective and multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a survey covering the main thematic areas of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy: institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction¹, control measures and international cooperation, as well as additional and updated information, provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the country evaluation for the MEM Sixth Evaluation Round, which covers the 2013 to mid-2014 period. All MEM reports are available through the following webpage: <http://www.cicad.oas.org>.

¹ In accordance with the CICAD Commissioner's agreement at their fiftieth regular session (November 2011), the supply reduction chapter refers exclusively to the topic of illicit crops. For this reason, the CICAD Commissioners decided, at their fifty-fourth regular session (December 2013), that the recommendations in this chapter (11 to 15) would only be applied to those countries that have significant illicit crops.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DRUG AUTHORITIES, PLACING THEM AT A HIGH POLITICAL LEVEL, WITH THE MISSION TO COORDINATE THE EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL DRUG POLICIES.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay's national drug authority is the National Drug Board (JND), under the Presidency of the Republic, which has a legal basis and budget. The JND coordinates the areas of supply reduction, demand reduction, control measures, observatory on drugs, international cooperation and program evaluation. The country has a coordination mechanism to carry out the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 2

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, STRENGTHEN AND UPDATE NATIONAL EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES AND POLICIES ON DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay has the National Strategy for Addressing the Drug Problem 2011-2015, which covers the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. The relevant actors were involved in the designing, drafting and execution of the Strategy which has a monitoring and evaluation framework. The country has carried out activities to update its policies, plans and programs based on its evaluation of the Strategy.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

RECOMMENDATION 3

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL OBSERVATORIES ON DRUGS OR SIMILAR TECHNICAL OFFICES TO DEVELOP NATIONAL DRUG INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FOSTER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON THIS SUBJECT.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has the Uruguayan Observatory on Drugs. The country has all the priority drug demand reduction studies. Uruguay has most of the priority information on drug supply reduction. The country has carried out a study on the economic and social costs of drugs. The country disseminates information on drug demand and supply reduction to all relevant parties.

Uruguay does not have priority information regarding the area of supply reduction of drugs, the number of seizures of pharmaceutical products and quantities of seized pharmaceutical products.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 4

DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE DEMAND REDUCTION POLICIES, PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has demand reduction programs in the areas of prevention, early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation and social reinsertion. These programs have been designed using available evidence from recognized organizations, and information from studies related to demand reduction. Demand reduction programs include a gender perspective in treatment and rehabilitation. The country monitors and evaluates the implementation of these programs in the areas of universal and selective prevention and rehabilitation and social reinsertion. Updates of demand reduction programs are based on evaluation results and a multisectoral approach has been adopted in their implementation with the participation of diverse sectors of the population.

Uruguay does not monitor or evaluate the implementation of programs in the areas of indicated prevention or early intervention and does not have programs in the area of recovery support services.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 5

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE-BASED UNIVERSAL, SELECTIVE, AND INDICATED PREVENTION PROGRAMS, WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, AIMED AT DISTINCT TARGET POPULATIONS, INCLUDING AT-RISK GROUPS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has universal and selective prevention programs addressing drug use, that target different population groups. Selective prevention programs vary based on the presence of risk factors.

Uruguay does not have indicated prevention programs and does not have a comprehensive prevention system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 6

PROMOTE THE INTEGRATION OF TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANS AND PROGRAMS INTO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM AND ADDRESS DRUG DEPENDENCE AS A CHRONIC, RELAPSING DISEASE.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has a network of public health system facilities responsible for health needs within its territory. These facilities carry out drug use screening and have screening instruments in place for early detection of drug use; they offer guidance and brief intervention when drug use has been detected, and systematically refer persons affected by drug use to treatment. The public health system, which coordinates with other sectors, along with private institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), provides outpatient and residential treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation services for people affected by drug use. Uruguay has an accreditation process for its drug treatment centers.

