

Colombia

Evaluation of Progress in Drug Control 2005-2006

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism



Organization of American States - OAS
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission - CICAD





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

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

COLOMBIA

**EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2005–2006**



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- National Narcotics Department:
 - Strategic and Investigation Division;
 - Colombian Observatory on Drugs;
 - Narcotics Division.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs:
 - Legal Counseling Office;
 - Multilateral Policy Affairs Department.
- Ministry of Social Welfare, General Public Health Department;
- Ministry of Transportation;
- Ministry of National Education, Division of Intersector Projects;
- Ministry of the Interior and Justice;
- Attorney General's Office:
 - National Coordination of the Colombia Future Program of the Technical Investigation Corps;
 - International Affairs Department.
- National Penitentiary and Prison Institute – Planning Office;
- Colombian Family Welfare Institute;
- National Legal Medicine and Forensic Science Institute;
- Office of the Mayor of Bogotá, District Health Secretariat;
- National Navy:
 - External Maritime Intelligence Department;
 - Naval Operations Department.
- Colombian Air Force, Office of the Chief of Air Intelligence;
- National Army, Operations Department;
- National Police Force, Anti-Narcotics Department:
 - Illicit Crop Elimination Area;
 - Judicial Police Group;
 - Prevention Area.
- President's Program against Illicit Crops;
- National Narcotics Fund, Special Administrative Area;
- Superior Council of the Judiciary, Development and Statistical Analysis Unit;
- Military Industry;
- Administrative Department of Security;
- National Arms Coordination Committee;
- Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives Trade Control Department;
- Financial Information and Analysis Unit;
- National Central Bureau of INTERPOL.



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all 34 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), 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 the 34 member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and improve 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 Fourth Round evaluation period 2005–2006. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to Colombia will be published in June 2009. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org.



INTRODUCTION

Colombia has an area of 1,141,743 km², and a total of 6,004 km of borders with Brazil (1,643 km), Ecuador (590 km), Panama (225 km), Peru (1,496 km), and Venezuela (2,050 km). In addition, it has 3,208 km of coastline. The country has a population of 42,888,592 (2005) with different ethnic groups and a low indigenous population (1%). The literacy rate is 91.4%. The unemployment rate is 10.5% (June 2006). Colombia is a republic divided into 32 departments and a capital district. The country has a per capita GDP¹ of US\$7,100 (2005) and an annual inflation rate of 4.32% (2006). Colombian exports total US\$17.424 billion annually, 13.04% of its GDP (2003). Its main exports are petroleum, coffee, coal, garments, bananas, and flowers.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-Drug Strategy

The National Development Plan (PND) was approved by the national Congress and sanctioned by the President². The PND contains the document “Basis for the 2006–2010 National Development Plan, Community-based State: Development for All”. Which includes a chapter on the consolidation of democratic security. This chapter includes general guidelines for fighting the problems of illicit drugs and organized crime. During the period under review the previous anti-drug plan expired.

The country reports that coordination of the Drug Plan (shortly to be approved by the Council of Ministers) is the responsibility of the National Narcotics Department.

The basis for the plan is the National Development Plan and the subject areas covered are as follows: 1) diagnosis; 2) legal and institutional updating; 3) elimination of the supply of illegal drugs; 4) reduction of drug use; 5) alternative development; 6) environmental management; 7) international policy on the worldwide drug problem; and, 8) coordination of the Comprehensive Counter-drug Plan.

The country’s central, departmental and municipal authorities have jurisdiction in areas involving anti-drug policies.

Since 1999, the country has been implementing a drug policy decentralization program with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Colombia is divided into 32 departments, and in 29 of these departments anti-drug plans are being implemented, in addition to the Plan that is being developed specifically in the District Capital of Bogotá. In total, 560 municipal committees have been formed (out of 1,024 municipalities in the country) and 180 municipal plans have been drafted and are being implemented. These efforts have been supported and complemented by the consolidation of regional drug observatories, specifically in the coffee-producing regions and Nariño.

There is no specific budget appropriation for Colombia’s Drug Plan. Its funding comes from direct allocations of the general State budget, the specific budget from other public institutions involved in drug issues, international cooperation, and the Fund for Social Investment, Rehabilitation and Fight against Organized Crime (FRISCO), which is administered in accordance with the decisions

¹ Purchasing Power Parity

² Through Law 1151 on July 24, 2007.



of the National Narcotics Council in charge of the ultimate destination of confiscated assets and resources.

Implementation of the Budget for Colombia's National Plan*

Area	Budget Implemented (US\$)	
	2004	2005
Demand reduction	7,700,000	15,300,000
Supply reduction	98,600,000	265,500,000
Development Programs Involving the Prevention or Reduction of Illicit Crops, Drug Production or Trafficking	74,500,000	78,400,000
Judicial and institutional capacity building	66,000,000	81,500,000
Environmental management	200,000	1,500,000
International policy	—	100,000

* No information has been provided on budget execution in 2006.

The National Narcotics Council, established in 1973, is the state institution that advises the National Government in the matter of drafting, coordinating, and following up on anti-drug policies, among other issues. It is attached to the Ministry of the Interior and Justice and is regulated by Law 30 of 1986, known as the National Narcotics Statute.

The executive board of this national authority is chaired by the Minister of the Interior and Justice and consists of the Ministers of National Defense, Foreign Affairs, Social Welfare and National Education, the Public Prosecutor, the Attorney General, the Director of the Administrative Department of Security, the Director of the National Police Force, the Director of the Anti-Narcotics Department of the National Police Force, the National Narcotics Director, and the Secretary General of the National Narcotics Department (who is also the Technical Secretary of the National Narcotics Council).

The National Narcotics Council coordinates, in the framework of national anti-drug policies, the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, development programs for illicit crop prevention and reduction, drug production or trafficking, control measures, drug observatory, international cooperation, and program evaluation. The country reports that this authority has a legal mandate and has the National Narcotics Department (established in 1990) as its central technical office.

The National Narcotics Department has an independent annual budget whose sources of financing are: government allocations, self-financing, international cooperation, and contributions authorized by the National Narcotics Council of the Fund for Rehabilitation, Social Investment and the Fight against Organized Crime (FRISCO). The country indicates that the approved budget was US\$ 3,960,000 for 2004; US\$ 7,050,000 for 2005; and US\$ 11,326,000 for 2006.

CICAD notes that Colombia has already prepared a five-year comprehensive counter-drug plan, which is pending approval by the Council of Ministers. CICAD notes that the country has an adequate operating structure for confronting the problem, having developed decentralized strategies in this respect.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. CONCLUDE THE APPROVAL OF THE COMPREHENSIVE COUNTER-DRUG PLAN.



B. International Conventions

Colombia has ratified the following conventions:

- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992 (January 2003);
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996 (January 1999);
- Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997 (February 2003);
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (March 1975);
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (May 1981);
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 (June 1994);
- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003 (October 2006);
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (August 2004).

