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

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

GUATEMALA

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2003-2004



INTRODUCTION

Guatemala has a surface area of 108,890 km², and 1,687 kilometers of border (Belize 266 km, El Salvador 203 km, Honduras 256 km, and Mexico 962 km). It also has 400 kilometers of coastline. The country has a population of 12,309,000 (2003). The main ethnic groups are: mestizo, indigenous and white. It has a 70.6% literacy rate. Guatemala is a constitutional democratic republic, divided into 22 departments. Its per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is US\$1,554 (1995) and its inflation rate 8.10% (2002). Annual exports total US\$2,763 million, accounting for approximately 14% of GDP, according to 2003 estimates. The country's main export products are: coffee, sugar, bananas, fruit and vegetables, meat, petroleum, and electricity.

I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN

A. National Anti-Drug Plan and National Commission

Guatemala reports that the National Anti-Drug Plan was approved in November 2003 which will be in force through 2008. The highest authorities that approve the plan are the Vice President of the Republic and the Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (CCATID), which is comprised of: Office of the Vice President of the Republic, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ranching, and Food, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure, and Housing and the Government Attorney's Office.

The plan covers the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development, control measures, institutional framework and program evaluation.

In terms of the accomplishment of activities established in the National Anti-Drug Plan and the annual budget allocated for 2004, 20% has been achieved for demand reduction and 75% for supply reduction, particularly in the area of controlling chemical substances. In this area, authorization, registration, inspection, and control activities are planned. However, the country indicates that inspection activities cannot be carried out under current conditions, as it does not have the necessary vehicles or personnel (human and financial resources). It also reports that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food was not allocated sufficient financial resources to carry out the supply reduction activities covered by the Plan, since funding is conditional upon approval of the Integral Development Project by the competent entity.

Guatemala reports that there is no specific budget for funding the National Anti-Drug Plan, as this is provided by the central government and by the budgets of the Ministries or central agencies. However, the budget of the Executive Secretariat of the Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID), partially finances drug prevention activities, totaling US\$469,589.37 (90.9%) while US\$47,228.00 is allocated for treatment (9.1%). The country points out that it is not possible to break down the specific information on the budget allocated to interdiction activities.

SECCATID is the central national authority with responsibility for coordinating and implementing the National Anti-Drug Plan in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development, control measures, institutional framework, and program evaluation. The country reports that it will soon review the Plan and its mechanism to determine the financial resources for each of the projects and establish a timetable for execution of the corresponding activities and their interagency coordination.



SECCATID's budget is independent and comes from government allocations. According to the country, it is insufficient to meet the expectations of the Executive Secretariat. The budget allocated to SECCATID for 2004 was US\$516,817.00, the same amount as in 2003 and 2002.

CICAD recognizes the country has a National Anti-Drug Plan, but notes with concern that it has no funding nor is there is a mechanism for coordination of the implementation of the Plan.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. SET UP A COORDINATION MECHANISM TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.

B. International Conventions

Guatemala has ratified the following international conventions on drugs:

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

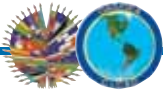
CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has ratified all international conventions identified in the MEM framework.

C. National Information System

The National Drug Observatory of Guatemala (OGD) is coordinated by SECCATID, and participates in CICAD/OAS' Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) and the Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT). In the case of SIDUC, it has conducted surveys aimed at high school students.

The country reports that still pending is adoption of the Regulations for the Guatemalan Observatory on Drugs (OGD) and the Regulations of the Documentation, Information and Statistics Center (CEDIS). It also lacks the necessary human resources to perform the tasks corresponding to the OGD and CEDIS.

Guatemala responds each year to requests for drug-related statistics made by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and completes the questionnaires requested by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).



Guatemala reports that it does not have a formal mechanism to evaluate its data collection capability. However, it is now carrying out an assessment of the Guatemalan Drug Observatory (OGD) Project and has prepared a proposal to set up the Anti-Drug System (SICOD) to strengthen the national statistics and information collection system in relation to supply and demand, in order to evaluate its effectiveness. In 2004, work began with the National Statistics Institute (INE) to coordinate the household survey.

The country disseminates information to the public via web pages, libraries, schools/universities/research institutes, the press, the media and "list serve" mail services. Furthermore, CEDIS makes drug-related bibliography, documents and videos available to students, researchers, and professionals, and has a helpline to provide information to the general public. The Executive Secretary of SECCATID has established mass media programs, using radio, television, and Internet resources, in order to disseminate information on addiction prevention and rehabilitation activities and to provide guidance to youth with drug use problems or involved in drug trafficking, and to assist the urban and rural public.

One innovative way of providing drug-related information to particular target audiences was the publication of stickers for university notebooks and agendas. The country has also held drawing, composition, and poster competitions called "Mi Guatemala Pinto y Escribo por Ti" (My Guatemala, I paint and write for you) and printed prevention messages on mouse pads with a picture of the winning poster.

The country reports that it uses the information available to address the drug problem, and that it has been essential in implementing prevention and rehabilitation programs. It also reported that it had a specific budget for disseminating information, but could not provide totals as it has an overall budget.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Guatemala in establishing a National Drug Observatory and a Documentation and Statistics Center, but is concerned at the lack of sufficient human resources for the tasks assigned to these institutions, and that the country yet to approve the corresponding Regulations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

2. APPROVE THE REGULATIONS OF THE GUATEMALAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OGD) AND THE DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION AND STATISTICS CENTER (CEDIS).
3. PROVIDE THE GUATEMALAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OGD) AND THE DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION AND STATISTICS CENTER (CEDIS) WITH NEEDED HUMAN RESOURCES TO ENABLE THEM TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR TASKS.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Guatemala reports that it has a National Prevention Program System covering key populations such as elementary (38,900) and secondary school (20,000) students, university students (165,000), youth leaders (2,800), which takes a comprehensive prevention education approach for street children, community programs for adults, community leaders, parents (9,700) and women (50). Programs in the workplace, targeting the public and private sector, cover a total of 1,000 workers. Programs in general population (covering approximately 2,000,000 people) are



implemented through television spots, billboards, flyers, bookmarks, T-shirts, caps, bumper-stickers, etc. These programs also target risk groups like migrants (children, adolescents, youth, and adults, for the most part farmers, from the country's interior, and some from other countries who come to the city in search of education and job opportunities). Through youth leader training, the country also hopes to cover street and abandoned children in different communities. There are no programs targeting working children or prison inmates.