Uruguay does not have a monitoring or evaluation system for treatment and rehabilitation programs in its public health system.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 7

FACILITATE ACCESS FOR DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS TO A SYSTEM OF DRUG TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION, AND RECOVERY SERVICES THAT ARE EVIDENCE-BASED AND FOLLOW INTERNATIONALLY-ACCEPTED QUALITY STANDARDS.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay takes actions to facilitate access to treatment, rehabilitation, and social reinsertion for the various population groups affected by drug use. Treatment and rehabilitation and social reinsertion interventions are tailored to the population profiles being served.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 8

EXPLORE THE MEANS OF OFFERING TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, SOCIAL REINSERTION AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES TO DRUG-DEPENDENT CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OR IMPRISONMENT.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has national legislation to create and provide for alternatives to incarceration for drug dependent criminal offenders. There are various types of alternatives offered to incarceration, and standard operating procedures exist to identify and select candidates to participate in the program. Also, the country monitors the participants' progress in these alternatives to incarceration programs.

Uruguay does not evaluate the alternatives to incarceration for drug dependent criminal offenders.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 9

STRENGTHEN GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs), IN ORDER TO GENERATE EVIDENCE ON THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay has a national drug authority that maintains cooperative relationships with academic and research institutions and relevant civil society organizations dealing with drug demand reduction related issues. The country uses information produced by these institutions and organizations to develop its policies, plans and programs. Uruguay strengthens the capacity of civil society organizations and academic and research institutions by providing financing for research projects, development and evaluation of several demand reduction programs, and by providing databases.



DEMAND REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 10

PROMOTE AND STRENGTHEN TRAINING AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF PROFESSIONALS, TECHNICIANS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMAND REDUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay offers introductory training programs and continuing education on all aspects of demand reduction geared to personnel involved in implementing activities in this area. Also, the country offers training programs to personnel at the certificate, diploma, undergraduate and graduate levels in drug demand reduction, which focus on the science-based approach and best practices in demand reduction, in order to increase the knowledge and strengthen the skills in the technical or professional specialization areas. The country makes available to its technical and professional experts advanced training programs in this field at the regional or international level. Specialized training in demand reduction includes a gender perspective.

Uruguay does not conduct regular monitoring or evaluations to ensure that training in drug demand reduction meets the country's personnel needs in this area.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS 11–15

Evaluation: Not applied

In consideration of Uruguay's situation, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale to the following recommendations, given that the country does not have significant illicit crop areas:

RECOMMENDATION 11: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED MEASURES AIMED AT REDUCING THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 12: ADOPT AND/OR IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS MECHANISMS WITH A VIEW TO CARRYING OUT ASSESSMENTS THAT WILL FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 13: PROMOTE STUDIES AND RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING OF NEW AND EMERGING TRENDS THAT COULD PROVIDE UPDATED INFORMATION ON THE ILLICIT SUPPLY OF DRUGS.

RECOMMENDATION 14: ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, ADOPT COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS INTEGRAL AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES.

RECOMMENDATION 15: PROMOTE ACTIONS TO REDUCE THE NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT CAUSED BY THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL POLICIES.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 16

IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Started

Uruguay has police investigation tools to detect laboratories for the illicit manufacturing of plant-based and synthetic drugs.

Uruguay does not have protocols for the dismantling of this type of laboratory and has not implemented ongoing training programs for law enforcement agents responsible for control activities related to dismantling.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 17

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has criminalized those acts set forth in Article 3.1.a.IV of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. The country also has regulations for the control of controlled chemical substances as provided in Article 12.9 of the Convention, and has established administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle controlled chemical substances. In addition, the country has a competent authority responsible for coordinating control activities for controlled chemical substances. This authority has been implementing an information system that gathers all information relating to the registration of corporations that handle chemical precursors and substances. Uruguay uses the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Pre-Export Notification System (PEN Online) to issue pre-export notifications for controlled substances that it exports or to provide timely responses to those sent by other countries.