The country has not ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.

Colombia indicates that it will not ratify the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition³ nor the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air⁴.

In the period under review the country issued the rules of criminal procedure in line with the above-mentioned international conventions (Law 906 of 2004). On January 19, 2006, Colombia signed an agreement with Guatemala on cooperation for the control of illicit trafficking in narcotics and psychotropic substances and related crimes; consumption prevention, treatment and rehabilitation; and alternative development. Likewise, it reports an Inter-Agency Agreement for Maritime Cooperation between the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Colombia – National Navy of Colombia and the Secretariat of the Navy of Mexico, enacted January 31, 2005.

CICAD observes that Colombia has not yet ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982).

CICAD has noted the reasons put forward by the country for not ratifying the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air or the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and

³ Colombia reports that it did not ratify the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air because the country considers that said instrument contains provisions that go beyond the scope of the Protocol. Colombia considers that these provisions are designed to legitimize the forced repatriation of migrants that have not necessarily been subject to illicit trafficking, which is considered inadvisable for the country, given its high level of emigration.

⁴ Colombia reports that it does not consider it advisable to ratify the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition since Colombia has expressed its disagreement with the scope of the Protocol. Colombia informs that it would have preferred that the Protocol be applied to all types of transfers of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, so that transfers between states, as well as all other transfers, be subject to the control mechanisms set forth in the Protocol.



Components and Ammunition to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, and observes that it has not acceded to either Protocol.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, 1982.
3. ACCEDE TO THE FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002:
 - A. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.
 - B. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.

C. National Information System

Colombia reports that it has a centralized office, the National Narcotics Department, which organizes, compiles, and coordinates drug-related statistics and other information.

In the context of demand reduction, the country has conducted the following studies:

Studies Conducted in the Area of Demand Reduction, 2004–2006

Studies	2004	2005	2006
Priority Studies			
Survey of secondary school students	X		
Recommended Studies			
Access to forensic medicine registers of deceased persons, which show the association of drug consumption and cause of death.	X	X	X
Survey of patients in emergency rooms	X		
Survey of sale price of drugs	X	X	X
Others: Epidemiological Surveillance Study in Prisons, 2006			X

The country indicates that it provides regular and timely information to CICAD's Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT) to compile and present statistics on supply control.

Colombia has some of the indicators needed to conduct a study on the cost of drugs in the country, and has carried out studies on the economic or social impact of drugs using these data.

The Ministry of Social Welfare in Bogotá administers a free help line with nationwide coverage. Likewise, the state social corporation of Medellín, Carisma, has a free and friendly help and counseling line for mental health and drug addiction, which has regional coverage.

Colombia distributes information on prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. Its budget for disseminating information on the problem of drugs is composed of different allocations from various State institutions.



CICAD notes that Colombia has made progress in terms of conducting demand studies in the period under review. CICAD recognizes the steps taken in implementing the public help line to provide information on the drug problem.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Colombia is implementing drug abuse prevention programs that target key populations, which, it reports, are in line with the principles contained in CICAD’s hemispheric guidelines, as follows:

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program

Target Population	Number of Participants	Name and Content of the Implemented Program
School and university students		
Pre-school (5 to 7 years of age)	404,005	“Learn self-esteem”
Primary school (8 to 10 years of age)		“Educate and prevent”
Secondary school (12 to 14 years of age)		“Take control of your life”
Targets training of the labor sector, businesses, and all agents that intervene in foreign trade.	2,308	Psychological and social prevention strategies against illicit drug trafficking
Different population groups	490,994	Awareness and psychosocial campaigns, including health brigades in the municipal seats of areas where aerial spraying is conducted

Colombia Future Program

Target Population	Number of Participants	Type of Program
School and university students		
Pre-school (up to 10 years of age)	90,693 children	Forums and lectures on the impact of drug trafficking, homicides, sexual violence, and crimes against property in coordination with the Attorney General’s Office through the Institute of Studies of the Public Ministry
Primary school (11 to 17 years of age)	217,899 adolescents	
Secondary school (18 to 26 years of age)	32,717 adults	
Tertiary (27 years of age and older)	127,919 adults	
Community Leaders	3,000 people	Training and prevention on such criminal behaviors as drug trafficking, so that they can be multipliers in their respective areas



Youth and Pre-Youth Clubs - Colombian Family Welfare Institute

Target Population	Number of Participants	Type of Program
School and university students		
Pre-youth (7 to 12 years of age)	2004: 2,440 clubs 2005: 2,830 clubs 2006: 2,984 clubs	Support for prioritized outreach and prevention programs in municipalities for children and at-risk adolescents
Youth (13 to 18 years of age)	2004: 1,697 clubs 2005: 1,816 clubs 2006: 1,942 clubs	

Penitentiary System Program

Target Population	Coverage	Type of Program
Inmates in the penitentiary system	68%	Review of availability of resources, talents and programs

Prevention of Drug Addiction among School Students - FNE

Target Population	Coverage/ Number of Participants	Type of Program
Schools and university students		
Primary school students (7th to 9th grade)	53,000	Prevention
Community programs for young people (not attending school)	1%	Promotion, prevention, rehabilitation, and resocialization

Drugs-in-the-Workplace Prevention Program

Target Population	Coverage	Type of Program
Businesses and workers	100%	“Get Involved in Prevention and Promote Rehabilitation”: A national campaign in the mass media and alternative sources of communication to raise awareness among workers and employers about the importance of preventing drugs in the workplace

Colombia reports that the purpose of the strategy to prevent drug use in school settings, based on life skills, is to help strengthen psycho-social skills among school children. To this end, the strategy is coordinated by the Ministry of Education with the support of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the National Pedagogical University, CICAD/OAS, local entities and the Educating Lions Foundation (Lions Club of Colombia). In 2005 and 2006 the program benefited 37,460 minors, out of a targeted 40,680 (coverage of 92%).



During 2005 and 2006, Colombia undertook a quantitative-qualitative evaluation of the prevention and care program in the Colombian penitentiary system entitled “Conditions, Resources, and Talents of the Programs.”

Colombia offered short refresher and training courses on prevention and treatment of drug abuse during the evaluation period, as well as diplomas and certificates, master’s degrees and doctorates, and regional and international training programs. As part of the refresher courses offered to the police force, the country provided a training course in 2005 aimed at multipliers of drug use prevention, focusing on prevention, which had 635 participants. With regard to graduate programs on drug abuse prevention, treatment, and research, the Catholic University of Colombia offers a master’s degree in psychology, with emphasis on addictions and violence.

Regarding regional and international training exchange programs, the University Foundation Luis Amigó is a member of the Latin American network of universities that have graduate programs on drug addiction, which coordinate with CICAD/OAS to develop the online International Master’s Degree Program on Drug Addiction.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Colombia to broaden the diversity of the various programs on drug abuse prevention, including certificates, and undergraduate and graduate programs and degrees, and encourages the country to continue to extend their coverage.

