



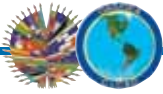
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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

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

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS IN DRUG CONTROL
2003-2004



INTRODUCTION

The Dominican Republic has a total area of 48,442 km² and 360 km of border with Haiti. The country is surrounded by the Caribbean Sea on its south coast, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the north coast. To the west lies Jamaica and, to the east, Puerto Rico, across the Canal de la Mona. It has a coastline of 1,600 km. The country has a population of 8,819,000 (2003) with the following main ethnic groups: caucasians, blacks, and mestizos, and a literacy rate of 83%. Dominican Republic is a representative democracy divided into 32 provinces and one National District. The country has a per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$2,133 (1995) and an inflation rate of 5.30% (2002). The Dominican Republic exports total US\$5.524 billion annually, which is approximately 29% of the GDP (2003 est.). The main exports are: tourism and goods produced in the industrial free zones, alloys of gold and processed silver, ferronickel alloy, sugar and derivatives, gold, silver, green coffee, cocoa, black and leaf tobacco, cigars, canned gandules, cocoa butter, coconut milk/oil, desiccated coconut, bananas, sweet oranges, avocados, cocoa beans, macadamia nuts, ice cream, processed fruit, sugarcane rum, beer, flowers, tropical plants, beef, handcrafts, and chemical fertilizers.

I. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING/NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

A. National Anti-Drug Plan and National Commission

The Dominican Republic has a current National Anti-Drug Plan which was approved in 2000 and expires in 2005. The Plan covers the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures, institutional framework, evaluation of programs, management and financing. The Plan is implemented at the central and provincial level, and has a budget for 2004 of US\$6,476,744, of which 93% is direct government allocation. The 7% is self-generated funds, contributions from civil society organizations and international cooperation.

The National Anti-Drug Council (CND) coordinates execution of the National Anti-Drug Plan in the Dominican Republic. For that purpose, it has a budget for 2004 of US\$929,483, which the entity indicated is not sufficient to cover its activities.

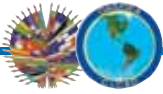
CICAD notes that during the evaluation period 2003-2004, most of the budget to implement the plan is provided by the central government. However, CICAD is concerned that the budgetary allocation to the national coordination entity is insufficient to carry out its activities.

B. International Conventions

The Dominican Republic has ratified the following Inter-American and United Nations conventions:

- Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996);
- United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971).

However, pending ratification are the Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, CIFTA (1997)



and the Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1992). The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its three Protocols are also pending.

In the framework of the aforementioned international conventions, the Dominican Republic has signed bilateral cooperation agreements with Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Spain.

CICAD views with concern that the country still has not ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its three Protocols, a recommendation made during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002. Neither has there been progress in ratifying the aforementioned Inter-American conventions of CIFTA and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, recommendations made during the First Evaluation Round, 1999-2000.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002 AND ITS PROTOCOLS:
 - A. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;
 - B. PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN;
 - C. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
2. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (1997), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
3. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS (1992), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

C. National Information System

The National Anti-Drug Council is the central office for some statistics on drugs, particularly, those related to the supply reduction area. The country does not have the capacity to gather data on drug consumption among the general population as well as specific populations. Nevertheless, it concluded the Survey of High-School Students in May 2004.

The Dominican Republic participates in CICAD's Inter-American Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) and Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT). Statistics are reported on a regular basis to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

As regards the capacity of the country to provide information on the drug problem, the Dominican Republic has a budget for information dissemination through a webpage (www.consejonacondedrogas.gov.do); use of some media and publications targeting school, community, family and prison populations. In addition, it has a documentation center offering specialized information on drugs.



CICAD notes the School Student Survey carried out by the country; however, it notes that the country has not conducted any other studies to determine the magnitude of drug consumption in the country.

II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

The Dominican Republic continues to develop preventive efforts through drug abuse prevention programs, as shown in following table.

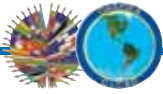
Drug Abuse Prevention Programs by target group and number of participants				
Location	Target Group	No. of participants 2001	No. of participants 2003	No. of participants 2004
Schools	Primary (7-14 years)	3,762	38,495	14,000
	Secondary (14-19 years)	2,720	5,646	850
	Universities	-	90	138
Community	Street children	-	180	-
	Children and adolescents	-	56,495	-
	Community leaders	8,094	15,479	-
	Juvenile offenders	-	75	-
	Instructors	-	1,972	-
	Athletes	-	300	-
	Prisons	Young women	-	210
General prison population		-	364	-

During the evaluation period 2003-2004, such efforts have focused on primary and secondary school students. Accordingly, the coverage of programs targeting that type of population has been increased compared to 2001. A smaller though equally important group of young people has taken part in similar programs at the secondary education school level, however, the university students have had the opportunity to participate in a fellowship program in the area of drug abuse prevention. It should be highlighted, that the initiation of programs targeting the working population reached 101 public institutions and 100 private institutions in 2003. To ensure the general effectiveness of these community-based prevention programs, improvements are being made to drug abuse prevention program services and the training of local community leaders. The country has not furnished complete prevention program attendance figures for the year 2004.

In response to a recommendation made during the First Evaluation Round 1999-2000, and reiterated during the Second Evaluation Round 2001-2002, the Dominican Republic now offers a prevention program for the penal system targeting inmates at four prisons in the country and has a special program for young women inmates for prevention of drug abuse and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

During 2003, the Dominican Republic implemented programs on drug abuse prevention in the workplace in both the public and the private sector.

Furthermore, in 2003 the country developed a program for drug use prevention among athletes, who compete at a high level and try to enhance their performance in sports competition, without the use of drugs.



