

MEMEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

**Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)**

**Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)**

Peru

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL

**IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS
FIFTH EVALUATION ROUND**

2012



**Organization of
American States**



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Control Commission

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Implementation of Recommendations from the Fifth Evaluation Round

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is an instrument designed to measure progress in actions taken by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to address the global drug problem and other related offenses.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), 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 April 1988.

The MEM is not only a diagnostic tool but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved through the 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 evaluation reports are drafted by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), a multidisciplinary group composed of experts designated from all OAS/CICAD member states. Each expert functions independently from his or her own government, and experts do not participate in the evaluation of their own countries. Additionally, each country has the opportunity to review and comment on the contents of the evaluations, ensuring an open and participatory process.

The Fifth Evaluation Round, covering the period 2007-2009, consisted of two phases. The full evaluation phase assessed progress made by all member states in combating the drug problem in the subject areas of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures. This culminated with the publication of national reports containing 350 recommendations for individual member states. The follow-up phase evaluated progress made in the implementation of the recommendations assigned in the Fifth Round.



RECOMMENDATION 1

ESTABLISH DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

Peru reports that the Ministry of Education, through the Educational Guidance and Tutoring Division (DITOE), develops and implements drug prevention programs targeting students in general, as well as at-risk-students or those already using drugs, who are referred to specialized facilities.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction with the implementation of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 3

CARRY OUT EVALUATIONS OF EXISTING DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

Peru has not begun implementation of this recommendation.

CICAD encourages the country to implement the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 4

ESTABLISH A LICENSING PROCEDURE TO AUTHORIZE THE OPERATION OF SPECIALIZED TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.

Peru reports that it has approved Law No. 29765, “Law to Regulate the Establishment and Operation of Treatment Facilities for Persons with Problems Associated with Drug Use operating under the Therapeutic Communities Model,” which was published in the Official Newspaper “El Peruano” on July 23, 2011. The Draft Regulations for this law are being drawn up by a Sectorial Commission established by Ministerial Resolution 711-2011/MINSA.

CICAD recognizes the progress made and encourages the country to implement this recommendation.



RECOMMENDATION 5

IMPLEMENT A REGISTRY SYSTEM FOR PATIENTS IN TREATMENT CENTERS, A REITERATED RECOMMENDATION FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.

Peru reports that at the national level, the Ministry of Health, in coordination with the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA), is implementing an information registration system for the comprehensive treatment of addictions (RIDET).

CICAD takes note of the information provided by the country and considers the recommendation fulfilled.

RECOMMENDATION 6

CARRY OUT A STUDY ON THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG USE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION.

Peru informs that the Fourth National Survey on Drug Use in the General Population, 2011 is underway; the national report is being drafted.

CICAD recognizes the progress made and encourages the country to fulfill the recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 7

ESTABLISH AN INTEGRATED PROCEDURE TO CONTROL, MONITOR AND PREVENT THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN THIS AREA.

Peru reports that Customs, the General Directorate of Medicines, Input Materials and Drugs (DIGEMID), the Attorney General's office, and the Counter-Narcotics Bureau (DIRANDRO) of the Peruvian National Police are enforcing the integrated procedure for preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products through controls on the importation, distribution, and prescription of pharmaceuticals.

CICAD takes note of the information provided and considers the recommendation fulfilled.



RECOMMENDATION 8

ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO COMPILE INFORMATION ON PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF ILLICIT DRUG POSSESSION.

Peru indicates that the judiciary has completed the Database Centralization Project, which includes, within the Integrated Judicial System (SIJ), figures on convictions for illicit possession of drugs.

In addition, the country reports that the Public Prosecutor's office (MP) has integrated the Prosecutorial Work Support System (SIATF) and the Prosecutorial Management System into the database structure. Combining these systems is intended to provide comprehensive information on the incidence of crimes related to drug trafficking and, specifically, on the number of individuals formally charged with such crimes.

CICAD takes note of the information provided by the country and considers the recommendation fulfilled.