B. Treatment

Colombia has established standards of care for the treatment of drug abuse nationwide. The Ministry of Health is the institution in charge of keeping a national registry of treatment services and centers and, at the same time, granting the respective accreditation. However, the country does not indicate whether a patient drug consumption registry exists.

Colombia has a mechanism to evaluate the quality of drug abuse treatment centers. The Secretariats of Health of the 32 departments conduct an evaluation based on the “Instrument for Verification of Compliance with the Technological and Scientific Capacity Qualifications of Health Care Providers in Drug Abuse Treatment Centers”, to determine compliance with the conditions established therein.

The Ministry of Social Welfare, through the Office of Service Quality, has developed a training process for professionals working at drug abuse treatment centers, which aims to publicize the authorization rules. Two workshops were held in 2006.

Colombia has a series of public and private drug use treatment programs aimed at adults and children of both genders. The number and type of programs available are specified in the following table:

**Current Treatment Programs**

Programs	Number of Programs
Outpatient, including clinics	90
In-patient	252
Day hospital	25
Night hospital	14
Mixed	23
Outpatient visits	7

Regarding treatment programs aimed at specific populations, the National Penitentiary and Prison Institute (INPEC) has programs that are classified as “Network for Early Detection, Patient Training, and Case Referral” in 72 of its penitentiary and prison establishments nationwide. Furthermore, in six of these there are also “Treatment and Rehabilitation” programs.

According to the report on Treatment Centers of the Psychoactive Substance Abuse Epidemiological Surveillance System (VESPA) the country had 44 treatment programs in 2004, 35 in 2005, and 36 in 2006.

CICAD has noted the diversity of treatment programs that Colombia has implemented and observes with satisfaction the launch of an evaluation system for its treatment centers and programs. CICAD notes that the country does not have a patient drug consumption registry.

RECOMMENDATION:

4. ESTABLISH A PATIENT DRUG CONSUMPTION REGISTRY.

C. Drug Use Statistics

With the technical support of CICAD’s Inter-American Observatory on Drugs, Colombia is working on a national study on the use of psychoactive substances in the general population.

Colombia has estimates for the indicators for drug use (rate of prevalence and incidence in specific populations) for the years 2004 and 2006, and specifies that it conducts regular surveys in schools every four years.


2004 Survey on the Prevalence of Drug Use among School Populations

Survey of 1,198,942 Students in Grades 7, 9 and 11 in Capital Cities and those with Populations over 30,000									
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	77.9	72.5	74.9	65.0	59.3	61.8	53.7	47.5	50.3
Tobacco	51.4	41.8	46.0	35.8	26.5	30.6	27.7	18.6	22.7
Solvents or inhalants	5.0	2.8	3.8	4.3	2.5	3.3	1.3	0.7	1.0
Hashish	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	**
Marijuana	10.2	5.6	7.6	8.9	4.8	6.6	3.4	1.5	2.3
Heroin	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	**
Morphine*	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	**
Opium	0.8	0.4	**	0.6	0.3	**	0.2	0.1	**
Basuco, coca paste	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	**
Cocaine HCL	2.6	1.1	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.3	**
Crack	0.9	0.6	**	0.8	0.5	**	0.3	0.1	**
Tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants	9.5	10.2	9.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.1	5.0	5.0
MDMA (ecstasy)	3.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.8

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only

** Prevalence less than 1% with variation coefficients greater than 25% (not publishable)

The country reports that in 2006 it conducted a survey on prevalence of drug consumption among Inmates of Penitentiary and Prison Centers.

2006 Survey on the Prevalence of Drug Use in Specific Population Groups

Survey of 61,353 Inmates of Penitentiary and Prison Centers in the Country									
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Alcohol	91.0	78.9	89.7	3.0	1.0	2.8	2.6	1.0	2.4
Tobacco	67.4	62.2	66.9	54.2	55.9	54.4	53.9	55.7	54.1
Solvents or inhalants	5.5	4.9	5.5	2.4	0	1.9	2.1	0.3	1.7
Type of Cannabis	37.3	24.1	35.9	29.3	0	26.5	28.8	7.6	26.1
Hashish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marijuana	37.3	24.1	35.9	29.3	0	26.5	28.8	7.6	26.1



Survey of 61,353 Inmates of Penitentiary and Prison Centers in the Country									
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Other types of Cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	3.4	2.1	3.3	0.6	0	0.4	0.4	0	0.3
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other types of hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opioids	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.4	0	1.9	2.4	0.4	1.9
Heroin	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.4	0	1.9	2.4	0.4	1.9
Morphine*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other opioids*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types of cocaine	29	20.8	28.1	12	0	10	11.2	1.7	9.4
Basuco, coca paste	11.4	11.3	11.4	4.9	0	4.0	4.5	0.8	3.7
Cocaine HCL	17.6	9.5	16.7	7.1	0	6.0	6.7	0.9	5.7
Crack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other types of cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants	8.8	7.7	8.7	7.2	0	6.3	6.9	3.1	6
Barbiturates*	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
Benzodiazepines*	6.7	5.5	6.6	5.3	0	4.6	5.2	2.1	4.5
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol®)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GHB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ketamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other tranquilizers, sedatives and depressants*	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8
Stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines			0						
MDMA (ecstasy)	4.0	3.1	3.9	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	0.5
Methamphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other stimulants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other drugs	18	12.8	17.4	7.6	0	6.1	7.1	0.5	6.6
Any licit drug	46.3	33.2	44.9	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Non-prescription/non-therapeutic use only.



Regarding the link between perceived risk and trends in drug use, Colombia has the following estimate:

Percentage of Students that Perceived Risk and Trends in Drug Use - 2004

Age Group: Students in Grades 7, 9 and 11 (12 to 17 Years Old)	
CATEGORY	Percentage of Those Surveyed Who Believe that Persons Who Carry out the Following Activities Are at Moderate or Great Risk
Occasionally smoke cigarettes	51.2
Frequently smoke cigarettes	82.2
Frequently drink alcoholic drinks	78.0
Get drunk	74.0
Occasionally take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	70.0
Frequently take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	78.2
Occasionally inhale solvents	66.6
Frequently inhale solvents	75.0
Occasionally smoke marijuana	66.6
Frequently smoke marijuana	69.0
Occasionally take cocaine or crack	78.3
Frequently take cocaine or crack	85.6
Occasionally use coca paste	79.0
Frequently use coca paste	82.0
Occasionally take ecstasy	71.8
Frequently take ecstasy	80.9

CICAD notes that although Colombia has conducted prevalence and incidence studies in specific populations, it has not moved forward with studies in the general population and patients at treatment centers.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5. CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION.
6. CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG PATIENTS AT TREATMENT CENTERS.



III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Colombia has a system for the detection and quantification of illicit crop areas. The country reports that it detected 80,350 hectares of illicit coca crops in 2004, 85,750 hectares in 2005, and 77,870 hectares in 2006.