Guatemala has carried out Integral Preventive Education training programs aimed at Mayan youth and women on the topics of: Training in Integral Preventive Education (EPI) for the Young Mayas Network (RENOJ); care for Mayan children and youths, workers from Lake Atitlán, Panajachel, and Sololá; Training in Integral Preventive Education (EPI) and use of the Manual, for Mayan youth leaders of the Catholic Church's Youth Pastoral Service, Zunil, Quetzaltenango; training seminars on EPI for young Mayas served by CADI-JOVEN; assistance at awareness workshops for Mayan women of the *Mujer vamos adelante* (Women, let's go forward) organization, Panajachel, Sololá. However, the country does not have records of the number of people served in these groups.

As regards specialized training, short refresher courses are being offered through the National Comprehensive Prevention Education Program (PRONEPI), targeting teachers, Joint Chiefs of Staff officials and workers in the public and private sector. "Francisco Marroquín" University offers a diploma program in Drug Addict Rehabilitation. The country reported that 10,417 persons have participated in training. These programs do not meet the need for professional training.

During 2003, the country reports that it carried out a descriptive evaluation of the PRONEPI whose results indicated that the persons trained had increased awareness of prevention, through the implementation of 120 activities covering 23,299 students, 1,829 teachers, and 2,074 parents. The reproduction of the Comprehensive Prevention Education Handbook provided a teaching tool that facilitated the approach to prevention activities and standardization of content. In 2003, an impact assessment was conducted on the national study of mental disorders and its relationship to drug use in adolescents ages 12 to 20.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has made progress since the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002, by having conducted an assessment of the National Comprehensive Prevention Education Program and having expanded prevention program coverage to include population sectors, such as Mayan youth and women. However, the country has no records on the number of Mayas and migrants served. Nor has it implemented prevention programs targeting working children and prison inmates.

RECOMMENDATION:

4. **IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR WORKING CHILDREN AND PRISON INMATES.**

B. Treatment

Guatemala has various drug abuse treatment provisions, such as the "Requirements for the Registration, Transfer, and Renewal of Addict Care Centers," "Guidelines for Licensing of Comprehensive Addict Care Centers," "Guidelines for Inpatient Care," and "Guidelines for Outpatient Programs." Implementation of these guidelines is mandatory, pursuant to Decree 90-97. Treatment centers are accredited subject to on-site visits to determine whether they qualify for five-year licenses.

There are both public and private treatment centers for minors (children, adolescents), youths, and men and women. These are both outpatient and residential.



In September 2004, SECCATID, in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, prepared an assessment of the status of institutions working, at the national level, in treatment and rehabilitation and identified 75 comprehensive drug dependents treatment centers in the municipality of Guatemala City (1 hospital, 4 clinics, 2 therapeutic communities, 1 outpatient treatment center, 49 homes, 6 children's centers, 1 juvenile detention center, 11 support institutions, and one information and toxicology advice center). The entity accrediting care centers, which has responsibility for registration, transfer, renovation of comprehensive addict treatment centers, and legal and professional registration, is the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, through the Department for the Regulation, Accreditation, and Control of Health Facilities (DRACES).

The categories of comprehensive care centers are: residential (specialized hospitals, types I and II), homes, therapeutic communities) and outpatient (specialized hospitals, outpatient programs, and day centers). In each case, certain requirements must be met for accreditation.

Guatemala reports that it has not conducted studies to evaluate the effectiveness of the different programs. However, the 2003-2008 National Anti-Drug Plan provides for the evaluation of the various early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration modalities. The country also reports that a system has been created to evaluate the process based on the indicators established in each project. Implementation of this system was to commence in July 2004.

CICAD recognizes the progress made by Guatemala in developing an assessment of the status of treatment and rehabilitation centers working at the national level, by beginning to oversee the quality of treatment services. CICAD also acknowledges that efforts have begun to measure the processes based on each project's indicators. However, CICAD notes with concern the lack of impact evaluation of treatment programs.

RECOMMENDATION:

5. **EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS.**



C. Statistics on Consumption

During 2003, Guatemala conducted research on the prevalence of drug abuse in specific populations, such as the national survey of students ages 12 to 18, whose findings were: the life prevalence of alcohol at least once in their lives was 49.9%, of tobacco 43%, of tranquilizers 12.7%, of stimulants (6.9%), and of marihuana (4.9%).