Uruguay does not conduct periodic inspections or audits of the establishments of individuals or corporations authorized to handle controlled substances, but the country has initiated an administrative process to establish a team of specialized inspectors within the relevant authority for this purpose.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 18

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF NARCOTICS, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS WITH PSYCHOACTIVE PROPERTIES AND THOSE USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has legislation for the control of narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products as stipulated under the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. The country has a national authority responsible for coordinating control activities for these substances and products. Uruguay uses the consumption-based method for estimating the requirements for narcotics for medical and scientific use, and exercises controls that enable the collection of the information called for in Article 19 of the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. The country's legislation provides for the application of criminal penalties in the event of infractions or violations of the regulations by medical professionals, administrators, and legal representatives of establishments that handle narcotics, psychotropic substances, and psychoactive pharmaceutical products. Administrative sanctions apply only to dentists and veterinary doctors who are guilty of infractions.

Uruguay's legislation does not provide for the application of administrative and civil penalties for infractions or violations of these regulations by medical professionals, administrators and legal representatives of establishments that handle narcotics, psychotropic substances and psychoactive pharmaceutical products, with exception of dentists and veterinary doctors.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 19

ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY OF NARCOTICS NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC USE.

Evaluation: Started

Uruguay periodically calculates the requirements for narcotics for medical use, based on past consumption.

Uruguay does not conduct periodic evaluations of the availability of narcotics and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific use.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 20

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has developed ongoing training plans for stakeholders involved in the control of drug trafficking and related crimes. The country has formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among the entities responsible for controls in this area. In addition, the country has legal frameworks to address the prevention of drug trafficking as well as for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs. The country has periodic plans to address prevention of drug trafficking.

Uruguay does not conduct periodic evaluations of the strengths and weaknesses of the entities responsible for the control of drug trafficking.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 21

IDENTIFY NEW TRENDS AND PATTERNS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay has studies on recent trends in drug trafficking and related crimes, and based on the results, updates its legislation as appropriate.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 22

PROMOTE IMPROVEMENTS IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.

Evaluation: Mostly complete

Uruguay has developed national statistics on drug trafficking and related crimes, and there are standardized methods to compile and verify the data. Information is provided by various national authorities. The country conducts confidential technical studies and research on drug trafficking and related crimes, and also conducts drug characterization or impurity profiling studies in accordance with priorities based on the specifics of the drug trafficking problem in its territory. In 2014, the country began conducting a study entitled "Chemical profile and degree of adulteration of the plant-based substance being sold as marijuana on the streets of Montevideo."

Uruguay does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations used in drug trafficking, although it has begun implementing a nationwide system.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 23

ADOPT MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AMONG COUNTRIES, ASSURING DUE RESPECT FOR THE VARIOUS NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay has formal mechanisms for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as for coordination and exchange of information and best practices for the prevention, investigation and control of activities relating to drug trafficking via the Internet. The country takes part in training programs on the exchange of intelligence information in the investigation of cases of drug trafficking and related crimes, which are offered by national and international organizations. Uruguay has legal frameworks for the investigation of all assets during drug trafficking cases.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 24

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN, AS APPLICABLE, CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Evaluation: Partially complete

Uruguay takes the necessary measures to ensure the security of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials being imported or exported, as well as those in transit in order to prevent losses or diversion. The appropriate marking of firearms, permitting the identification of the name of the manufacturer, place of manufacture and serial number is required. The country also requires the appropriate marking of any firearm confiscated or forfeited. Uruguay maintains a system of licenses for the importation, exportation and international transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Uruguay has a national authority responsible for coordinating control activities for the illicit manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which includes the measures stipulated in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997. A register of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials exist for those seized in operations relating to drug trafficking.

Uruguay does not criminalize the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Uruguay does not have a national authority responsible for coordinating controls on illicit trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials that include the measures stipulated in Article 8 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials of 1997.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 25

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR STRENGTHEN LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN MATTERS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, AND PROSECUTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay criminalizes money laundering according to the terms of the United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000. The country has legislation for the prevention and control of money laundering that adheres to the guidelines established in the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). It has established an Information and Financial Analysis Unit (UIAF) in accordance with the operating principles of the EGMONT Group regarding Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs). The country also has legislation for the forfeiture of assets relating to money laundering that includes temporary measures such as the freezing and embargo of assets to prevent their use, transfer or disposal.