As for illicit poppy crops, the country detected 3,950 hectares in 2004, 1,950 hectares in 2005, and 1,023 hectares in 2006.

Potential raw material for coca leaves was 531,600 metric tons in 2004 and 567,300 metric tons in 2005, whereas for opium paste it totaled 119 metric tons in 2004 and 59 metric tons in 2005. In 2006, production of fresh coca leaf came to 489,200 metric tons, while opium paste (latex) production totaled 32 metric tons.

The country reports that the cocaine production potential totaled 728 metric tons in 2004, 776 metric tons in 2005, and 678 metric tons in 2006. As for heroin production potential, the country reports 5 metric tons in 2004, 2.5 metric tons in 2005 and 1.3 metric tons in 2006.

Colombia reports that no indoor marijuana cultivation was detected in the period under review.

Colombia has a formal crop eradication program, which includes aerial spraying and manual eradication (forced). In the following tables, the country indicates the areas no longer used for illicit crop cultivation as a result of eradication:

Areas that are no Longer Being Cultivated - Marijuana

Year	Sprayed	Forced Manual Eradication	Total
2004	—	22.00	22.00
2005	—	228.50	228.50
2006	—	38.00	38.00

Areas that are no Longer Being Cultivated - Coca

Year	Sprayed	Forced Manual Eradication	Total
2004	136,551.04	6,233.69	142,784.73
2005	138,774.97	37,522.88	176,297.85
2006	172,025.17	42,110.78	214,135.95

Areas that are no Longer Being Cultivated - Poppy

Plants	Sprayed	Forced Manual Eradication	Total
Marijuana	3,060.76	1,224.92	4,285.68
Coca	1,623.82	932.11	2,555.93
Poppy	231.44	1,697.46	1,928.90



The total estimated financial expenditures for conducting eradication activities in the period under review were as follows:

Financial Expenditures for the Program to Eradicate Illicit Crops (US\$)

Year	Aerial Spraying ⁽¹⁾	Manual Eradication	Total
2004	(91,762,272	39,972	91,802,244
2005	93,256,780	46,974	93,303,754
2006	115,600,800	13,748,366	129,349,166

⁽¹⁾ This does not include expenses for staff on the ground.

Illicit organic drug laboratories were found and dismantled during the period 2004–2006 as follows:

Number of Illicit Laboratories Dismantled, 2004–2006

Illicit Drugs	Number of illicit Laboratories Dismantled		
	2004	2005	2006
Cocaine hydrochloride	240	163	201
Heroin	8	6	7
Other (specify) Coca paste and coca base	1,554	1,780	2,071
Morphine	1	—	—
Total	1,802	1,952	2,279

The country reports that it has not found any illicit laboratories for synthetic drugs in its territory.

CICAD recognizes that Colombia has a system for detection and quantification of illicit crop areas, as well as a formal program for their eradication.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Colombia to increase the dismantling of illicit drug laboratories, as well as the support for its crop eradication program.

B. Development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crops, drug production or trafficking

In Colombia, activities are being carried out to improve economic opportunities and living conditions in the areas where there are or might be illicit crops, drug production, or activities related to drug trafficking.

The country provides information on the programs it is conducting, as follows:

**Development Programs Related to the Prevention or Reduction of Illicit Crop Cultivation, Drug Production, or Trafficking in Colombia**

Activity/Component	Year of Start-up	Spending (US\$)		
		2004	2005	2006
PRODUCTION	2003	84,051,724	76,841,188	84,513,613
INFRASTRUCTURE	2005	—	6,465,517	2,303,899
OTHERS				
Education	2003	—	215,000	220,000
Marketing of products	2003	—	200,000	200,000
Fostering micro enterprise	2003	—		25,000
Ecotourism	2003	—	80,000	80,000
technical, social, and environmental support	2003	—	350,000	350,000

Colombia reports that specific technical training was provided in keeping with the productive potential and traditions of each region, and offered basic education (literacy teaching) to young people and adults. Courses on economic solidarity and cooperatives were also promoted.

Regarding marketing products from alternative development, business briefing conferences were held and a production marketing strategy is being developed. Furthermore, micro-businesses were promoted nationwide, but direct support was provided for the creation of micro-businesses for arts and crafts. Furthermore, an ecotourism project was implemented in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, which will be replicated in other areas of the country.

Colombia has two mechanisms that evaluate the impact of development programs related to illicit crop prevention or reduction: the Monitoring System, which consists of periodically verifying the intervention zones of the alternative development and forced manual eradication programs to certify that these areas are free of illicit crops (work conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime); and the "Follow-up and Evaluation System," which is applied to the alternative development programs and consists of gathering information periodically in order to learn about the trends and changes over time of variables that are decisive for the social, economic, environmental and institutional development of the intervention regions.

Impact of Development Programs on the Population

Impact	2004	2005	2006
Total number of beneficiary families	19,024	29,981	50,649
Number of these families who carry out farming activities	19,024	29,981	50,649
Number of jobs (direct employment) created by development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crops, drug production or trafficking	—	1,800 jobs per month created by the Mobile Eradication Groups.	3,000 jobs per month created by the Mobile Eradication Groups.



Regarding the reported impact of these programs, Colombia states that the Forest Ranger Program benefited 45,666 families, 88 community organizations were established and 44 were strengthened, vocational and basic education was provided to 14,525 persons through the National Learning Service (SENA) and the Ministry of Education, and Food assistance was provided to more than 13,000 beneficiaries.

At present, 52 mayors' offices and 17 governors' offices are involved in implementing the Program, spearheading the participation of local players. Approximately 18 regional environmental authorities are participating, and seven universities and 15 local institutions are providing social and technical-environmental support to the communities.

The "Educational Projects" Program is another development program benefiting 24,737 families. This Program promoted socio-corporate support (59 projects with support) and delivered computers to 26 schools. The country reports that under this Program, 46 projects are being implemented (honey, vanilla, special coffees, rubber, cacao, palm oil, forestry, ecotourism, among others), producing approximately 70,357 hectares of licit crops in keeping with sound environmental and forest management practices.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Colombia continues to implement various development programs as a core component of its anti-drug strategy in areas where illicit crops exist or could exist.

C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Resolution 1478, enacted on May 7, 2006 is the legal framework, for the control of pharmaceutical products.

The Special Administrative Unit of the National Narcotics Fund of the Ministry of Social Welfare is the authority responsible for coordinating activities related to controlling all pharmaceutical products containing substances listed in international conventions. The Unit conducts surveillance and monitoring of all pharmaceutical products that contain nationally and internationally controlled raw materials.

In the business sector, Colombia carries out import and export control activities, control of licenses, follow-up on distribution, inspection, administrative sanctions, registry of license holders, and registry of the amount of pharmaceutical products sold and exported. Likewise, in the health sector, control mechanisms include the control of licenses, follow-up on distribution, follow-up on prescriptions, inspections, administrative sanctions, remand of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities, and transfer of irregularities found in prescriptions to the ethics committees of physicians and veterinarians.