The country has improved in the area of drug abuse prevention programs through implementation of specialized training programs for professionals on prevention of drug abuse, its treatment and research. There is a large variety of short update courses and training sessions available for service providers, medical professionals, teachers, parents and members of the armed forces and the national police. The approach used in these courses varies, but they all accord particular attention to the importance of drug abuse prevention in the workplace, school and home.

In 2003, public sector and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) employees who work in the area of drug abuse were provided training through Spain's National Drugs Plan. In addition to professional training courses, the country offers degree programs and courses in drug abuse prevention, treatment and/or research in the field of psychology at the University Católica Madre y Maestro. The Dominican Republic also participates in the Ibero-American Master's Degree in Drug Dependencies. The country has furnished no information on the number of participants in these programs during the evaluation period 2003-2004. The country reports that courses available do not meet demand for professional training in prevention and treatment of drug abuse in the Dominican Republic.

The Dominican Republic has not undertaken any formal evaluations of the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention programs in the country, despite having planned these activities in 2002. Furthermore, it still has to conduct investigations on the impact of prevention programs or best practices. The country reports that while the National Anti-Drug Council has made internal evaluations, resource limitations have prevented impact evaluations of a more formal nature on these and other drug abuse prevention programs in the country.

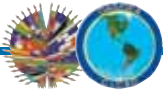
CICAD views with satisfaction the increase in the number of participants in both primary and secondary school prevention programs and the number of prevention programs targeting other populations during 2003. However, it notes that the number of participants and the nature of the programs did decline in 2004.

In addition, CICAD notes that, in response to a MEM recommendation, programs have been carried out targeting the prison population during 2003. However, it is to be noted that the country reports that the supply of professional training is insufficient to meet the need for specialized training in drug use prevention.

CICAD views with concern that the country has not yet carried out an evaluation of the results of a broad coverage prevention program, as recommended during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

4. INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF SPECIALIZED PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN DRUG USE PREVENTION.
5. IMPLEMENT AN EVALUATION OF RESULTS TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PREVENTION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
6. EXTEND THE COVERAGE OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO OTHER SPECIFIC GROUP POPULATIONS, IN PARTICULAR, STREET CHILDREN.



B. Treatment

In response to a recommendation from the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002, the Dominican Republic has prepared and approved Minimum Standards of Care for Prevention, Treatment and Control of Substance Use, Abuse and Dependency, the enforcement is of a mandatory nature under Law 42-01, which regulates the country's health sector.

The country reports that the government keeps a national record of all the services and treatment programs under the supervision of the National Anti-Drug Council. Although the country lacks formal accreditation instruments, the Council supervises that the programs respect the minimum standards and the activities carried out by treatment programs. In addition, training workshops are provided for staff with responsibility for such programs. Information on demand for care in treatment of drug dependency and on treatment is also compiled quarterly from such centers.

The drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs available in the Dominican Republic are essentially private, targeting ambulatory and interned patients, while only detox services are public. Early detection networks, extension programs and referrals are managed by the private sector at the regional level, as are treatment and rehabilitation services, social reintegration and post-treatment programs. However, the latter two services are also provided at the national level. The country has two women-only treatment centers and four centers specially geared to the needs of adolescents.

According to data prepared and released by the country there was an increase in the number of patients who received treatment in 2003 (1,904) compared with 2002 (1,628). The country states that approximately 4% (67) of the persons who needed treatment in 2002 and 9% (199) of those who needed treatment in 2003 failed to receive it, despite the fact that the number of treatment programs increased from 19 to 21 over the same period. No studies have been conducted to determine the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation programs and modalities used in the country. The Dominican Republic has furnished no data for 2004.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has implemented minimum standards of care for treatment of drug dependents and that national workshops are being implemented to disseminate them to specialized personnel. However, CICAD notes that there is no entity responsible nor the necessary instruments for the operational accreditation of the existing treatment centers. CICAD also notes with concern the increase in 2003 of the number of persons seeking but not receiving treatment. Such a situation will require the country to make additional efforts to satisfy such requirements.

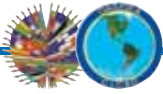
RECOMMENDATIONS:

7. INCREASE THE COVERAGE OF TREATMENT SERVICES IN ORDER TO PROVIDE CARE TO THOSE SEEKING TREATMENT.
8. CONDUCT A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICIENCY OF EXISTING TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND MODALITIES.

C. Statistics on Consumption

The Dominican Republic has not carried out prevalence studies of drug abuse in general population.

However, in 2002 a drug consumption study was conducted to examine life prevalence of drug use among a small sample of treatment center patients. The main results of that survey were that



marijuana was used among 52.8% of those interviewed, cocaine was used among 6.9%, and basuco was used among 4.2% of the sample.

Also, in 2002, a survey on drug use was carried out among a representative sample of 499 prisoners (420 men and 79 women). The results of the survey indicated that in accordance with life prevalence, the use rates for drugs or inhalants (37.5% men, 25.3% women), for marijuana (37.5% men, 25.2% women) and for cocaine (25.5% men, 16.5% women) were higher in men than in women in the prison population.