CONTROL MEASURES

RECOMMENDATION 26

CREATE OR STRENGTHEN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION, THE COMPETENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay has a single agency responsible for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has a legal framework that establishes the procedures to be followed to determine the final disposition of seized and forfeited assets and has manuals, regulations and guidelines on asset management. Uruguay participates in training programs on the management of seized and forfeited assets.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RECOMMENDATION 27

REAFFIRM THE PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION CONTAINED IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS TO ADDRESS THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM, THROUGH ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Evaluation: Complete

Uruguay has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in accordance with these conventions. The country has legal provisions that permit extradition of foreigners for serious crimes, including drug trafficking and money laundering. Citizens are not extradited for these crimes, given the possibility of receiving the death penalty; however they may be tried in accordance with the country's internal legislation, if the necessary conditions are met. The country's legal provisions allow for reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. In addition, the country has adopted measures to authorize confiscation of proceeds derived from drug trafficking, or of property of equal value, and the materials and equipment or other instrumentalities used in or intended for use in any manner in the crime of drug trafficking. Uruguay has adopted other specific measures to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking. In addition, communication channels among the country's relevant agencies and services are available to facilitate the rapid and secure exchange of information on all aspects of the acts criminalized in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The country also has mechanisms for administrative cooperation with agencies and services in other States in investigations into the identity, whereabouts, and activities of persons allegedly linked to drug trafficking, the movement of proceeds of or property destined for use in the commission of a drug trafficking crime, and the movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and other substances. Uruguay has laws or other legal provisions that permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons implicated in the crime of drug trafficking.



CONCLUSIONS

The MEM Sixth Evaluation Round report reflects the country's internal reality regarding the implementation of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010) and its Plan of Action (2011-2015) from 2013 to mid-2014. CICAD recognizes that among the 27 common recommendations, Uruguay has completed nine, 10 mostly completed, one partially completed, two started and five did not apply.

In the area of Institutional Strengthening, Uruguay has a national drug authority under the Presidency of the Republic. The country has a national anti-drug strategy. Also, the country has a national observatory on drugs which has carried out all the priority demand reduction studies (3 of 3) and has most of the priority supply reduction information (8 of 10).

In the area of Demand Reduction, Uruguay has demand reduction programs most of which are monitored, evaluated and updated. However, the country does not monitor or evaluate programs for indicated prevention and early intervention. The country does not have a comprehensive prevention system. The public health system facilities offer early detection screening of drug use and provide guidance, brief intervention, and systematic referrals to treatment. The public health system adopted a multisectoral approach to the provision of outpatient and residential treatment services, aftercare, and rehabilitation. However, the public health system does not have recovery support services or systems to monitor treatment and rehabilitation programs. Treatment centers have an accreditation system. Uruguay has alternatives to incarceration that are offered to drug-dependent criminal offenders. Policies, plans and programs are developed with the support of academic and research institutions and relevant civil society organizations. Training and continuing education from the certificate to the graduate levels are offered to demand reduction personnel and include a science-based approach and best practices.

In the area of Supply Reduction, CICAD agreed not to apply any category from the evaluation scale, given that Uruguay does not have significant illicit crop areas.

In the area of Control Measures, Uruguay has police investigation tools to detect laboratories for the illicit manufacture of plant-based or synthetic drugs; however, it does not have protocols for their dismantling and has not implemented ongoing training programs for personnel responsible for this task.



Regarding the control of pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances, Uruguay has adopted most of the measures provided for in international conventions to prevent their diversion to illicit channels. These measures include: a legal framework, administrative controls on international and domestic sales, cooperation with authorities in other countries, and designation of relevant national authorities to fulfill these obligations. The country has not implemented regular inspections or audits of establishments that handle controlled chemical substances. With regard to narcotics and psychotropic substances, the legislation does not include administrative and civil penalties for an important sector involved in handling them, and the country does not carry out regular evaluations to ensure adequate availability for patients who require them.