In 2002, Guatemala reported that SECCATID, using the SIDUC methodology, conducted a survey of drug use prevalence in students ages 12 to 18 in the Guatemala City metropolitan area, with the following results:

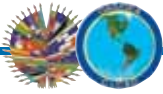
Drug use prevalence in students ages 12 to 18 in metropolitan Guatemala City 2002

Type of drug	Life prevalence (percentage)		Last 12 months (percentage)		Last 30 days (percentage)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	53.9	47.9	34.35	27.75	19.28	13.27
Tobacco	60.47	42.41	35.32	20.42	23.02	10.13
Solvents or inhalants	3.76	1.35	0.94	0.53	0.63	0.47
Hashish	0.32	0.18	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.06
Marihuana	9.41	2.87	4.60	1.08	2.06	0.42
Hallucinogens	1.59	0.72	0.56	0.30	0.08	0.30
Morphine	0.96	0.66	0.56	0.18	0.24	0.18
Opium	0.56	0.06	0.24	0.06	0.16	0.06
Cocaine HCL	3.30	1.20	1.40	0.60	0.60	0.30
Tranquilizers	11.09	17.15	4.21	7.61	2.55	4.57
Stimulants	5.47	5.06	2.55	2.13	1.31	1.78
MDMA (Ecstasy)	1.83	1.38	0.64	0.36	0.08	0.48

In 2003, a nationwide SIDUC survey was conducted to measure the prevalence of the use of alcohol and other drugs in students ages 12 to 18, with the following results:

National survey of prevalence among students ages 12 to 18 2003

Type of drug	Life prevalence (percentage)		Last 12 months (percentage)		Last 30 days (percentage)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	53.68	46.12	39.89	32.25	31.81	24.74
Tobacco	50.8	35.96	32.71	17.68	22.67	9.07
Solvents or inhalants	3.35	1.22	1.74	0.45	0.74	0.17
Hashish	0.74	0.04	0.52	0.00	0.31	0.00
Marijuana	7.87	1.98	3.95	1.04	2.05	0.41
Hallucinogens	0.87	0.28	0.49	0.08	0.21	0.02
Morphine	0.65	0.21	0.28	0.04	0.12	0.04
Opium	0.31	0.06	0.18	0.02	0.09	0.00
Cocaine HCL	3.69	1.26	2.23	0.54	0.93	0.21
Crack	1.52	0.37	0.9	0.13	0.37	0.08
Tranquilizers	11.02	14.33	5.30	7.71	4.80	3.26
Stimulants	6.57	7.29	3.2	3.78	2.13	2.44
MDMA (Ecstasy)	1.05	0.32	0.8	0.15	0.37	0.08



Guatemala reported the average age of first use of alcohol and drugs in youth between 13 and 14, as follows:

Average Age of First Drug Use

Type of drug	Prevalencia de Vida	
	M	F
Alcohol	13.56	13.36
Tobacco	13.05	13.15
Solvents or inhalants	13.6	13.31
Marijuana	14.73	13.90
Cocaine HCL	14.89	13.95
Crack	14.90	12.88
Tranquilizers	13.43	13.16
Stimulants	13.63	12.93

Regarding risk perception of drugs among youth, the country reported the following:

Perception of Risk

Type of drug	SIDUC-Metropolitan Area 2002		National SIDUC, Guatemala City 2003		National SIDUC, Rest of Country 2003	
Tobacco	Serious	39.7	Serious	45.4	Serious	46.1
Frequent alcohol use	Very serious	50.2	Very serious	59.5	Very serious	59.6
Getting drunk	Very serious	54.4	Very serious	54.2	Very serious	56.9
Tranquilizers, stimulants	Very serious	50.2	Very serious	56.	Very serious	52.2
Inhalants and solvents	Very serious	73.8	Very serious	74.9	Very serious	63.0
Marijuana	Very serious	78.8	Very serious	88.5	Very serious	73.8
Cocaine	Very serious	84.0	Very serious	84.9	Very serious	75.8
Ecstasy	Very serious	-	Very serious	79.7	Very serious	70.6

The country reports that research showed a change in the perceived risk of drug use over time and that, young people are increasingly aware of the harm caused by drug use and its serious repercussions.

The Management Data System (SIGSA) of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare has no data on intravenous drug use-related morbidity. However, SECCATID is in the process of revising the National Strategy and preparing an assessment of the Observatory on Drugs. It expects to create information systems in the future to compile data currently not recorded by the competent authorities.

Regarding new drugs detected, the country mentions ecstasy, cocaine paste, and the use of crack and marijuana simultaneously.

The country reports that at present no drug abuse-related crime and accident mortality data is available. The Technical and Scientific Department of the Office of the Attorney General reported that in 18.5% of the 400 cases studied, death was caused by alcohol and drug use.

CICAD recognizes that the country has made progress in establishing a system to collect data on and measure the average age of first drug use, types of drugs used, and incidence of first users,



by conducting prevalence surveys of students nationwide. However, data on prevalence of use among the general population is still not available. Nor are there mechanisms to collect information on intravenous drug use-related morbidity or drug use-related mortality, crime, or workplace and traffic accidents.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. CONDUCT REGULAR STUDIES TO ESTIMATE THE PREVALENCE OF USE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
7. ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR COMPILING DATA ON INTRAVENOUS DRUG USE-RELATED MORBIDITY.
8. ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR COMPILING DATA ON DRUG USE-RELATED MORTALITY, CRIME, TRAFFIC AND WORKPLACE ACCIDENTS.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

Guatemala reports that the total area of illicit cannabis crops in 2002 was estimated at 30 hectares and in 2003, 36 hectares, which were eradicated manually by the authorities. The Anti-Drug Analysis and Information Service (SAIA) of the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala also reported that thus far no indoor cannabis plants have been detected. It reported that potential cannabis production increased by 90,252 (15%) kg/hectare in 2003 since the previous year, and opium production fell by 0.96 kg/hectare.

Potential production of raw materials and drugs

Raw Materials	2002	2003	2004
Cannabis	511,538.40 Kg/Ha	601,790.4 Kg/Ha	17,222.40 Kg/Ha
Opium	1.62 Kg/Ha	0.96 Kg/Ha	0.03 Kg/Ha

The country has no alternative development programs. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food (MAGA) prepared a draft project whose amount was US\$3.2 million to be allocated to alternative development projects in the critical areas but, owing to budgetary restrictions, could not be implemented. However, the country reports that it has integral development programs in the agricultural, agro-industrial, fishery, forestry, and livestock areas and, in 2002, 25 projects whose amounts total over US\$45.5 million; in 2003, 25 projects with totals amounting to US\$82 million; and in 2004, 26 projects with totals amounting to US\$86.4 million were executed. However, these programs do not involve alternative development elements.