During 2004, a survey was conducted among school students. The main results are presented below:

Last-year Prevalence of Drug Use among School Students (2004)			
Type of Drug	Men	Women	Total
Alcoholic beverages	57.7	51.9	54.2
Tranquilizers	6.5	12.8	10.2
Tobacco	7.3	7.1	7.3
Stimulants	4.4	6.2	5.5
Any illegal drug	3.7	2.0	2.8
Marijuana	1.4	0.9	1.1
Solvents & inhalants	1.4	0.6	1.0
Other drugs	1.1	0.6	0.8
Cocaine hydrochloride	0.5	0.1	0.3
Hashish	0.3	0.2	0.2
Crack	0.4	0.1	0.2
Ecstasy and other methamphetamines	0.2	0.1	0.2
Coca paste	0.2	0.0	0.1

Drug Use Risk Perceptions (Percentages)	
Type of drug	Harmful or Very Harmful
Cigarettes	72.5
Frequent use of alcohol	77.8
Tranquilizers or stimulants -- occasional use	65.2
Solvents -- occasional use	60.3
Marijuana -- occasional use	74.8
Cocaine or crack cocaine -- occasional use	78.4
Ecstasy -- occasional use	71.1

Average Age of First Use by Drug			
Type of Drug	Male	Female	Total
Any illegal drug	13.2	13.5	13.3
Solvents & inhalants	12.3	13.3	12.6
Marijuana or hashish	13.8	14.4	14.1
Cocaine, paste or crack	13.8	15.1	14.2
Tranquilizers	12.3	12.8	12.7
Stimulants	12.8	13.2	13.1
Tobacco	13.3	13.6	13.5
Alcoholic beverages	13.3	13.4	13.4



The country indicated that there have been no reports of new drugs or modalities of drug use in the last three years.

The country also reports that it collects information on drug-related morbidity from sources such as coroners' reports, emergency room reports, and reports on the implementation of the anti-drug law. However, it does not have a national system for collection and sharing of information on drug-related morbidity and mortality. Consequently no information was supplied on national estimates on drug-related mortality and morbidity for the 2003-2004 period.

The country collects data on drug use and on drug-related accidents and crime. The most up-to-date statistics (from December 2003) indicate that 12% of men and 8% of women used drugs and/or alcohol immediately prior to their arrest. The drug- and alcohol-related road accident records show that there has been an increase in the percentage of alcohol-related accidents since 2002 (38% of reported accidents in 2002 and 41% in 2003). However, there has been a decline in the number of reported drug-related road accidents (12% in 2002 and 9% in 2003).

CICAD views with satisfaction the implementation of a survey among school students, but notes the lack of progress to enable estimates to be made regarding prevalence of drug abuse among the general population.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

9. CONDUCT A STUDY TO ESTIMATE THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
10. ESTABLISH A NATIONAL SYSTEM TO COMPILE AND SHARE INFORMATION ON DRUG-RELATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

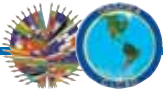
A. Drug Production and Alternative Development

The Dominican Republic has reported the existence of illicit cannabis crops, although the information provided does not enable estimates to be made of existing potential production. The country has indicated that it does not have alternative development programs due to the small amount of illicit crops reported. The country reports a cultivated area of 0.10 hectares for 2002 and 2003.

CICAD notes with concern the scant information provided by the country regarding drug production, which indicates that it does not have appropriate mechanisms for assessing the magnitude of the problem in the Dominican Republic.

RECOMMENDATION:

11. DEVELOP A MECHANISM TO ESTIMATE THE POTENTIAL DRUG PRODUCTION.



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

The Dominican Republic reports that no illicit laboratories for the production of organic or synthetic drugs were discovered during the evaluation period 2003-2004. With regard to the latter, ecstasy was the most commonly seized substance. It has been determined that this substance originates in Europe; however, it has not yet been possible to discover the trafficking routes.

Pharmaceutical Products

The National Drug Control Bureau, National Anti-Drug Council, and State Secretariat for Public Health are the entities that control production, exportation, importation and distribution of pharmaceutical products listed in international conventions, as well as prevent their diversion. Their areas of responsibility are: control of importation and exportation; control of licensing (for manufacture, distribution); monitoring of distribution; inspection; investigation; regulatory control; administrative sanctions; registration of license holders; and pre-export notifications. The only area not included is transport control, which falls under the responsibility of the Police, as was reported during the Follow-up of Recommendations of the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002.

All the pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are controlled, together with Nalbufine Hydrochloride and Zolpidem Hemilanthrate.

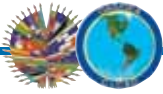
The country has a formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of activities carried out by institutions responsible for the control of pharmaceutical products. This is accomplished through monitoring of importation and sale reports of laboratories, distributors, pharmacies, as well as prescription books of authorized doctors.

The main obstacle reported by the country that prevents the national entities from carrying out their duties of pharmaceutical products control effectively is the shortage of resources.

The country has a mechanism that controls and regulates the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health professionals. This mechanism includes certain requirements, such as the need for a medical prescription; licenses or special authorizations to prescribe certain drugs; distribution through pharmacies or other authorized sale establishments; follow-up of distribution or sale; inspection; investigation; administrative sanctions; and registration of license holders. However, there is no control on the issuance of medical prescriptions by those professionals.

The mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities carried out by institutions that control pharmaceutical products uses the following criteria: number of professional licenses issued; number of investigations opened; number of administrative sanctions imposed; number of inspections initiated; percentage of inspections that give rise to an investigation; and percentage of health professionals that meet regulatory standards. Not included among these control criteria is the number of complaints received in connection with the unauthorized use, issuance of medical prescriptions or distribution of pharmaceutical products.

The country has legal and regulatory rules for the imposition of criminal, civil and administrative sanctions for diversion of pharmaceutical products. Two sanctions were applied in 2002 and three administrative sanctions in 2003. No data for 2004 have been furnished. Regarding criminal sanctions, when products have no relation with their inventory and records, they are sanctioned with temporary closure for one year of their establishment and fees of approximately US\$1,831 to US\$3,663. In the case of controlled substances distributed without an official prescription and



authorization, the owners of the establishment are sanctioned with closure for a period of six months and a fee of approximately US\$916 to US\$1,831. The pharmacists are sanctioned with a year of suspension of their licenses and a fee of approximately US\$366, the employees with six months at a correctional facility and a fine of approximately US\$18. Dentists and veterinarians who do not comply with the requirements of Law 50-88, are unable to practice their professions for a term of one year and are fined approximately US\$183.