The country has formal mechanisms for the exchange of information among agencies responsible for the control of drug trafficking and related crimes, as well as for the secure and effective exchange of intelligence information. The country has ongoing training programs for personnel in these areas and collects statistical information at the national level regarding drug trafficking and related crimes. In addition, it updates legislation based on the identification of new trends and has legislation establishing provisions for the safe and final disposal of seized drugs. However, the country does not have a national early warning system on new behaviors of criminal organizations.

The country has a national authority responsible for controlling the illicit manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, which implements measures to prevent loss or diversion in the course of licit trade, and has a register of these materials seized in operations related to drug trafficking. Uruguayan legislation does not specifically criminalize the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The country has legislation that criminalizes money laundering and regulations for its prevention and control. It has a Financial Intelligence Unit, in accordance with international requirements, as well as regulations for the forfeiture of assets related to money laundering. In addition, an agency exists that is responsible for the management and disposal of those assets, with guidelines for appropriate management.



In the area of International Cooperation, Uruguay has ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1992 and has designated central authorities in said conventions. The country has legal provisions to permit the extradition of foreigners for serious crimes of drug trafficking and money laundering. There are legal provisions for providing reciprocal judicial assistance to third party States in investigations, trials, and legal proceedings for drug trafficking and money laundering. The country has legal provisions that permit the use of controlled delivery of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to identify persons involved in the crime of drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes Uruguay for its continued participation and commitment during the Sixth Evaluation Round of the MEM. In accordance with its national situation, the country is encouraged to fully implement the Plan of Action (2011-2015) of CICAD's Hemispheric Drug Strategy (2010).



SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

| INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|
| NO. | RECOMMENDATION | EVALUATION |
| 1 | Establish and/or strengthen national drug authorities, placing them at a high political level, with the mission to coordinate the effective planning and implementation of national drug policies. | COMPLETE |
| 2 | Design, implement, strengthen and update national evidence-based strategies and policies on drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 3 | Establish and/or strengthen National Observatories on Drugs or similar technical offices to develop national drug information systems and foster scientific research on this subject. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| DEMAND REDUCTION | | |
| 4 | Develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, plans and/or programs. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 5 | Design and implement a comprehensive system of evidence-based universal, selective, and indicated prevention programs, with measurable objectives, aimed at distinct target populations, including at-risk groups. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 6 | Promote the integration of treatment and recovery plans and programs into the public health system and address drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disease. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 7 | Facilitate access for drug-dependent persons to a system of drug treatment, rehabilitation, social reintegration, and recovery services that are evidence-based and follow internationally-accepted quality standards. | COMPLETE |
| 8 | Explore the means of offering treatment, rehabilitation, social reinsertion and recovery support services to drug-dependent criminal offenders as an alternative to criminal prosecution or imprisonment. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 9 | Strengthen governmental relationships with academic and research institutions and specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to generate evidence on the demand for drugs. | COMPLETE |
| 10 | Promote and strengthen training and continuing education of professionals, technicians and others involved in the implementation of demand reduction activities. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |



| SUPPLY REDUCTION | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 11 | Adopt and/or improve comprehensive and balanced measures aimed at reducing the illicit supply of drugs. | NOT APPLIED |
| 12 | Adopt and/or improve data collection and analysis mechanisms with a view to carrying out assessments that will facilitate the development of public policies aimed at illicit supply of drugs reduction. | NOT APPLIED |
| 13 | Promote studies and research that contribute to the early identification and monitoring of new and emerging trends that could provide updated information on the illicit supply of drugs. | NOT APPLIED |
| 14 | According to the needs of each country, adopt comprehensive measures, such as integral and sustainable alternative development and law enforcement initiatives. | NOT APPLIED |
| 15 | Promote actions to reduce the negative impact on the environment caused by the world drug problem, in accordance with national policies. | NOT APPLIED |
| CONTROL MEASURES | | |
| 16 | Implement programs to prevent and reduce the illicit production of synthetic and plant-based drugs. | STARTED |
| 17 | Adopt or strengthen control measures in order to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 18 | Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent the diversion of narcotics, psychotropic substances, pharmaceutical products with psychoactive properties and those used in the production of synthetic drugs. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 19 | Ensure the adequate availability of narcotics needed for medical and scientific use. | STARTED |
| 20 | Strengthen national organizations for the control of illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 21 | Identify new trends and patterns regarding illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | COMPLETE |
| 22 | Promote improvements in information systems on illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. | MOSTLY COMPLETE |
| 23 | Adopt measures for effective cooperation in criminal investigations, investigation procedures, collection of evidence, and the exchange of intelligence information among countries, assuring due respect for the various national legal systems. | COMPLETE |
| 24 | Adopt or strengthen, as applicable, control measures for the illicit trafficking of firearms, munitions, explosives, and other related materials associated with illicit drug trafficking. | PARTIALLY COMPLETE |



| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 25 | Establish, update, or strengthen legislative and institutional frameworks in matters of prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering. | COMPLETE |
| 26 | Create or strengthen, in accordance with national legislation, the competent national organizations for the management of seized and/or forfeited assets, and the disposition of forfeited assets. | COMPLETE |
| INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION | | |
| 27 | Reaffirm the principle of cooperation contained in international instruments to address the world drug problem, through actions to ensure compliance and effectiveness. | COMPLETE |



GLOSSARY

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Relevant actors: includes civil society, scientific community, university based researchers, government at the national, regional and local levels.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

Alternatives to incarceration: vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but most involve suspension of the judicial process provided the offender volunteers to participate in a monitored drug treatment program.

Available evidence: use of information, from different sources, to support an effect with an adequate degree of confidence, so that it can be used as a basis for a particular recommendation. The quality of the information sources will indicate the level of confidence for the estimate of the effect.

Comprehensive (prevention) system: organizations and programs that provide addiction prevention services, and are interconnected with each other and with several organizations, programs and channels that provide support services.

Indicated prevention programs: a set of actions targeting persons who use drugs.

Public health system: Includes all organizations, institutions and resources whose principal objective is to carry out activities designed to improve health. The majority of national health systems include the public, private, traditional and informal sectors. The four primary functions of a health system include: provision of services, generation of resources, financing and management.

Selective prevention programs: a set of actions targeting a specific segment of the population, which, because of personal, social, family, or socio-cultural and related characteristics, is vulnerable to the diverse risk factors leading to drug use.



Social reinsertion: any social intervention with the aim of integrating former or current problem drug users into the community. The three 'pillars' of social reinsertion are (1) housing, (2) education and (3) employment (including vocational training). May also be referred to as "social re-integration."

Universal prevention programs: a set of preventive actions targeting the entire population independent of risk.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

Regulatory framework: the set of established laws and regulations that governs the activities of the institutions responsible for the formulation, development and application of drug supply reduction policies and/or programs.

Risk factors: risk factors are those conditions that contribute to the emergence or strengthening of illicit activities and/or to the neutralization of law enforcement activities.

Social inclusion: a situation which ensures that all citizens, without exception, are able to exercise their rights, use their skills, and take advantage of opportunities available to them.

Vulnerable populations: those sectors or population groups that, due to poverty, ethnic origin, health, age, gender or disability, are unable to develop and improve their circumstances. This vulnerability places such persons at a disadvantage with regard to exercising their full rights and freedoms.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

Drug characterization and impurity profiling: use of scientific laboratory information in support of law enforcement operation work, aimed at establishing links between drug samples. It consists of the systematic collection and sharing, in a standardized form, of physical and chemical information on a drug seizure, including the analysis and use of trace impurities to link different drug samples.



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