CICAD acknowledges that Guatemala has development programs in the agricultural, agro-industrial, fishery, forestry, and livestock areas as part as its national development. However the country should make efforts to focus these programs towards high risk areas to prevent new illicit crop areas or the increase of existing cannabis and poppy cultivation.

RECOMMENDATION:

9. PROVIDE THE REQUIRED RESOURCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN VULNERABLE OR HIGH RISK ILLICIT CROP AREAS, INCLUDING IMPACT EVALUATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.



B. Supply Reduction and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Chemical Substances

Guatemala reports that, during the period 2003-2004, no illicit, organic or synthetic drug laboratories have been discovered. The country reports that the most frequently seized precursor during the years 2002-2003 was ephedrine.

Pharmaceutical products

Guatemala does not provide information regarding the number of pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions that are not controlled.

The country reports that it has no products whose formulation contains as an active principle the narcotics listed in the United Nations 1961 Single Convention, which is why 63 substances on List I, 6 on List II, and 24 on List IV are not controlled. In addition, as regards the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, the country does not control 19 substances on List I, 6 substances on List III, and 12 substances on List IV.

The Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Similar Substances exercises control and prevention of diversion for imports, exports, manufacturing and distribution. It also includes controls applied to the commercial sector: import/export control, control of licensing, monitoring distribution, inspection, research, regulatory control, administrative sanctions, and records of licensees. Controls are applied to health professionals, such as control of licenses, oversight of distribution, control of prescription renewals, inspection, regulatory control, administrative sanctions, and records of licenses, including pharmacies, but there are no transport controls. Criteria used to evaluate the effectiveness of inspection entities is the verification of fulfillment of provisions in force.

Guatemala has a mechanism that controls and regulates the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health professionals, such as: medical prescriptions, licenses or permits, distribution in pharmacies and authorized points of sale, oversight of distribution or procurement, inspection, administrative sanctions, and records of licensees. As mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of the mentioned mechanism, Guatemala maintains records of licenses to practice issued, number of complaints received, number of investigations launched; number of inspections initiated; percentage of inspections leading to investigations; and, percentage of health professionals who comply with regulatory provisions.

The country reports that among the obstacles encountered in the control of pharmaceutical products and prevention of their diversion are limited human and financial resources, and mentions that in order to solve the problem a project was presented for the application of tariffs reflecting the real costs of the products and services provided, in order to evaluate and establish a self-funding mechanism. The appropriate entities are currently evaluating the project.

Legal and/or regulatory measures are in place for the application of penal, civil, and administrative sanctions to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products. It reports that the minimum administrative penalty is the equivalent of two minimum wages and maximum is 150. Guatemala did not provide information on the number of penalties imposed in the evaluation period, 2003-2004.

CICAD recognizes the efforts being made by Guatemala in controlling diversion of pharmaceutical products. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not control some of the substances indicated in the 1961 and 1971 United Nations Conventions, as it is argued that the



country does not have products whose formulation contains them as an active principle. This is in detriment of the compulsory control to which they are subject under the provisions of the aforementioned conventions.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

10. IMPLEMENT AN INFORMATION SYSTEM ENABLING COMPILATION OF DATA ON REGULATORY PROVISIONS AND ON CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS APPLICABLE IN THE AREA OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTROL WITH PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES OR PRECURSORS AS AN ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.
11. APPLY THE CONTROLS ESTABLISHED FOR ALL SUBSTANCES LISTED IN 1961 SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE 1971 CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES OF 1971.

Controlled chemical substances

The Department of Regulation and Control of Pharmaceutical Products and Similar Substances is responsible for controlling chemical substances, though transport is not controlled. Guatemala reports that since Central American integration will allow free transit for the transportation of goods, the country has considered setting up control points within the national territory, implementing a common procedure to authorize imports, and establishing contact between the regulatory and customs offices of the countries of the region in order to validate the authorizations issued. The country also envisages training the technical staff responsible for substances control.

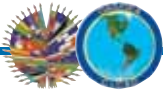
Controlled chemical substances are those included in the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and those included in the Regulation for Chemical Precursors Control (government agreement 54-2003).

Mechanisms and criteria utilized to evaluate effectiveness of entities responsible for control of diversion of chemical substances are: the statistics presented to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), controls of the issuing of import/export certificates, an updated file on companies involved, and evaluation of information taken from the "Prism" and "Purple" project questionnaires. The country reports inadequate infrastructure and lack of human and financial resources as obstacles facing control entities, and that to overcome these obstacles, the country has established coordination mechanisms with institutions such as the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS), the Superintendence of Tax Administration (SAT), the Anti-Drug Analysis and Information Service (SAIA), Executive Secretariat of the Commission against Addictions and Illicit Drug Trafficking (SECCATID), and the Ministry of Defense.

There are legal and/or regulatory provisions in force for the application of penal, civil and administrative sanctions to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances. The country reports that in 2003, only two administrative sanctions were imposed for diversion of controlled chemical substances. The minimum administrative sanction is the equivalent of two minimum wages and the maximum, 150. However, the country does not provide data on the penal and civil sanctions applicable in the case of controlled chemicals.

Guatemala indicates that it does not send prior export notifications as it does not export controlled chemical substances included in Lists I and II of the Regulations to Control Chemical Precursors.