The seizures of those pharmaceutical products reported by the country, for 2003 and 2004, are shown in the following table:

Pharmaceutical Products Number of Seizures and Volume Seized (2002 – 2004)				
Pharmaceutical Products	Number of seizures		Amount Seized	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
Codeine	0	1	0 gr.	5.0 gr.
Methyl Phenade	0	1	0 gr.	0.300 gr.
Diazepam	1	2	25.8 kilos	7.74 kilos
Alprazolam	1	1	0.975 gr.	0.464 gr.
Total	2	5		

CICAD notes the existence of an adequate number of national institutions and regulations to control and monitor pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion. However, CICAD views with concern that such institutions indicate insufficient resources to efficiently carry out their responsibilities.

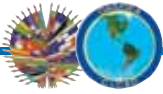
CICAD notes that the country has regulations in place to govern the use and distribution of pharmaceutical products by health professionals. However, CICAD views with concern that the country does not control medical prescriptions nor does it include the number of complaints received in connection with the unauthorized use of medical prescriptions or distribution of pharmaceutical products as criteria of its formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of activities carried out by institutions in charge of pharmaceutical products control.

RECOMMENDATION:

12. INCLUDE THE CONTROL OF THE ISSUANCE OF MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS IN THE COUNTRY'S REGULATION OF USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

Controlled Chemical Substances

The National Drug Control Bureau, National Anti-Drug Council, and State Secretariat for Public Health are the national entities that control production, exportation, importation and distribution of controlled chemical substances listed in the international conventions, as well as prevent their diversion. Their areas of responsibility are: control of importation and exportation; control of licensing (for manufacture, distribution); monitoring of distribution; inspection; investigation; regulatory control; administrative sanctions; registration of license holders; and pre-export notifications. The only area not included is transport control. There is no qualitative formal mechanism to evaluate the efficiency of the activities carried out by said entities in the control of chemical substances.



According to the information supplied, the above-mentioned institutions control 23 chemical substances, 14 of which appear in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988).

The main obstacles that these entities encounter in the performance of their functions are shortage of resources and lack of staff training.

The Dominican Republic has legal and regulatory rules for the imposition of criminal, civil and administrative sanctions against the diversion of controlled chemical substances. Only 2 administrative sanctions have been imposed in 2002 and 3 administrative sanctions in 2003. The Dominican Republic does not provide information for 2004.

The criminal penalties for the diversion of controlled chemical substances are a one-year suspension of the import permit and a minimum fine of approximately US\$1,800 to a maximum of approximately US\$3,600.

The country has sent one pre-export notification (2003) to a country that imports such substances, from which it received a timely response. For its part, the Dominican Republic has received nine pre-export notifications from exporting countries, five of which arrived after the product was in the country.

The country has reported that in recent years, no chemical substances have been seized.

CICAD notes that there is no qualitative and formal mechanism to evaluate the efficiency of the activities carried out by the national entities that control chemical substances.

CICAD notes that the country is sending and receiving pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances as was recommended during the Second Evaluation Round, 2001-2002.

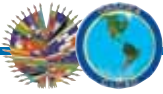
CICAD views with concern the delay in the delivery of pre-export notifications by countries exporting controlled chemical substances to the Dominican Republic.

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

The drug seizures made by law enforcement agencies in 2002-2004 are shown in the following table:

Drug Seizures			
Type of Drug	Number of Seizures		
	2002	2003	2004
Heroin	73	61	1
Cocaine hydrochloride	1,340	1,553	64
Crack	700	858	32
Cannabis plants	11	13	0
Cannabis (leaf)	1,563	2,121	82
Cannabis oil (hashish)	1	5	0
Cannabis seeds	3	6	0
MDMA (ecstasy) and derivatives	21	9	1



The amounts of drug seized are shown in the following table. The routine procedure used to dispose of all seized illicit drugs is by incineration.

Amounts of Drugs Seized			
Type of Drug	Amount		
	2002	2003	2004
Heroin	116 kg	59 kg	69 kg
Cocaine hydrochloride	1,102 kg	1,362 kg	2,235 kg
Crack	5,469 gr	5,910 gr	7,270 gr
Cannabis plants	4,122 plants	420 plants	476 plants
Cannabis (leaf)	1,696 units	535 units	530 units
Cannabis oil (hashish)	7 gr	324 gr	0
Cannabis seeds	196 seeds	328 seeds	84 seeds
MDMA (ecstasy) & derivatives	189,702 units	51,965 units	20,578 units

Regarding persons arrested, tried and convicted for illicit drug trafficking, the Dominican Republic reported the following figures:

Illicit Drug Trafficking Persons Arrested, Tried and Convicted			
	2002	2003	2004
Arrested	2,048	1,348	935
Tried¹ (1st instance)	4,161	4,302	3,562
Convicted²	1,397	1,210	612

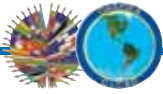
The figures for persons tried in second instance counts are 898 for 2002; 902 for 2003; and 585 for 2004 (January – September).

There is no legislation that permits possession for personal use. According to Law 50-88 related to cocaine, when the quantity does not exceed one gram, it is considered simple possession and the person is considered an 'aficionado'. If the amount is greater than one gram but less than five grams, the person tried is considered a distributor. If the amount exceeds five grams, the person tried is considered a trafficker. Regarding marihuana, when the amount does not exceed 20 grams, it is considered simple possession and the person tried is considered an 'aficionado'. If the amount is greater than 20 grams but less than one pound, the person tried is considered a distributor. If the amount exceeds one pound, the person is considered a trafficker. Regarding LSD or any other hallucinogenic substance, as well as opium and its derivatives, persons will be tried as traffickers for the possession of any amount.