Colombia has a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities and sanctions imposed regarding these activities. On the basis of this system, the country provides the following figures:



Administrative Measures for the Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Regulatory Activities	2004	2005	2006
Number of licenses issued to:			
• Importers	670	621	1,444
• Exporters	35	31	23
Number of permits issued for:			
• Import	828	930	565*
• Export	46	34	150
Number of inspections conducted:			
• Importers	954	1020	1,100
• Manufacturers	265	317	947
• Distributors	250	300	362
• Health Service Provider Institutions	150	200	256

* Information compiled through June of 2006

The country carries out surveillance and monitoring of physicians, veterinarians, and graduate zoo-technical veterinarians legally pursuing their professions, because they are the only professionals authorized to prescribe the specially controlled medications. Official prescription books are also monitored.

Regarding training courses on the handling of pharmaceutical products, national training campaigns are being conducted with respect to the regulatory framework and control system implemented by the National Narcotics Fund, aimed at both private-sector enterprises and the public sector. The country states that these courses meet the demand for training.

Colombia has a Specially Controlled Medicine Information System (SIMEC) to manage information on the control of pharmaceutical products.

Colombian legislation envisages the application of criminal and administrative sanctions in the case of pharmaceutical product diversion. In the case of administrative sanctions, in 2005, two sanctions were applied and, in 2006, four. The country does not provide information on criminal sanctions.

Regarding the number of seizures related to pharmaceutical products and their subsequent disposal, the country provides the following table:

**Seizures of Pharmaceutical Products**

Pharmaceutical Products	Number of Seizures			Quantities Seized			
	2004	2005	2006	Unit of Measure	2004	2005	2006
Oxycodone	0	10	0	Grams	0	596	0
Hydromorphone	0	1	0	Grams	0	36	0
Diazepam	0	43	0	Grams	0	4,033	0
Alprazolam	0	24	0	Grams	0	1,843	0
Clonazepam	88	9	151	Pills	5,212	4,374	13,905

The information in the above chart reflects seizures from trafficking in pharmaceuticals and from confiscations in pharmaceutical establishments. The sources are the Colombian Observatory on Drugs and the National Narcotics Fund. Colombia reported that in 2006, 71 confiscations were carried out at pharmaceutical establishments.

Resolution 1478 of May 2006 is the legislative measure to control the sale of pharmaceutical products over the Internet, and identifies the National Narcotics Fund (attached to the Ministry of Social Welfare) and the National Police Force (Anti-drug Police) as the administrative office and police body involved in the prevention and control of sale of these products over the Internet.

Colombia has not identified activities with regard to the sale and distribution of controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs over the Internet, and reports that there are no procedures, research techniques, training, or equipment to detect suspicious transactions or diversions of pharmaceutical products over the Internet. Furthermore, the country has not carried out awareness-raising activities or programs on the illicit sale of pharmaceutical products and other drugs over the Internet.

CICAD notes that although Colombia states that it has legislation in place for controlling the sale of pharmaceutical products and other drugs over the Internet, the country does not have specific mechanisms to prevent and control this modality of illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products.

CICAD notes that the country has not provided information on criminal sanctions imposed for the diversion of pharmaceutical products, nor on pharmacy inspections. Therefore, CICAD encourages the country to enforce the administrative measures controlling pharmaceutical products.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

7. DEVELOP A SYSTEM ENABLING THE NUMBER OF PENAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED FOR THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS TO BE DETERMINED, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
8. 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 OPERATIVE NEEDS.



D. Control of Chemical Substances

Colombia has the following laws and regulations to control chemical substances:

Regulatory framework for the Control of Chemical Substances

Title of the Law or Regulation	Date of Enactment
Law 30	January 31, 1986
Law 962	July 8, 2005
Decree 3788	December 31, 1986
Decree Law 494	February 27, 1990
Decree 2894	December 3, 1990
Decree 2150	December 5, 1995
Decree Law 365	February 21, 1997
Resolution 0009	February 18, 1987
Resolution 0018	May 14, 1987
Resolution 0031	June 13, 1991
Resolution 0007	December 1992
Resolution 0001	January 30, 1995
Resolution 0006	August 28, 2000
Resolutions 0001 to 0011	November 2002
Resolution 0012	May 30, 2003
Resolutions 0017 and 0018	July 18, 2003
Resolution 0003	February 27, 2004
Resolution 0013	July 30, 2004
Resolutions 0014, 0015 and 0016	December 3, 2004
Resolution 0016	July 30, 2004
Resolutions 0018 and 0019	December 3, 2004
Resolution 007	April 8, 2005

The country has a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of all chemical substances listed in international conventions, and has an automated system for the safe and efficient management of information to facilitate controlling the diversion of chemical substances. In this regard, the country reports that the National Narcotics Department developed a mechanism for the supervision of 25 chemical substances controlled by Colombia. The country also participates in the Regional Project for the Control of Precursors in the Countries of the Andean Area (PRECAN).



Colombia's regulatory framework provides for the application of penal and administrative sanctions in cases of diversion of controlled chemical substances. In this regard, the country reports that 237 penal sanctions were imposed in 2004, 192 in 2005, and 130 in 2006. With regard to administrative sanctions, the country reports that six were applied in 2004 (four disqualifications and two dismissals) and 15 in 2005 (12 disqualifications and three dismissals).

The Superior Council of the Judiciary reports that, in 2006, judges imposed penal sanctions on 317 individuals for trafficking in substances used in the processing of narcotics. The National Narcotics Department issued nine disqualification resolutions Certifying Lack of Narcotics Trafficking Reports. During that same period, it issued 22 resolutions of dismissal of the aforementioned Certification.

Colombia exports controlled chemical substances, but does not handle these substances in transit. The country does not provide information regarding pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances submitted by the country, and indicates that the pre-export notification system is in the process of being implemented.

Colombia also imports controlled chemical substances and indicates that it received 96 pre-export notifications in 2004, 216 in 2005, and 189 in 2006. In 2004, six pre-export notifications received from exporting countries were not approved. In addition, the country reports that there was one similar case in 2005 and 16 in 2006.