The country reports that it received 190 pre-export notifications of chemical substances in 2003, and 33 in 2004, of which 128 were responded on time in 2003, and 20 in 2004. Replies are



not made on time to all pre-export notifications received by the country owing to lack of financial resources.

The country has not provided information on controlled chemical substances seized or disposed of in the last three years, as this information is unavailable.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has mechanisms for the control of chemical substances but notes with concern that the country does not control transport and does not send pre-export notifications for these types of substances.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

12. IMPLEMENT AN INFORMATION SYSTEM APPLICABLE TO CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THAT ENABLES DATA TO BE COMPILED ON CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AND ON CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES SEIZED AND DISPOSED OF.
13. APPLY THE PRE-NOTIFICATION MECHANISM IN CASES OF RE-EXPORTED CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
14. ESTABLISH MECHANISMS TO CONTROL THE TRANSPORT OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Guatemala reports that, in 2003, the number of operations and quantities of drugs seized increased compared to 2002. Likewise, the number of seizures increased for clorhidrate of cocaine and seeds and plants of cannabis, as indicated in the table below:

Number of Drug Seizures Operations

Type of Drug	Number of Operations		
	2002	2003	2004*
Heroin	8	1	1
Clorhidrate of cocaine	53	63	6
Crack	209	249	38
Cannabis Plants	40	41	2
Cannabis	88	103	17
Cannabis Seeds	6	17	2
Others	2	1	0

Note: The country has provided partial data for 2004.

In the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002, the country reported that as a result of police operations there has been displacement of marihuana and poppy crops to the northern area of the country. Because of this, in 2004, eradication operations were conducted in this area through a joint effort between the Office of the Prosecutor for Narcotics Activities, the Anti-Drug Analysis and Information Service (SAIA) and the DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration, USA), which resulted in an increase in poppy, heroin, and cocaine salt seizures. The country reports that the drugs seized are destroyed by incineration.

**Quantity of Drugs Seized
2002-2004**

Type of Drug	Unit of Measurement	Quantity		
		2002	2003	2004
Poppy plants	plants	16,234	9,300	5,440,900
Poppy Seeds	Kilos	N/A	N/A	7.7
Heroin	Kilos	14.84	0.05	2.00
Cocaine salts	Kilos	2,927	9.94	3,965.91
Crack	Grams	6,805	6,634	4,734
Cannabis plants	Plants	370,626	710,229	66,003
Cannabis leaf	Pounds	1,084.50	840.50	121.6
Cannabis seed	Pounds	14.50	26.30	13.70
Processed cannabis	Pounds	N/A	N/A	409.10

* Seizures for 2004 correspond to the period January 1 to August 18.

Guatemala reports 9,346 cases brought to court in 2002 in connection with illicit trafficking in drugs and 8,155 in 2003, but does not provide information on persons arrested and prosecuted, as there is no up-to-date information available. It also mentions that in 2003, there were 26 convictions, but the country does not have data for 2002. No data was given on the number of people arrested, tried, and convicted for the illegal possession of drugs.

The country lacks a formal mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of the exchange of operational information and collaboration among authorities responsible for controlling illicit trafficking in drugs. Obstacles encountered are staff turnover owing to contracting practices in local and international institutions and the bureaucratic procedures in sending information to certain countries.

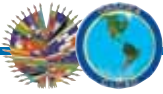
During 2002, 2003, and 2004, Guatemala made 20 requests for judicial cooperation to several countries to investigate and prosecute drug traffickers, and received one reply in 2002 and one in 2003. In 2002, 2003, and 2004, the country received a total of 10 requests for judicial cooperation with reference to illicit drug trafficking and replied to one request in 2002 and three in 2003.

Requests for judicial cooperation with the Central American countries are processed under Judicial Assistance Treaties through central authorities; requests are processed through the Consulate.

The country did not indicate how many requests were made for extradition in connection with illicit drug trafficking or received by the country in the evaluation period, as there are no records of the information requested.

Guatemala has extradition treaties with Argentina, Belgium, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Great Britain, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain and the United States of America.

The legislation of Guatemala permits extradition. The central authority in charge of receipt of requests for extradition, through the consular channel, is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the intervention of the Supreme Court of Justice. There are international treaties and agreements in force governing the extradition of nationals and foreigners, as well as special laws such as the Drug Trafficking Act, the Code on Private International Law, and the Penal Code, but the ultimate decision to allow extradition resides with the President of the Republic, with the agreement of the Cabinet of Ministers.



Among the main obstacles encountered in receiving extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking cases from other countries, Guatemala mentions the lack of rapid communication among authorities, the fact that the authorities are not familiar with the legal procedures, treaties and conventions to be followed, lack of immediate arrest, lack of a central authority, and appeals filed during proceedings.

CICAD recognizes the efforts being made by Guatemala to control illicit trafficking in cocaine salts. However CICAD notes that the country still lacks information systems on persons arrested and tried for illicit possession of drugs and on the number of extradition requests for illicit drug trafficking cases processed in the country.

CICAD notes with concern that the authorities responsible for processing extradition requests lack the technical knowledge necessary to properly process these requests.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

15. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO REGISTER INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.
16. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO REGISTER INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF EXTRADITION REQUESTS IN CONNECTION WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING MADE AND RECEIVED BY THE COUNTRY.

B. Firearms and ammunition

Guatemala has legislation to prevent the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. The national entities with responsibility for this function and for exchanging information and collaborating with institutions in other countries are: the Ministry of Defense, the judiciary, the National Civilian Police, and the Office of the Attorney General.

The Ministry of Defense is the institution responsible for record-keeping, issuance of import and in-transit licenses and authorizations, issuance of export licenses, cancellation of licenses and authorizations (only for explosives), information exchange within the country among relevant national entities and training and technical assistance. The judicial agency shares responsibility for cancellation of licenses and authorizations, confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition. The National Civil Police and the Attorney General's Office share also responsibilities regarding information exchange and training and technical assistance.