The Dominican Republic reports that during 2004, 1,311 people were arrested for illicit drug possession, but it has not supplied data on the number of people arrested in the country in 2002 and 2003.

¹ In the judicial statistical information system of the Dominican Republic, the tried figures correspond to persons involved in cases for violation of Law 50-88 on Drugs.

² Convicted figures do not necessarily correspond to tried figures, since they could belong to cases in previous years.



In 2002, 3,588 people were tried for illicit drug possession in the Dominican Republic. In 2003, that number rose to 3,643. In 2002, 1,315 people were convicted for illicit drug possession; that figure dropped to 1,281 in 2003. Tried and conviction numbers for illicit drug possession in 2004 were not furnished.

The Dominican Republic reports that there are alternative measures to criminal sanctions in the country for people arrested, tried or convicted for illicit drug possession for personal use. For these cases, the person is referred to a treatment and rehabilitation center.

Although the results of these measures have not been evaluated, statistics are being compiled on tried persons now in treatment with a view to subsequent determination of the process to be followed. By law this corresponds to the Multidisciplinary Commission which advises the competent Prosecutor. This Commission comprises a physician representing the State Secretariat of Public Health and Social Welfare, a representative of the Dominican Medical Association (AMD), a physician staff member of the National Drug Control Bureau, and a physician representing the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and is to be used to establish the condition of consumer drug dependence, when the users who have been brought before the courts fall into the category of simple possession of controlled drugs included in Law 50-88.

To facilitate the exchange of operational information and collaboration among the authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking, the Dominican Republic reports that it uses inter-agency committees; joint forces and operations; joint training; inter-agency information systems and networks; and inter-agency communication systems. The country evaluates the effectiveness of these means through analysis of statistical reports on drug seizures.

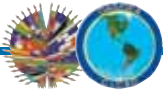
The country reports cooperation in 2004 between the national agencies responsible for investigating and convicting drug traffickers, which resulted in reliable, safe, and efficient technological networks between the National Police, the National Drug Control Bureau, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and other state intelligence and security forces. These entities share criminal records, prison locations, and intelligence information, among others. This cooperation was achieved in 2004 by setting up commissions in different areas, such as technology and investigations, and through equipment training for various agencies.

The country has not provided data on judicial cooperation among competent national agencies responsible to investigate and convict drug traffickers. The Dominican Republic notes that it considers extradition requests under judicial cooperation.

The country reports that it has not made any extradition requests to other states in cases concerning illicit drug trafficking during the evaluation period 2003-2004; nor were there any responses received in compliance with requests during those years.

The Dominican Republic reports that it has extradition treaties with Mexico and the United States and 20 other countries in the Americas and the Caribbean, as well as with China, France and Spain. In 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively, the country received from the United States 17, 35 and 25 extradition requests in connection with illicit drug trafficking cases. Over the same period there were 11 responses granting the requests in 2002, 14 in 2003, and 28 in 2004. The country also reports that it declined three extradition requests from the USA (one per year). In 2002, the country received two requests from Mexico. However, there were no responses granting the requests.

The country reports that its domestic laws provide for the extradition of its nationals. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Criminal Matters and Extraditions of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic are the authorities competent to receive extradition requests from other countries.



CICAD notes that during 2004, the obstacles to effective exchange of information and cooperation among the national institutions responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking were overcome, accomplishing a standardization of the computer equipment that will facilitate effective inter-institutional coordination.

B. Firearms and Ammunition

The competent entities for the control of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials are the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of the Armed Forces; and the National Police. An inter-agency information system is used to promote or facilitate information exchange and collaboration among the competent agencies. The country indicates that there is no formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of these agencies and it does not mention when this shortcoming will be resolved.

Law 36 of 1965 criminalizes the illicit possession, trafficking, and manufacture of firearms and ammunition and establishes sanctions. It does not criminalize explosives, though the tables supplied indicate that people were arrested and tried for illicit possession of and trafficking in explosives. The country did not provide data for convictions. The data supplied show an increase in the number of people arrested for illicit possession of and trafficking in firearms and ammunition from 7,561 in 2002 to 8,048 in 2003. Regarding judicial proceedings, the Dominican Republic reports that in counts of first instance, 269 persons were tried in 2002. This figure increased to 276 for 2003 and 156 for 2004 (January – February). In counts of second instance, the number of tried persons was 96 for 2002; 78 for 2003; and 40 for 2004 (January – September). During the years 2002-2004, a decrease is noted in the number of convictions from 179 for 2002 to 167 for 2003 and 81 convictions for 2004. The country has not provided the data on arrests for 2004.

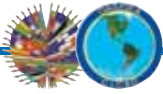
Law 262 of 1943, modified by Law 1222 of 1955, contains administrative controls regarding importation operations of explosive materials.

Laws 36 and 262 of 1943 provide administrative controls on imports of firearms and ammunition and require importers to have a license before a shipment is permitted entry. The country reports that it does not need legislation on pre-export verification procedures because it is not an exporter of these items. No entries were refused during 2002-2004.

A total of 184 firearms related to illicit drug trafficking cases, were confiscated from 2002-2004, but no ammunition or explosives were reported as confiscated. Domestic laws require firearms to be marked upon importation, but not when they are turned over for official use after confiscation. The number of arrests for illicit drug trafficking offences related to the number of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, was 74, 190 and 9, for years 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively.