RECOMMENDATION 9

ESTABLISH A SYSTEM TO COMPILE INFORMATION ON PUBLIC OFFICIALS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Peru indicates that the judiciary has completed the Database Centralization Project, which includes, within the Integrated Judicial System (SIJ), data on the number of public officials convicted for illicit drug trafficking.

In addition, the country reports that the Public Prosecutor's office (MP) has integrated the Prosecutorial Work Support System (SIATF) and the Prosecutorial Management System into the database structure. Furthermore, the country points out that the systems have been modified to keep records of public officials formally charged with illicit drug trafficking, supplementing information on persons formally charged with money laundering and illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD takes note of the information provided by the country and considers the recommendation fulfilled.



RECOMMENDATION 10

CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.

Peru reports that several activities have been carried out related to the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet, including participation in a training workshop on this topic offered by CICAD in Bogota, Colombia in 2011.

CICAD takes note of the information, and considers the recommendation fulfilled.

RECOMMENDATION 11

IMPLEMENT A REGISTRY ON SEIZURES OF AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS IN RELATION TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.

Peru reports that the General Directorate for the Oversight of Security Services and of Civilian Weapons, Ammunition, and Explosives (DICSCAMEC) has implemented the Weapons Administration System (SIAA), which records seizures of weapons, ammunition, explosives, and related materials used in illicit drug trafficking cases.

CICAD expresses its satisfaction with the implementation of this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 12

EXTEND THE OBLIGATION TO SUBMIT SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO LAWYERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

Peru indicates that on June 2, 2009, an initiative designed to include lawyers and accountants among the entities obligated to report suspicious transactions was presented to the Congress of the Republic. That proposal is currently being reviewed by Congress.

CICAD takes note of the information provided and urges the country to implement this reiterated recommendation, given that it was assigned during the Third Evaluation Round, 2003-2004.



RECOMMENDATION 13

ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO GATHER DATA ON PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENSES, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.

Peru indicates that the judiciary has completed the Database Centralization Project, which includes, within the Integrated Judicial System (SIJ), data on the number of persons convicted of money laundering offenses.

In addition, the country reports that the Public Prosecutor's office (MP) has integrated the Prosecutorial Work Support System (SIATF) and the Prosecutorial Management System into the database structure.

CICAD takes note of the information provided by the country and considers the recommendation fulfilled.



CONCLUSIONS

CICAD observes that of the 13 recommendation assigned to Peru during the Fifth Evaluation Round, 2007-2009, the country has fulfilled eight recommendations, three recommendations are in progress, and one has not been started. One recommendation was withdrawn.¹

In the demand reduction area, the country fulfilled a recommendation to establish prevention programs, given that it develops and implements drug use prevention strategies for students in general, as well as identifying at-risk students and students already using drugs, and referring them to specialized facilities. However, the country has not begun evaluating existing prevention programs.

CICAD notes that the country has approved a law to regulate the establishment of treatment centers, and that regulations for this law are being drafted. In addition, the country is implementing a registry system for patient information for Comprehensive Addiction Treatment, and the Fourth National Survey on Drug Use in the General Population is underway; the national report is being drafted.

In the supply reduction area, Peru fulfilled a recommendation to establish an integrated procedure for controlling, monitoring and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products, in which all of the relevant authorities participate.

Peru has established a system to compile information on persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession, as well as on public officials formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug trafficking. The country has implemented a number of training activities for the prevention and control of trafficking of pharmaceutical products and other drugs via the Internet, fulfilling this recommendation.

It is important to note that the country has implemented the Weapons Administration System, in which seizures of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials are registered, fulfilling a recommendation made in the Fourth Evaluation Round.

CICAD notes that the country has presented a draft bill to Congress to include lawyers and accountants among those entities obligated to report suspicious transactions to prevent money laundering, a recommendation reiterated from the Third Evaluation Round, 2003-2004. This bill is being reviewed by Congress.

Finally, the country completed the Database Centralization Project, which incorporates data on persons convicted of money laundering into the Integrated Judicial System, fulfilling a recommendation reiterated from the Third Evaluation Round, 2003-2004.

CICAD recognizes Peru's participation in the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism and encourages the country to fulfill the pending recommendations.

¹ Recommendation 2 was withdrawn.

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