Guatemala utilizes joint forces/operations to promote information exchange and collaboration among responsible agencies. Their efficiency is evaluated based on the criteria contained in the Firearms and Ammunition Act and the Frozen Currency Act.

In 2002, 2,673 judicial proceedings were instituted, with 2,540 in 2003. The country does not provide data on arrests, trials, and convictions for the offenses included in the Firearms and Ammunition Act.

The Firearms and Ammunition Act and its Regulations establish the administrative controls applicable to the import, export, and movement of firearms. These provisions require the issue of import or transit licenses prior to authorizing entry of firearms shipments. Furthermore, before exportation is authorized, the importing country must have issued a license or permit, and firearms, ammunition and explosives must be marked at the time of manufacture, and importation, and for official use after forfeiture.



Guatemala has not provided information on authorized shipments of firearms for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004. The country reports information on firearms confiscated in connection with illicit drug trafficking, as shown in the following table:

Quantity of Confiscated firearms and ammunition in connection with illicit drug trafficking

	2002	2003	2004
Firearms	120	171	143
Ammunition	1,239	6,572	6,106
Grenades	14	37	27

The country reports that it has a computerized database maintained by the Department of Firearms and Ammunition Control of the Ministry of National Defense, which is used to record imports and transit of firearms and ammunition.

Regarding requests for information on firearms and ammunition shipments, the country furnished the following information:

Quantity of Seized Firearms and ammunition

Year	Firearms	Ammunition
	Shipments and sources identified	
2002	204	43
2003	200	61
2004	23	13
TOTAL	427	117

The country reported that, based on information obtained from other countries on the number of firearms and ammunition shipments, the country of origin could be identified but not the loading, receiving or transit route.

In 2003, Guatemala received 3 requests for information regarding firearms shipments and 2 regarding ammunitions shipments, and replied to all of them.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has legislation to prevent the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials. However, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have records on arrests, trials, and convictions for offenses included in the Firearms and Ammunition Act, nor on the exportation of firearms.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

17. ESTABLISH A DATABASE TO RECORD INFORMATION ON EXPORTS AND CONFISCATIONS OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES.
18. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO REGISTER INFORMATION ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES.



C. Money Laundering

Guatemala criminalizes as predicate offenses of money laundering: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms; trafficking in persons; trafficking in organs; kidnapping; extortion; crimes against public administration (corruption), and fraud. It does not report whether prostitution, pornography, terrorism, and the financing of terrorism are defined as such offenses.

Under the country's current legislation, money laundering may proceed from the commission of any crime. To be convicted of money laundering it is not necessary that a person has first been convicted of a predicate offense; therefore money laundering is criminalized as an autonomous offense.

The country reports that it has national laws criminalizing money laundering and establishing sanctions ranging from six to 20 years' imprisonment and a fine equal to the value of the goods, instruments, or proceeds laundered, for natural persons, and fines ranging from US\$10,000 to US\$625,000, for corporations.

The country does not report whether national legislation allows special investigation provisions or techniques to combat money laundering.

National legal provisions establish administrative controls to prevent money laundering in banks, offshore banks, currency exchanges, the stock exchange, insurance, and cross-border movements of currency and negotiable bearer instruments. The country reports that Decree 67-2001 contains provisions on individuals or corporations operating as brokers or intermediaries in negotiating securities; credit card issuers and operators; bonding companies; companies that perform systematic or substantial check cashing transactions; factoring companies; financial leasing entities; bonded warehouses; and credit unions.

In addition, there are fines ranging from a minimum of US\$10,000 to a maximum of US\$50,000 for obligated parties who fail to comply with administrative provisions.

Legal provisions do not provide for administrative controls to prevent money laundering through casinos, real estate agencies, and professionals (accountants, attorneys, and notaries).

During 2002, 2003 and 2004, 52 persons were arrested for money laundering, 18 of whom were tried in 2003. However, no information was provided on the number of convictions, as the country does not have such records.

The country has regulations requiring financial institutions and other obligated parties to report suspicious transactions to the competent authorities, including: reporting large transactions, client records, verification of client identity, transaction records, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement official, existence of independent audits, know-your-client policies, know-your-employee policies, prohibition of maintenance of anonymous accounts, continuous training, and transporting over US\$10,000 in cash or paper.

The country also has regulations that waive the liability of financial institutions and other obligated parties for reporting suspicious transactions.

The Financial Intelligence Unit reports that in 2002, it received 427 suspicious transaction reports (this includes reports analyzed, closed, or still being processed and analyzed), three of which led to investigations. In 2003, 476 reports were received, two of which led to investigations.



The country did not indicate the number of criminal charges brought, forfeitures made, or convictions handed down by the courts in 2002, 2003, and 2004 through investigations conducted as a result of transactions where money laundering was suspected, as such records are not kept.

In 2003, one administrative sanction for US\$20,000 was imposed on a financial entity for failure to report suspicious transactions. The country informs that four administrative sanctions in 2003, ranging from US\$10,000 to US\$20,000, and one in 2004, for US\$25,000, were imposed for failure to comply with money laundering control provisions.

Guatemala reports that, as provided in Decree 67-2001, bank documents and financial records can be obtained in money laundering cases, for purposes of financial intelligence and prosecution, and that the Financial Intelligence Unit can request the information it needs to carry out its money- and asset-laundering control and prevention activities.

The Superintendency of Banks, through its Special Verification Intendency (IVE), can directly request obligated parties to provide documents and financial records in money laundering cases. The country reports that it takes an average of 10 working days for obligated parties to respond to the request for information. When circumstances so warrant, the average time may be less. The country did not provide information on the number of cases in which bank documents and financial records were obtained.