Confiscated firearms are turned over for official use or destroyed. The Customs Bureau keeps a computerized record of imported firearms, ammunition and explosives. Furthermore, the country reiterates that it does not export any of these articles and, therefore, does not need to keep the relevant records or to establish the corresponding administrative controls.

The Ministry of the Armed Forces is responsible for information exchange and collaboration with other countries. At the national level, joint operations and forces, joint training, and inter-agency communications systems are used to facilitate information exchange. There were no requests, either made by the country, or received from foreign countries, for information in connection with delivery of such articles.



CICAD notes that the country does not have a formal mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities carried out by the national entities responsible for controlling the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Likewise, the existing legislation on this matter is old and needs to be updated in accordance with international agreements on the subject.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

13. ESTABLISH A FORMAL MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE NATIONAL ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
14. UPDATE CURRENT NATIONAL LAW TO CONTROL ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS, IN ORDER TO BRING IT INTO LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON THE SUBJECT.

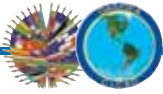
C. Money Laundering

The Dominican Republic issued Law 72 of 2002 on Laundering of Proceeds of Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Controlled Substances and Other Serious Offences, which criminalizes money laundering-related crimes and provides sanctions for such offences that include prison terms of two to 20 years, fines of 50 to 200 minimum wages, and closure of the establishment or juridical person if the offender is a legal person.

Predicate offences for money laundering include illicit drug trafficking; trafficking in firearms; trafficking of human beings; organs trafficking; prostitution; pornography; kidnapping; extortion; and crimes against the public administration, inter alia, corruption, terrorism and its financing, fraud, and any offense for which the highest penalty is not less than three years imprisonment. Nevertheless, money laundering is regarded as an autonomous offense and may be prosecuted even if no conviction is issued for the predicate offense. Furthermore, no conviction is needed in order to determine that certain assets are the proceeds of such a crime or to convict the person concerned of laundering such assets.

The country reports that to combat money laundering, national laws permit special investigation actions, such as special undercover operations, electronic surveillance, use of informants, monitored delivery, and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses.

As regards administrative controls to prevent money laundering, the following are regulated under Law 72-02: Central Bank of the Dominican Republic; the banking sector; offshore banks; money exchanges; stock exchange; insurance companies; casinos; real estate; attorneys; notaries; accountants; cross-border movements of currency and negotiable bearer instruments; issuers of credit cards, travelers' checks, money-orders; sale of aircrafts, jewelry, ships, archeological objects, works of art, and metals, all of which are required to comply with the compulsory control measures established. These control measures include all those currently in use at the international level, such as, reporting of large transactions, client registry, verification of client identity, transaction registry, preservation of records, existence of an enforcement official, existence of independent audits, know-your-client policies, know-your-employee policies, and prohibition of anonymous accounts. Regulated sectors are required to bring suspicious or unusual transactions to the attention of the competent authority or receive administrative sanctions, which include a private warning, a fine of 50 to 150 minimum wages, annulment of the administrative act, and punishment of the official or employee directly responsible in the event of omission.



As regards suspicious transactions, the Superintendency of Banks has reported 1,720 in 2002; 1,850 in 2003, and 1,149 for 2004. For its part, the National Drug Control Bureau, which has a financial investigations department, reports 1,000 for 2002; 1,040 for 2003; and 1,500 suspicious transactions reported in 2004. Of these, nine underwent investigation in 2002; 10 in 2003; and 57 in 2004. The National Drug Control Bureau reports that based on those investigations, criminal proceedings were instituted in one case in 2002, 27 cases in 2003, and 15 cases in 2004. The country has not provided information on convictions for this type of offense, arising from suspicious transactions.

The Dominican Republic reports that in 2003, it imposed one maximum penalty of approximately US\$7,800 on financial entities and others responsible for failure to report suspicious transactions. Furthermore, for failure to comply with money laundering control standards it imposed two sanctions in 2002 and eight in 2003, the highest of which was for approximately US\$7,800. Figures for 2004 have not been supplied.

Also in 2002, 57 people were reported arrested for money laundering in the country; 102 in 2003; and 105 in 2004. As regards people tried, there were two in 2002, 33 in 2003, and 12 in 2004. The country does not report numbers on convictions for this crime during the years 2002-2004, noting that the cases are still before the courts.

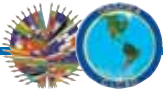
Under Law 72-02, for investigation purposes and money laundering cases, it is not legally possible to invoke bank secrecy. Therefore, financial documents and records may be requested for the purposes of intelligence and prosecution. This procedure has been applied in nine cases in 2002; 10 cases in 2003; and 15 cases in 2004.

Forfeited assets in money laundering cases are administered by the Office for Custody and Administration of Seized Assets of the National Committee against Money Laundering. For the evaluation period 2003-2004, the country reports the confiscation of assets worth approximately US\$184,700 in 2003 and approximately US\$1,273,500 in 2004. No information was provided on the destination of such assets.

In addition, it should also be mentioned that the law permits division of forfeited assets in cases of money laundering where more than one country is involved, and the appropriate office has the respective manuals on the administration of temporarily seized assets.

The country provides no information on the national entity responsible for the administration and/or disposal of assets seized and forfeited in connection with illicit drug trafficking offences, and as mentioned is independent of the entity responsible for money laundering proceeds.