Colombia carried out seizures of controlled chemical substances during the period 2004–2006 as follows:


Seizure of Controlled Chemical Substances, 2004–2006

Controlled Chemical Substances	Unit of Measure	Quantities Seized		
		2004	2005	2006
Fuel oil for engines	Liters	334,763	797,860	1,350,710
Butyl acetate	Liters	16,559	44,451	62,414
Ethyl acetate	Liters	117,959	371,452	157,637
Isopropyl acetate	Liters	13,043	20,359	23,031
Acetone	Liters	1,222,411	1,218,467	1,468,095
Hydrochloric acid	Liters	214,302	182,736	286,952
Sulfuric acid	Liters	402,814	394,147	1,322,407
Isopropyl alcohol	Liters	184,613	126,691	57,687
Ammonia	Liters	159,719	404,786	165,586
Acetic Anhydride	Liters	779	140	8,796
Butanol	Liters	12,293	8,890	10,741
Sodium carbonate *	Liters	0	897	75
Chloroform	Liters	9,992	2,191	105
Dissolvent 1	Liters	120,022	311,789	393,534
Dissolvent 2	Liters	92,354	0	57,796
Ethyl ether	Liters	105,397	54,235	23,258
Gasoline	Liters	235,911	4,486,644	3,109,328
Hexane	Liters	65,764	94,450	86,759
Kerosene	Liters	29,893	57,952	268,617
Methyl ethyl ketone	Liters	11,120	14,822	60,817
Methanol	Liters	113,708	283,564	67,865
Methyl Isobutyl ketone	Liters	71,809	73,788	38,213
Potassium permanganate *	Liters	53,875	19,337	43,096
Thinner	Liters	256,558	726,625	420,850
Toluene	Liters	59,178	22,744	26,585
Urea *	Liters	889	7,846	2,346
Subtotal liquid substances	Liters	6,021,643	9,727,094	9,513,300
Sodium carbonate	Kg	28,774	235,356	770,774
Gray cement	Kg	796,70	789,295	1,173,274
Manganese dioxide	Kg	3	0	830,040
Potassium manganate	Kg	30	0	8,262
Potassium permanganate	Kg	170,320	140,675	97,923
Urea	Kg	540,120	523,747	238,986
Subtotal solid substances	Kg	1,535,716	1,689,073	3,119,259

* Solid substances that are found in solution

The information on the volume and quantities of chemical substances disposed of by Colombia in 2004–2006 can be observed in the following table:


Controlled Chemical Substances Disposed of by Colombia in 2004–2006

Controlled, Restricted, and Non-Controlled Chemical Substances	Unit of Measure	Amounts Discarded		
		2004	2005	2006
Potassium Permanganate	Kilo	25,655	3,383	22,924
Sulfuric Acid	Kilo	149,061.5	28,963	199,705
Hydrochloric Acid	Kilo	40,856	6,481	11,946
Phosphoric Acid	Kilo	—	—	960
Nitric Acid	Kilo	—	—	306
Gray Cement	Kilo	15,300	—	—
Calcium Chloride	Kilo	7,000	—	22,350
Potassium Manganate	Kilo	225	384	450
Sodium Carbonate	Kilo	2,480	—	44,530
Isopropyl Alcohol	Kilo	392	387	797
Isobutyl Acetate	Kilo	—	—	1,443
Ammonia	Kilo	—	419	610
Activated Carbon	Kilo	—	940	140
Manganese Dioxide	Kilo	—	—	6,700
Sodium Metabisulfite	Kilo	—	—	2,400
Caustic Soda	Kilo	—	—	2,575
Aliphatic solvent 1	Liters	191,975	25,544	135,253
Acetate mixes	Liters	55,480	—	7,683
Thinner	Liters	62,206	401	82,153
Mixture of pentane and Aliphatic solvent 1	Liters	—	—	1,415
Propyl acetate	Liters	32,221	17,917	12,362
Gasoline	Liters	47,793	—	151
Isobutanol	Liters	12,944	—	10,416
Ethyl acetate	Liters	10,658	14,193	125,787
Methyl ethyl ketone	Liters	23,061	8,666	30,391
Fuel oil for engines	Liters	25,507	4,731	—
Aliphatic solvent 2	Liters	11,203	—	4,031
Mix of toluene and benzene	Liters	8,516	—	—
Propanol	Liters	1,525	—	—
Methylene chlorine	Liters	734	—	378
Toluene	Liters	1,366	11	162
Sodium hypochlorite	Liters	—	—	—
Mix of ethyl acetate and N-propyl and propyl alcohol	Liters	—	9,148	—
Xylene	Liters	—	242	—

* Substances sold by the National Narcotics Department



CICAD notes that Colombia has a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of chemical substances. CICAD also notes that the country has an automated system for the safe and efficient management of information to facilitate controlling the diversion of chemical substances.

CICAD notes that Colombia continues to make inter-institutional efforts to adopt a legal framework through which to implement pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances.

RECOMMENDATION:

9. CONCLUDE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Colombia reports that it carried out the following seizures in 2004–2006:

Drug Seizures 2004–2006

Type of Drug	Number of Seizures			Unit of Measure	Quantities of Drugs Seized		
	2004	2005	2006		2004	2005	2006
Opium	40	42	38	Kilo	57.42	1,623.12	154.70
Poppy plants	1	2	12	Plants	5,000	2,100	74,612
Poppy seeds	3	21	7	Kilo	25.00	291.00	240
Morphine	17	9	11	Kilo	39.31	93.33	27.91
Heroin	210	215	219	Kilo	766.73	761.90	515.28
Coca leaf	537	725	858	Kilo	562,263.57	665,250.98	844,030.98
Basic paste	37	96	161	Kilo	1,217.90	3,436.61	5,471.81
Cocaine base	3,900	5,494	4,733	Kilo	37,213.56	50,962.00	44,923.87
Cocaine salts	2,813	3,252	3,410	Kilo	149,296.91	160,123.29	130,916.47
Basuco (residues or impurities)	13,726	12,564	11,778	Kilo	2,326.54	3,112.90	1,793.06
Cannabis plants	1	1	4	Plants	23	100	4,405
Cannabis (grass)	24,174	27,242	23,333	Kilo	152,317.18	128,957.21	109,629.36
Hashish oil (liquid cannabis)	0	1	0	Kilo	0	4.00	0
Cannabis seeds	3	8	3	Kilo	50.00	3,059.85	26.84
LSD	3	5	5	Patches	32	191	80
Amphetamine / methamphetamine	0	1	1	Pills	0	140,000	56
MDMA (ecstasy) and byproducts	46	31	49	Pills	20,126	8,533	17,752
Coca plants	116	53	140	Plants	2,126,975	992,005	2,271,994



According to the new information system of the Attorney General's Office, the Attorney General's Judicial Information System (SIJUF), and the System of Oral Criminal Trials (SPOA), the number of people formally charged with illicit drug trafficking during 2004 was 10,437. In 2005 the number was 16,445, and in 2006, 13,323. Furthermore, based on the information reported to the Superior Council of the Judiciary, 5,585 people were convicted in 2006. It is important to note that in Colombia, the System of Oral Criminal Trials began in 2005, which, among other things, expedited the execution of criminal trials.

Colombia reports that during the period under review, the number of public officials formally charged with offenses connected with drug trafficking was one in 2004, 21 in 2005, and 15 in 2006.

The country has laws or regulations that permit the possession of drugs for personal use. The criteria or limits used by Colombia to differentiate possession for personal use from possession for illicit drug trafficking are based on the amount of the psychotropic substances.

Related to judicial cooperation in illicit drug trafficking cases on the basis of international agreements, Colombia made 115 requests for judicial cooperation in illicit drug trafficking cases in 2004, 104 in 2005, and 78 in 2006. The replies granting these requests totaled 80 in 2004, 65 in 2005, and 106 in 2006.

The country also reports that it received 138 requests for judicial cooperation in 2004, 119 in 2005, and 81 in 2006. The replies granting these requests totaled 115 in 2004, 90 in 2005, and 25 in 2006.

Colombia identifies the Judicial Authority, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the central authorities responsible for making extradition requests. In this context, no requests were made by the country for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases in 2004, only one request was made in 2005, and one in 2006. Colombia states that it does require, for the purpose of extradition, the prior existence of an extradition treaty.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the central authority in charge of receiving extradition requests. Colombia reports that the extradition of nationals is permitted by its legal system and that, in 2004, it received 168 extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking cases, 137 in 2005, and 186 in 2006. The number of responses granting these requests totaled 120 in 2004, 101 in 2005, and 131 in 2006.

Colombia has developed a series of specialized training courses in the fight against illicit drug trafficking for the various law enforcement agencies responsible for drug trafficking control in the country's various provinces.

CICAD notes that Colombia has redesigned its judicial information collection system for offenses related to illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD recognizes that Colombia has consistently responded to and complied with extradition requests for offenses related to illicit drug trafficking.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

In Colombia, the implementation of control activities with respect to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials falls under the jurisdiction of various entities:



Authorities Responsible for the Control of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Responsibility	National Entity
Issuance of import and in-transit licenses and permits	Ministry of Defense (Military Industry–INDUMIL and Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives Control and Trade Department) Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism
Issuance of export licenses and permits	Ministry of Defense (INDUMIL and Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives Control and Trade Department)
Cancellation of licenses and authorizations	Ministry of Defense (INDUMIL and Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives Control and Trade Department)
Confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition	Prosecutors, Criminal Court Judges, Brigade Commanders and their equivalents in the National Navy and Air Force, Tactical Unit Commanders in the Army and their equivalents in the National Navy and Air Force, and Commanders of the Police Department. The Administrative Department of Security (DAS) and the National Taxes and Customs Department (DIAN)
Information exchange within the country among relevant national institutions	Trial Courts, District Attorney’s Office, Administrative Department of Security (DAS), Inter-Institutional Anti-Terrorist Analysis Group (GIAT), INTERPOL, INDUMIL, Judicial Police (DIJIN), Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives Control and Trade Department and, in general, the institutions that are members of the National Arms Coordination Committee.
Information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries	The Administrative Department of Security (DAS), National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in Colombia, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Defense

The country classifies illicit trafficking in and manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials as a crime in the criminal code (Law 599–2000).

Colombia reports that 3,392 persons were formally charged with possession of and illicit trafficking in firearms in 2004, 2,532 in 2005, and 4,402 in 2006. Regarding illicit trafficking in ammunition, five persons were formally charged in 2004, four in 2005, and three in 2006. Regarding explosives, the country indicates that five persons were formally charged with possession and illicit trafficking in 2004 and two in 2005. Likewise, the country reports that 10,700 persons were convicted of possession of and illicit trafficking in firearms in 2004, 8,595 in 2005, and 1,366 in 2006.

Colombia has laws that provide for administrative controls on the import, export, and in-transit movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, as well as applicable sanctions.

The country has domestic laws that require the issuance of import or in-transit permits before the entry of shipments of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials is authorized. Colombia also has legal standards that require the importing country to first issue the necessary licenses and permits, before Colombia issues an export license for these shipments.

Regarding the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials seized in illicit trafficking cases in 2004–2006, the country provides the following table:

**Quantities of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials Seized in Illicit Trafficking Cases**

	2004	2005	2006
Firearms	70,587	81,883	79,056
Ammunition	2,753,089	1,559,265	1,860,066
Explosives	77,146	54,595	59,324
Other related materials	49,697	62,671	58,115

The quantities of seized firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials connected with arrests for illicit drug trafficking offenses can be observed in the following table:

Quantities of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and other Related Materials Seized in connection with Illicit Drug Trafficking Offenses

Year	Number of Arrests	Quantity of Confiscated Firearms	Quantity of Confiscated Ammunition	Quantity of Confiscated Explosives	Quantity of other Related Materials
2004	20,958	70,587	2,753,089	77,146	49,697
2005	21,437	81,883	1,559,265	54,595	62,671
2006	13,304	79,056	1,860,066	59,324	58,115

The country has a national computerized system of records (that has been kept for five years) on the import of firearms, explosives and other related materials, and exclusively on the import of explosives.

The Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives Control and Trade Department of the General Command of the Armed Forces of Colombia reports on the records of the firearms purchased legally by individuals. This registry includes a serial number that identifies the arm by class, caliber and brand. It also reports on the arms that an individual (natural person or legal entity) has registered in the National Systematized Archive.

CICAD notes that Colombia has a broad regulatory framework that classifies trafficking in and the illicit manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials. CICAD notes that the country has sufficient statistical information on the different dimensions of this issue.

C. Money Laundering

In Colombia, it is possible to convict a person for money laundering regardless of whether there is a previous conviction for a predicate offense, because money laundering is considered an autonomous offense. As of 2000, the new Penal Code included a chapter referred to as Money Laundering, which brings together four activities: money laundering, failure to control, illicit enrichment, and fronting as money laundering modalities.

Article 323 of the Penal Code (modified by Article 8 of Law 747 of 2002 and Article 17 of Law 1121 of 2006) establishes the following as predicate offenses of money laundering: trafficking in



migrants, trafficking in persons, extortion, illicit enrichment, kidnapping for ransom, sedition, weapons trafficking, financing of terrorism and management of resources related to terrorist activities, trafficking in toxic drugs, narcotics or psychotropic substances, crimes against the financial system, crimes against public administration, or crimes linked to the proceeds of crimes carried out within a conspiracy to commit a crime.

Money laundering is a punishable offense, even if the activities that produced the assets, or the criminal acts in the previous paragraphs for which a sentence was imposed were carried out totally or partially outside the country. Fraud, prostitution, and pornography have not been considered for addition to the list of predicate offenses of money laundering.

To combat money laundering, Colombian law authorizes undercover police operations, electronic surveillance, the use of informants, and controlled deliveries, and provides for confessions and cooperative testimony.

Colombian law establishes administrative controls to prevent the crimes of money laundering and financing of terrorism in the following sectors: the financial and insurance sector, foreign trade, currency exchanges, securities, casinos, games of chance, credit unions, notaries, securities careers, and exchange professionals. If those bound by this obligation do not adopt the necessary control mechanisms to prevent the crimes of money laundering, the respective authority conducting inspection, monitoring or surveillance may impose sanctions pursuant to Law 1121 of 2006, without prejudice to the corresponding criminal liability.

The number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering, reported by the Office of the Attorney General – Extinction of Domain and Money Laundering Unit – is as follows:

Persons Formally Charged with and Convicted of Money Laundering

Year	Persons Formally Charged	Persons Convicted
2004	130	94
2005	203	115
2006	133	70

Law 526 of 1999 created the Financial Information and Analysis Unit (UIAF) as a special administrative unit with legal standing, administrative autonomy, and its own equity capital, attached to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit. The UIAF has a staff of 65 and intervenes on behalf of the government to detect practices associated with the crimes of money laundering. To this end, the UIAF is in charge of centralizing, systematizing, and analyzing the information collected.

In fulfillment of its objectives, the Unit communicates to the competent authorities and entities when conducting extinction of domain activities or any relevant activities within the framework of the comprehensive fight against money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and other activities that may lead to forfeiture. The UIAF's budget was US\$ 1,532,154 for 2005, and US\$ 1,598,114 for 2006. The UIAF is a member of the Egmont Group.

Colombian law establishes the obligation to send suspicious transaction reports to the UIAF not only for entities in the financial sector, but other sectors as well. In addition to reports on suspicious



transactions, Colombian law obligates a number of sectors to submit objective reports on certain types of transactions.

The number of suspicious transaction reports received in connection with financial intelligence reports submitted to the authorities is as follows:

Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports

Year	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Received	Number of Financial Intelligence Reports Submitted	Number of Suspicious Transaction Reports Associated with the Financial Intelligence Reports Submitted
2004	10,024	83	1,193
2005	9,076	95	827
2006	8,361	132	666

Colombian laws permit the lifting of bank confidentiality, not only for financial intelligence purposes but also for prosecution, and there is nothing to prevent the UIAF or the Attorney General's Office from obtaining the information necessary to conduct their investigations, such that in all cases the documents and records required are accessible.

The National Narcotics Department (DNE) is responsible for the administration of the assets confiscated in illicit drug trafficking proceedings.

The country provides the following information on the value of confiscated assets in 2006.

Value of Confiscated Assets - 2006

Group	Value	Percentage
Societies	902,027,587,771.00	10.37
Urban	252,777,030,894.00	2.91
Rural	48,437,905,764.00	0.56
Aircraft	476,100,000.00	0.01
Finance	7,495,217,290,217.57	86.16
Total	8,698,935,914,646.57	100%

In the case of money laundering, extradition is permitted under Colombian law. Most agreements signed by the country stipulate a minimum sentence of four years imprisonment for turning in persons requested in extradition cases who are in Colombian territory (passive extradition).

Colombia permits the extradition of nationals for offenses perpetrated after December 17, 1997 and does not require the existence of any treaty for extradition, because extradition is provided for in its Political Constitution.



CICAD recognizes that the country has legal and institutional frameworks in place for prevention and control of money laundering. However, CICAD notes that it is still necessary to extend the list of predicate offences, as well as to implement registries of confiscated assets.

RECOMMENDATION:

10. EXPAND THE LIST OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE ALL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED SERIOUS CRIMES UNDER THE PALERMO CONVENTION (PUNISHABLE BY A MAXIMUM DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY OF AT LEAST FOUR YEARS OR A MORE SERIOUS PENALTY).



CONCLUSIONS

CICAD observes that Colombia has already prepared a five-year comprehensive anti-drug plan, which is pending approval by the Council of Ministers. The country has an adequate operating structure for confronting the drug problem, having developed decentralized strategies in this respect.

With regard to international law, Colombia has not ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003, or the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, and has stated its reasons for not ratifying the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air³ and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition⁴ to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

CICAD notes that Colombia has made progress in terms of conducting demand reduction studies in the period under review, and has implemented the public help line to provide information on the drug problem.

CICAD recognizes that the country has a variety of programs on drug abuse prevention, including certificates, undergraduate and graduate programs and degrees. Likewise, Colombia has implemented various treatment programs, and it is significant that the country has launched an evaluation system for its treatment centers and programs.

Although Colombia has concluded prevalence and incidence studies in specific populations, it has not moved forward with studies in the general population and patients at treatment centers.

CICAD observes that the country has a system for detection and quantification of illicit crop areas, as well as a formal program for their eradication, and continues to implement various development programs as a core component of its anti-drug strategy in areas where illicit crops exist or could exist. Colombia has made progress in its efforts to dismantle illicit drug laboratories.

Colombia has legislation in place for controlling the sale of pharmaceutical products and other drugs over the Internet; however, the country does not have specific mechanisms to prevent and control this modality of illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products.

The country has a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of chemical substances, and an automated system for the safe and efficient management of related information. The country also continues to make inter-institutional efforts to adopt a legal framework through which to implement pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances.

³ Colombia reports that it did not ratify the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air because the country considers that said instrument contains provisions that go beyond the scope of the Protocol. Colombia considers that these provisions are designed to legitimize the forced repatriation of migrants that have not necessarily been subject to illicit trafficking, which is considered inadvisable for the country, given its high level of emigration.

⁴ Colombia reports that it does not consider it advisable to ratify the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition since Colombia has expressed its disagreement with the scope of the Protocol. Colombia informs that it would have preferred that the Protocol be applied to all types of transfers of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition, so that transfers between states, as well as all other transfers, be subject to the control mechanisms set forth in the Protocol.



CICAD recognizes that Colombia has redesigned its judicial information collection system for offenses related to illicit drug trafficking and has consistently responded and agreed to extradition requests for offenses related to illicit drug trafficking.

CICAD notes that the country has a broad regulatory framework that classifies trafficking in and the illicit manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials, as well as sufficient statistical information on the different dimensions of this issue.

Regarding prevention and control of money laundering, the country has legal and institutional frameworks in place for prevention and control of money laundering. However, it is still necessary to extend the list of predicate offences, as well as to implement registries of confiscated assets.

CICAD acknowledges Colombia's participation in MEM process and its continued efforts in all areas connected with drug abuse control.



SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. CONCLUDE THE APPROVAL OF THE COMPREHENSIVE COUNTER-DRUG PLAN.
2. ACCEDE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, 1982.
3. ACCEDE TO THE FOLLOWING PROTOCOLS TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001–2002:
 - A. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR.
 - B. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.

DEMAND REDUCTION

4. ESTABLISH A PATIENT DRUG CONSUMPTION REGISTRY.
5. CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION.
6. CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG PATIENTS AT TREATMENT CENTERS.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

7. DEVELOP A SYSTEM ENABLING THE NUMBER OF PENAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED FOR THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS TO BE DETERMINED, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE THIRD EVALUATION ROUND, 2003–2004.
8. 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 OPERATIVE NEEDS.
9. CONCLUDE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

CONTROL MEASURES

10. EXPAND THE LIST OF PREDICATE OFFENSES FOR MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE ALL CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED SERIOUS CRIMES UNDER THE PALERMO CONVENTION (PUNISHABLE BY A MAXIMUM DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY OF AT LEAST FOUR YEARS OR A MORE SERIOUS PENALTY).



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