The country reports that the value of the goods forfeited in 2002 was US\$1,732,251; in 2003 US\$22,395,056; and in 2004 US\$160,291. It also reports that assets seized are held and administered by the Evidence Warehouse of the Office of the Attorney General, which holds them until a final ruling regarding their disposition is issued. The Drug Trafficking Act provides that forfeited assets are to be sold and the proceeds given to the custodial funds of the judiciary, which must allocate them to the fight against drugs and prosecution of the offenses included in this Act. The country's domestic legislation does not allow proceeds forfeited under judicial proceedings to be shared with other countries.

Under the constitution, the judiciary, through the Supreme Court of Justice, is responsible for administering and disposing of assets seized or forfeited in connection with illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses.

Guatemala has a Financial Intelligence/Analysis/Investigation Unit (FIU), the "Special Verification Office, which is part of the Guatemalan Superintendency of Banks. For 2004, its budget was US\$1.7 million and it has a staff of 23.

The functions of the Special Verification Office are to conduct analyses and report findings, investigate, regulate, sanction, receive, communicate, and share information with other counterpart units, and assist the Office of the Attorney General. The Office can directly consult bank accounts and can request any documentation in connection with its money- or asset-laundering investigations. It also shares information with other government agencies and its foreign counterpart institutions.

The country reports that the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has only strictly administrative investigation functions.

In 2002, the FIU received 427 disclosures or reports of suspicious transactions; in 2003 it received 476; and thus far in 2004 it has received 46. The country has a system that follows up on the results of these reports, as well as a method for evaluating the effectiveness of analysis of financial disclosures/reports and cases.



Effectiveness is evaluated through reviews of documentation of suspicious transaction reports; ratings of risks of suspicious transaction reports; analysis of red flags in each case; and reviews of the quality of the suspicious transaction reports by obligated parties (previous analysis, soundness of the know-your-client policy, verification of data).

The Financial Intelligence Unit (the Special Verification Office) is a member of the Egmont Group. Guatemala has signed memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with its counterparts in other countries, such as Argentina, Barbados, The Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Montserrat, Panama, Peru, Spain and Venezuela. The domestic legal system does not permit the Financial Intelligence Unit to share information with counterparts with which it has not signed an MOU.

Guatemala reports that money laundering is an extraditable offense in all cases. The country does not have a central authority responsible for making requests for extradition, the country reports that the entity carrying out such requests is the judiciary, which processes them through diplomatic channels.

The country has no records of the number of extradition requests for money laundering made to or received from other countries or of requests made to/received from other countries for the freezing of assets for the same offense.

Guatemala reports that in 2002, it made seven requests to lift bank secrecy; 18 in 2003; and two in 2004; those requests were granted in over 80% of the cases. The country reports that the average time it takes between a request being made and the bank documents and financial records being made available is approximately two months. No reply has ever been received to requests made for international judicial cooperation.

Regarding the number of requests received to lift bank secrecy in money laundering cases under international agreements, the country reports having received 5 in 2002, 13 in 2003, and 1 in 2004; responding to all of those received in 2002, and 11 in 2003. The country also reports that it took an average of two months to obtain the documents from the time the request was accepted.

In the period 2002-2004, 11 prosecutors, 64 judges, and 57 administrative officials were trained in administering money laundering cases. All those trained continue to perform the same functions.

CICAD recognizes that Guatemala has provisions to oblige financial institutions and other obligated parties to report suspicious transactions to the competent authorities. However CICAD is concerned that the country does not have a mechanism enabling it to record the number of criminal proceedings instituted, forfeitures made, and convictions handed down by the courts in connection with suspicious transactions.

CICAD notes with concern that Guatemala does not have provisions or special investigative techniques to combat money laundering; or administrative controls to prevent money laundering through casinos, real estate agencies, or professionals (accountants, attorneys, and notaries).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

19. DEFINE PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY, TERRORISM, AND THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM AS PREDICATE OFFENSES OF MONEY LAUNDERING.
20. INCLUDE IN THE COUNTRY'S LEGISLATION SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES, WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL IN PROSECUTING MONEY LAUNDERING.



21. EXTEND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE REAL ESTATE AGENCIES, CASINOS, AND PROFESSIONALS (ACCOUNTANTS, ATTORNEYS, AND NOTARIES), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
22. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO REGISTER DATA ON THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED, FORFEITURES MADE, AND CONVICTIONS HANDED DOWN BY THE COURTS IN CONNECTION WITH SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO MONEY LAUNDERING.

D. Corruption

CICAD's ability to evaluate efforts carried out by the agencies responsible for preventing corruption in Guatemala was constrained due to the lack of information provided by the country.

E. Organized Crime

Current laws against illicit drug trafficking and money laundering, as well as the conventions signed and ratified by the country, provide support for the fight against transnational organized crime. Guatemala has national laws in place to combat transnational organized crime in its relation with illicit drug trafficking and related offenses, and the following offenses are among those criminalized by national laws. Participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption, trafficking in persons, illicit trafficking of migrants and illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition on an international level with exception of obstruction of justice.

Guatemala reports that the cooperation measures covered by national laws are: extradition, mutual joint legal assistance: cautionary and enforcement measures, seizure and confiscation, victim protection and assistance. Regarding special investigation techniques, national laws include undercover operations but they do not allow telephone line tapping and controlled deliveries. The Congress of the Republic is currently discussing a draft law for suppressing and preventing the financing of terrorism.