Regarding money laundering prevention and control systems, the Dominican Republic has a Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) in the Superintendency of Banks that analyzes, regulates, sanctions, receives, and communicates financial information but does not conduct investigations. The investigations are carried out by the Office of Financial Investigations of the National Drug Control Bureau (DNCD), which is a non-autonomous entity that analyzes, regulates, receives and communicates information; however, it lacks the powers to impose sanctions. This Department has the power to request any kind of information or to consult bank accounts, through judicial authority to the Superintendency of Banks. It should be noted that Law 72-02 creates the National Anti-Money Laundering Committee, whose purpose will be to promote, coordinate, and recommend policies to prevent, detect, and suppress money laundering. However, the institutions mentioned continue to execute their respective functions. Both mentioned agencies, FIU and DNCD, report that they analyzed and investigated 2,543 cases in 2002, 2,992 in 2003, and 2,586 in 2004.



The Financial Investigation Unit is a member of the Egmont Group and has signed Memoranda of Understanding with Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, and Venezuela. However, governing legal provisions enable it to exchange information in the absence of any such signed memoranda.

Regarding international cooperation, the Dominican Republic did not make extradition requests for money laundering in the years 2002-2004. The country received one such request from the United States in 2002; four requests in 2003, and two requests in 2004. The country refused one request in each of these years and acceded to one of the extradition requests sought in 2003 and to one of those made in 2004. The country has not indicated whether the other requests are pending or have been granted or refused. In cases where such request is granted, it takes approximately 8 months from the date the request was submitted to the date when the person is finally extradited to the requesting country.

The country made no requests to freeze assets during 2002-2004, as national legislation does not allow assets to be frozen, only seized. It received one request from Finland in 2003, which was granted that same year. With respect to requests to other states to lift bank secrecy, the country made nine requests in 2002, 14 in 2003, and 14 in 2004, of which six were granted in 2002, 12 in 2003, and 14 in 2004.

The Dominican Republic reports that from 2002-2004, it received 44 requests to lift bank secrecy from Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Guatemala, Italy, Panama, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela. A total of 48 requests were granted those same years.

In 2002 and 2003, the Dominican Republic provided training in the enforcement of criminal laws on the suppression of money laundering to all of its judges and 79 prosecutors under a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) project. That project has concluded, for which reason no training has been planned in 2004. The country has also provided training to administrative staff of the Inspection and Audit Department of the Financial Intelligence Unit at the Superintendency of Banks and to the staff of the Financial Investigation Department of the National Drug Control Bureau. From 2002-2004, a total of 29 administrative staff have been trained and all are still fulfilling their duties.

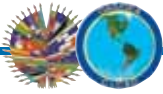
CICAD notes that the country has adequate legislation and institutions to combat money laundering.

D. Corruption

The Dominican Republic reports that on June 27, 2003 it enacted Law 78/03, establishing the Statute of the Public Ministry, which provides administrative sanctions, such as dismissal, without prejudice to the possibility of civil liability proceedings or criminal prosecution and the disqualification from public service for five years of public officials of that institution who engage in acts of corruption.

The country further reports that on January 20, 2004, it issued a law on government accounts of the Dominican Republic, which provides sanctions that include administrative penalties, such as suspension without pay for up to 30 days, as well as civil and criminal penalties for government employees who commit acts of corruption.

The Law 72-02 against Laundering of Proceeds of Illicit Trafficking in Drugs and Controlled Substances and Other Serious Offences provides prison terms and fines for agents or



representatives of investigative agencies that use seized assets or funds, or withhold them for personal or third-party use.

As regards acts of corruption, recognized in the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the Dominican Republic has not issued or amended any norms that criminalize or define as a minor administrative misdemeanor, the fraudulent use or concealment of property derived or obtained through corruption; transnational bribery to a government official; illicit enrichment of a government official, or embezzlement by a government official. Also, the country does not report the existence of bills to modify or issue legislation to criminalize or punish such acts.

The Dominican Republic indicates that it arrested and tried two public officials in 2003 for offenses related to illicit drug trafficking. The country has not provided data for 2004. No conviction data for officials were reported. The country does not have statistics regarding tried and convicted public officials for acts of corruption, since no distinction is made in the judicial statistical forms used.

CICAD notes the progress that the Dominican Republic has accomplished during the evaluation period, regarding legislation to prevent and control acts of corruption. However, CICAD considers that the national laws should be expanded so as to criminalize or define as an administrative all acts of corruption included in the inter-American convention on this subject and improve its judicial data gathering systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

15. EXPAND THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION TO CRIMINALIZE OR DEFINE AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE MISDEMEANOR, ALL ACTS OF CORRUPTION INCLUDED IN THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (1996).
16. DEVELOP A DATABASE TO COMPILE FIGURES ON PUBLIC OFFICIALS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR CORRUPTION OFFENSES RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.

E. Organized Crime

The Dominican Republic reports that Laws 50-88, 72-02, and 489 of 1969 (amended by Law 78 of 1998), as well as various extradition treaties, are legal instruments that enable the country to combat transnational organized crime. The national laws cover participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption, obstruction of justice, trafficking of persons, migrant illicit trafficking, and the illicit manufacture of firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition at the international level. They also cover cooperation measures, which include extradition, joint legal assistance, seizure and confiscation, interdiction operations and other forms of cooperation not mentioned; however, no provision is made for protection and assistance of victims.

The main institution responsible for enforcement of the laws against transnational organized crime is the National Drug Control Bureau, which supervises compliance and implementation of the provisions contained in Law 50-88, prevents and suppresses illicit drug use, and investigates and prosecutes any person who violates that law.

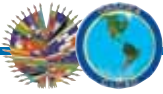
The Office of the Attorney General is another competent agency whose function is to outline and implement prison policies and to administer the system and ensure its consistency with the law and human rights. The National Police is the responsible entity for maintaining public order, the peace, and citizen security, adopting measures to prevent and pursue lawbreakers, and protect the lives and property of citizens.