The country reports that training programs exist for officials responsible for enforcing laws against transnational organized crime; in 2003, 14 courses were implemented with the attendance of 101 persons; in 2004, 6 courses were implemented with the attendance of a total of 37 persons. Guatemala has mechanisms to evaluate the efficiency of the main institutions responsible for the prevention, control and repression of transnational organized crime. The country also has a system to ensure that employees are trustworthy and not subject to bribery or extortion, this system uses behavioral and psychological tests, work history research and reports that, auxiliary prosecutors and prosecutor's agents access these positions through the prosecutor career, which guarantees transparency during the selection process. However, the country did not provide information on the number of persons arrested, tried and convicted for crimes related to transnational organized crime.

CICAD recognizes that the country has regulatory and legal instruments that criminalize offenses related to transnational organized crime. The country also has training programs and cooperation measures for extradition and judicial assistance requests with other countries, including undercover operations. However the laws do not provide, among these undercover operations, for interdiction, telephone line tapping and controlled deliveries.



V. CONCLUSIONS

Guatemala has a National Anti-Drug Plan, in force until 2008, which has funding from ministry or central agency budgets. The country has a central national authority with responsibility for coordinating and implementing the Plan. Guatemala has difficulties in interagency coordination, lacks an integrated information system to collect, analyze, and maintain statistics at the national level, and does not measure prevalence of drug use among the general public.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has ratified all international conventions on drugs, organized crime, and corruption within the MEM framework.

Guatemala has made progress in expanding drug prevention programs to include key populations and in developing guidelines on minimum standards of care for treatment programs. However, the country needs to develop prevention programs targeting working children and the prison population, and to establish mechanisms to evaluate the impact of treatment programs.

CICAD acknowledges the efforts made by Guatemala for the development of the agricultural, agro-industrial, fishery, forestry, and livestock areas as part of its national development, and the law enforcement intervention for the eradication of illicit cannabis and poppy crops. However, CICAD considers it necessary for the country to direct these efforts towards high risk areas to prevent new illicit crop areas or the increase of the existing areas of cannabis and poppy cultivation. The country has deficiencies in controlling several of the pharmaceutical products and controlled chemical substances listed in the 1961 and 1971 United Nations Conventions.

The country does not have updated data on arrests, trials, and convictions, nor records of extraditions in connection with illicit drug trafficking or trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials, nor for crimes related to transnational organized crime. Guatemala has legislation both to prevent and to suppress money laundering, but lacks administrative controls to prevent money laundering through casinos, real estate agencies, and professionals (accountants, attorneys, and notaries). CICAD notes with concern that the country has not provided information on the fight against corruption.

CICAD recognizes the efforts made by Guatemala to implement the recommendations of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, and urges the country to continue its efforts to fully implement the National Anti-Drug Plan.



VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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

INSTITUTION BUILDING

1. SET UP A COORDINATION MECHANISM TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN.
2. APPROVE THE REGULATIONS OF THE GUATEMALAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OGD) AND THE DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION AND STATISTICS CENTER (CEDIS).
3. PROVIDE THE GUATEMALAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OGD) AND THE DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION AND STATISTICS CENTER (CEDIS) WITH NEEDED HUMAN RESOURCES TO ENABLE THEM TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR TASKS.

DEMAND REDUCTION

4. IMPLEMENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR WORKING CHILDREN AND PRISON INMATES.
5. EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS.
6. CONDUCT REGULAR STUDIES TO ESTIMATE THE PREVALENCE OF USE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
7. ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR COMPILING DATA ON INTRAVENOUS DRUG USE-RELATED MORBIDITY.
8. ESTABLISH MECHANISMS FOR COMPILING DATA ON DRUG USE-RELATED MORTALITY, CRIME, TRAFFIC AND WORKPLACE ACCIDENTS.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

9. PROVIDE THE REQUIRED RESOURCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN VULNERABLE OR HIGH RISK ILLICIT CROP AREAS, INCLUDING IMPACT EVALUATION, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
10. IMPLEMENT AN INFORMATION SYSTEM ENABLING COMPILATION OF DATA ON REGULATORY PROVISIONS AND ON CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS APPLICABLE IN THE AREA OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTROL WITH PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES OR PRECURSORS AS AN ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.
11. APPLY THE CONTROLS ESTABLISHED FOR ALL SUBSTANCES LISTED IN 1961 SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND THE 1971 CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES OF 1971.
12. IMPLEMENT AN INFORMATION SYSTEM APPLICABLE TO CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THAT ENABLES DATA TO BE COMPILED ON CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AND ON CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES SEIZED AND DISPOSED OF.



13. APPLY THE PRE-NOTIFICATION MECHANISM IN CASES OF RE-EXPORTED CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
14. ESTABLISH MECHANISMS TO CONTROL THE TRANSPORT OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

CONTROL MEASURES

15. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO REGISTER INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.
16. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO REGISTER INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF EXTRADITION REQUESTS IN CONNECTION WITH ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING MADE AND RECEIVED BY THE COUNTRY.
17. ESTABLISH A DATABASE TO RECORD INFORMATION ON EXPORTS AND CONFISCATIONS OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, AND EXPLOSIVES.
18. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO REGISTER INFORMATION ON PERSONS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES.
19. DEFINE PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY, TERRORISM, AND THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM AS PREDICATE OFFENSES OF MONEY LAUNDERING.
20. INCLUDE IN THE COUNTRY'S LEGISLATION SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES, WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL IN PROSECUTING MONEY LAUNDERING.
21. EXTEND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING TO INCLUDE REAL ESTATE AGENCIES, CASINOS, AND PROFESSIONALS (ACCOUNTANTS, ATTORNEYS, AND NOTARIES), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
22. ESTABLISH A MECHANISM TO REGISTER DATA ON THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED, FORFEITURES MADE, AND CONVICTIONS HANDED DOWN BY THE COURTS IN CONNECTION WITH SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO MONEY LAUNDERING.