Finally, the National Department of Investigations is an intelligence agency that collects, processes and disseminates information on the security of the state and its institutions, the purpose of which is to provide a basis for decision-making at the highest levels in the country. Its mission is also to collect information on national or foreign organized crime, in order to detect signs of criminal activities that jeopardize the security of the state, public order, the Constitution and national laws.

The country reports that there are no mechanisms in place to enable an evaluation of the main institutions that combat transnational organized crime. Regarding the National Police and the National Department of Investigations personnel, they are thoroughly vetted before they are hired. The country has not provided data on the number of persons arrested, tried and convicted for transnational organized crime or for assistance requests received or made by their authorities.

CICAD notes that there are no systems in the country to evaluate the efficiency of the main institutions responsible for the prevention, control and repression of transnational organized crime activities.



V. CONCLUSIONS

The Dominican Republic continues to implement its current national anti-drug plan, which is due to expire in 2005, having obtained and allocated funds for its execution. Nevertheless, CICAD is concerned that the national coordinating entity does not have enough resources for its activities, which could have an impact on the coordination and supervisory functions that it is required to perform in accordance with the national law and the aforesaid plan.

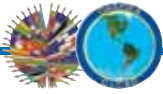
With reference to the legal framework of the international community, CICAD views with concern that the country has not yet ratified Inter-American and United Nations instruments that deal with the control of and combat against transnational organized crime and the manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, and explosives and that assist in the investigation processing of criminal cases. These include the 1996 Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the ratification of which has been recommended to the country in previous evaluation rounds and which showed no progress during this evaluation period 2003-2004.

CICAD views with satisfaction that the country has made substantial progress in the area of demand reduction, with improvements to its drug research efforts through surveys conducted among students, increases to the coverage and nature of its prevention programs to other population groups during 2003 and the adoption of minimum standards of care for drug dependents. In this regard, the Commission's concern is that the Dominican Republic has not yet undertaken an evaluation of the results of its school prevention program and an efficiency evaluation of any of its treatment and rehabilitation programs. CICAD is also concerned regarding the need to increase the availability of specialized professional training in drug-use prevention and the supply of treatment. Neither has the country conducted a study to estimate the prevalence of drug use among general population nor established records of drug-related morbidity and mortality.

Regarding preventing the diversion and control of chemical substances and pharmaceutical products, the country has appropriate institutions and regulations and has overcome the problems detected in previous evaluations vis-à-vis international cooperation. In this sense, it is now receiving and issuing pre-export notifications. In the evaluation, the weaknesses found in those areas arise from the shortage of resources for the nation's institutions and for keeping records, and for mechanisms to evaluate effectiveness of its authorities' activities.

With respect to control measures, during the evaluation period, the Dominican Republic has overcome its problems of interinstitutional coordination among the agencies involved in controlling illicit drug trafficking. These agencies are now working together through computer networks. It also has legislation and institutions for preventing and controlling money laundering. Regrettably, CICAD notes with concern that the country does not have updated legislation or formal mechanisms for evaluating the effectiveness of the agencies responsible for preventing the diversion and controlling the trafficking in firearms, ammunition, and related materials. Regarding corruption, CICAD notes the progress accomplished by the Dominican Republic. However, CICAD considers that its laws should be expanded to criminalize or define as an administrative misdemeanor, all acts of corruption included in the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (1996).

Finally, CICAD acknowledges the active participation of the Dominican Republic in the evaluation process and how the country has strengthened the process by endorsing and implementing recommendations it has received.



VI. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to the Dominican Republic 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 BUILDING

1. RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002 AND ITS PROTOCOLS:
 - A. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR;
 - B. PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN;
 - C. PROTOCOL AGAINST THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, THEIR PARTS AND COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION.
2. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT MANUFACTURING OF AND TRAFFICKING IN FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS (1997), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.
3. RATIFY THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS (1992), A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND, 1999-2000.

DEMAND REDUCTION

4. INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF SPECIALIZED PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN DRUG USE PREVENTION.
5. IMPLEMENT AN EVALUATION OF RESULTS TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PREVENTION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE SECOND EVALUATION ROUND, 2001-2002.
6. EXTEND THE COVERAGE OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS TO OTHER SPECIFIC GROUP POPULATIONS, IN PARTICULAR, STREET CHILDREN.
7. INCREASE THE COVERAGE OF TREATMENT SERVICES IN ORDER TO PROVIDE CARE TO THOSE SEEKING TREATMENT.
8. CONDUCT A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICIENCY OF EXISTING TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND MODALITIES.
9. CONDUCT A STUDY TO ESTIMATE THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.
10. ESTABLISH A NATIONAL SYSTEM TO COMPILE AND SHARE INFORMATION ON DRUG-RELATED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.



SUPPLY REDUCTION

11. DEVELOP A MECHANISM TO ESTIMATE THE POTENTIAL DRUG PRODUCTION.
12. INCLUDE THE CONTROL OF THE ISSUANCE OF MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS IN THE COUNTRY'S REGULATION OF USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS BY HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

CONTROL MEASURES

13. ESTABLISH A FORMAL MECHANISM TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE NATIONAL ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING THE ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS.
14. UPDATE CURRENT NATIONAL LAW TO CONTROL ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS, IN ORDER TO BRING IT INTO LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON THE SUBJECT.
15. EXPAND THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION TO CRIMINALIZE OR DEFINE AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE MISDEMEANOR, ALL ACTS OF CORRUPTION INCLUDED IN THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (1996).
16. DEVELOP A DATABASE TO COMPILE FIGURES ON PUBLIC OFFICIALS ARRESTED, TRIED AND CONVICTED FOR CORRUPTION OFFENSES RELATED TO ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING.